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TOO BIG A LOAD TO CARRY

THE HIGH-TARIFF, FREE-COINAGE "COMBINE" REPUDIATED.

Republicans Convinced that They Will Have Enough to Do in the Presidential Campaign Defending Protection Without Undertaking to Fight for Silver—Discussion in the House Based on the Action of the Manufacturers' Club.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—"Protection and free silver," as proposed by the combination of Philadelphia Republicans and the silver Senators in their recent Washington conference, seems to have encountered a "spell" of bad luck. The little group of Wharton Barker silverites had been described several times since the conference as being without backing, and it was certain, before the meeting last night of the Manufacturers' Club, in Philadelphia, that it would be decided that protection was about all the load the Republicans could carry at one time without taking up silver as an added commodity to be nursed by subsidy in the form of class legislation for the benefit of silver producers. The cry of free silver and protection, by the way, has become very distasteful to some of the Democrats who are free traders in everything except this matter, and who do not seem to understand why they should not leave the attempt to protect silver to the Republicans, who have undertaken to protect everything else that will draw votes to the party.

Representative Adams of Philadelphia stirred up the silver men of the House to-day by his advertisement in a speech on an entirely different subject of last night's repudiation of the so-called compact between the silver Senators and the Republicans of Philadelphia. Representative Hartman of Montana, the silver captain of the House, replied to Mr. Adams, asserting that the silver men were not convinced that the silver visitors really commanded any support, and generally discredited the little group that already had been trodden upon at home. Mr. Adams is from the Reed end of Pennsylvania, and he "spoke right out" on the money question as no McKinley man has ventured to do while the chance of alienating a delegate remains.

The silver men are being treated with such indifference by candidates and platforms that they do not appear to know just what to do. None of the silver States up to this time has called a convention to elect delegates at large. The assumption is that they all are waiting to ascertain whether there is to be any reason to hope for fair treatment of silver. Every candidate is to be asked whether, if elected, he will "treat silver as a commodity," and the silver States intend to refuse support to the man who will not promise to commit that crime.

The Kansas report that McKinley has promised not to veto a silver bill if he should receive one in the White House has been discussed here, but it seems to have escaped notice in other parts of the country. If such an assurance has been given—and it is not repudiated—the silver men would not care much upon what sort of a platform McKinley was nominated and elected.

Although the silver Senators smile at mention of last night's action of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club in repudiating the bargain alleged to have been entered into between the manufacturers and silver men a week or so ago, there is no doubt they are disappointed with the outcome of the matter. Most of the silver Senators the morning after the meeting in Washington gathered in the committee room of Senator Dubois and canvassed the situation. One of them said, when asked for an expression of opinion, that the statements of the manufacturers had given much encouragement to the silver men, who felt justified in asserting that a combination would result which would give the so-called sound-money Republican Senators something to worry over.

Another silver Senator who did not care to talk for publication said there was no doubt a strong movement would develop from the meeting, but it would be politic to permit the manufacturers to take their own time. This Senator was asked to-day what he thought of the outcome of the Philadelphia meeting.

"To be candid," he said, "I am disappointed, for I expected the men who met us here ten days ago would make good the statement they made to us, and secure a declaration in favor of a combination of the free silver and protective interests. Under the circumstances, it seems that we shall have to paddle our own canoe, although I am positive that some of the manufacturers will not desert the cause of free silver."

Senator Cannon, whose speech to the manufacturers when they were here was regarded by his associates as a model of good taste and discretion, said to-day that there could be no doubt that some of the silver Senators had gained an impression concerning the intentions of the manufacturers which did not harmonize with the expressions and actions which controlled the meeting in Philadelphia last night. It was a surprise to him, Mr. Cannon added, to be told that the manufacturers repudiated the idea that they could be induced to come to Washington and bargain for legislation in their own behalf.

"My experience," said he, "is that they are the most persistent of all lobbyists. The silver men did not invite the manufacturers to come here, and they can stand the strain as long as the manufacturers can." Mr. Cannon said also that Utah and other Western States were producing gold in satisfactory quantities, and that if existing conditions should continue, the West would be benefited more than the East, particularly if the Japanese should prove to be dangerous competitors. It is getting to be a part of the programme of the silver men to dwell on the threatened competition of Japan, with its silver standard; they ignore the cheapness of Japanese labor, as an added reason why the United States should speedily adopt free coinage.

Mr. Teller said he was not surprised at the action of the Manufacturers' Club. "I never thought," said he, "that the [illegible] was for silver. Of the gentlemen who came here, some were for free coinage, some for bimetallism, and some for the gold standard. I know, however, [illegible] the manufacturers will have [illegible] interest in the free coinage of [illegible] own State, of any other [illegible] because the present [illegible] with Oriental countries, with the system as it is, and that they also will be driven out of their own markets."

The silver talk in the House to-day was injected into the debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) referring to the reports which had been published respecting the conference of representatives of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia and of the silver party in Congress, characterized them as misleading and incorrect. These reports, he said, conveyed the impression that the great manufacturing and mercantile interests of Philadelphia, as represented by the Manufacturers' Club, were in favor of the free coinage of silver, and had agreed to yoke that issue with the principle of protection. To correct this impression and to set at rest these reports Mr. Adams had read the resolutions adopted by the club at the meeting held in Philadelphia last night. These resolutions, he said, contained no support of the theory that the club was in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.,) explained that published reports of the Washington conference had misrepresented the facts. The statement furnished by authority of those who participated in the conference did not warrant all that had been said about it. But, he said, the conference had been held at the instance of members of the Manufacturers' Club, who sent a committee to Washington for the purpose of meeting the silver men. The latter were not responsible for the inception nor issue of the conference.

Mr. Allen, (Rep., Utah,) who was present at the conference, stated that no bargain had been made, as reported, and that those who were concerned in the conference were not responsible for the errors.

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.,) brought the action of the recent Republican State Convention in South Dakota to the attention of the committee. He said the Republicans of that State were and would continue to be Republicans. To apprise the country and the committee of just what that convention did last Wednesday he went to the Clerk's desk and had read the financial resolution adopted, which was a reaffirmation of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. "As to protection, as to finance, and as to every other doctrine of the Republican Party," said Mr. Pickler, "we refer for a description of our attitude to the Minneapolis platform until the St. Louis Convention shall give us another."

THE REMOVAL OF GOV. HUGHES.

It Is Hoped the Change Will Settle the Troubles in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The nomination by the President of Benjamin J. Franklin for Governor of Arizona is regarded as a possible settlement of a difficulty which has long been pending.

Gov. Franklin, though described as of the Territory of Arizona, is entitled to be accredited to several States. He was born in Kentucky, was educated and taught school in West Virginia, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Kansas, moved to Missouri, whence he entered the Confederate Army, and in 1874 was elected to Congress from Kansas City as a Democrat. He served during President Cleveland's first term as Consul to Hankow, China. When he returned he settled in Arizona, and some months ago joined the long list of applicants for the Governorship. It is stated by Arizona men that there are fewer animosities against him than against any other candidate. But his former identification with Missouri makes it somewhat a matter of interest as to what the attitude of the anti-Administration Democratic Senators—Vest and Cockrell—from that State may be as to his confirmation.

The fight against Gov. L. C. Hughes, the present occupant of the Gubernatorial chair in Arizona, has been in progress for many months, and delegations have repeatedly waited upon the Secretary of the Interior asking his removal.

Arizona appears to be a difficult Territory to govern, judging by the number of Governors removed or asked to resign. Lewis Woolfley, a cousin of J. G. Blaine and John Sherman, who was appointed by President Harrison at the request of Secretary Noble, was confronted one day by a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, saying that either Woolfley or Secretary Noble would have to resign, and the Secretary preferred that it should be Woolfley. The Governor promptly tendered his resignation. His successor, Gov. Murphy, became almost equally unpopular.

From statements made at the Interior Department there would seem to be warring interests involving land grants and irrigation claims, which are bound to attack any person appointed to the Governorship of that Territory. Gov. Hughes is said to have had the support of Don M. Dickinson. He undoubtedly had the active hostility of Marcus Aurelius Smith, the ex-Delegate from Arizona.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 31.—Gov. Hughes says he is unaware of the reasons for his removal. Charges against him were investigated by the Interior Department a year ago, and he understood the result was satisfactory to the President. He has heard of no new charges since then. He will insist on a thorough examination into the causes by the Senate which prompted the President to remove him, and will meet all charges that may be preferred.

Governor Assaulted by Reporter.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 31.—P. J. Clark yesterday assaulted Gov. Hughes while the latter was standing on a street corner reading a letter. The Governor's glasses were broken and his face considerably cut. Bystanders interfered, and Clark was hurried to jail and later released on bail. Clark, while acting as correspondent of a Denver paper, sent a scurrilous telegram about Gov. Hughes, for which he was discharged, the paper subsequently making an apology for the publication.

R. M. GILMOUR CO. BURNED OUT.

Fire Thought to Have Been Started by Discharged Workmen.

JERSEY CITY, March 31.—A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, partly destroyed the factory of the R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company, Hudson and Sussex Streets, early this morning. An adjoining stable was also burned, and a horse owned by George Speer was suffocated. The damage is $6,000.

Investigation showed that the engineroom had been broken into and robbed. Among the property stolen were three cans of oil, which, it is charged, were used in firing the building.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of asbestos felting and boiler coverings. A foreman, who was a great favorite with the men, was discharged March 21. Some of the men struck in consequence. They were given five days to return to work, and were then replaced by new men. The belief that the fire was incendiary is based on the fact that one of the strikers owned a dog which he daily took to the factory. This dog was found in the yard when the fire was discovered. It is now in the custody of the police.

Expensive Shot at a Trolley Car.

Anton Molner, a young coachman of Westchester, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, to pay a fine of $250 for firing a revolver at a trolley car near the West Farms junction, on Dec. 15, 1895. Molner paid the fine.

Prisoner Wanted in Ithaca.

Henry Smith, arrested yesterday by Detective Fogarty, was remanded by Magistrate Brann. The prisoner, it is said, is wanted by the Ithaca police, but the police here decline to state the nature of the charge.

WESTCHESTER NOT "DRY."

HER TOWNS VOTE TO GRANT FOUR KINDS OF LICENSES.

Board of Supervisors Will Stand About the Same as It Did Last Year, Unless Changes Are Effected in May and November in Yonkers and Mount Vernon—The Republicans Now Have Fourteen Members and the Democrats Six.

SING SING, N. Y., March 31.—The annual town elections took place to-day in all the towns of Westchester County, except the Cities of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, which, under their city charters, will elect at another time.

It is impossible to give an official result on the night of election, as figures from the districts in some of the large towns are never got together until the next day. Such are the large town of Cortlandt, which takes in a number of small villages and much farming country, and the town of Greenburgh, which extends from the Hudson River to White Plains, and takes in Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, and other smaller villages, with a portion of White Plains.

The Raines bill came in for an expression of opinion by the voters on the local option clause, and in nearly all the towns it was voted on. Through some misunderstanding it was not voted on in Greenburgh or Mount Pleasant. There was about as much interest taken in this subject as in the election of town officers.

The new Board of Supervisors will probably be composed of the following:

Bedford—Robert Clark (Rep.)
Cortlandt—James H. Haight (Rep.)
East Chester—Herbert D. Lent, (Dem.)
Greenburgh—Bertrand F. Tompkins (Rep.)
Harrison—George Gray (Dem.)
Lewisborough—James F. Lawrence (Rep.)
Mamaroneck—Charles M. Baxter (Dem.)
Mount Pleasant—Charles M. Lane (Rep.)
New-Castle—Francis M. Carpenter (Rep.)
New-Rochelle—Gideon W. Davenport (Rep.)
North Castle—Joseph B. See (Rep.)
North Salem—Henry W. Norton (Rep.)
Ossining—Gilbert M. Todd (Dem.)
Pelham—John M. Shinn (Rep.)
Poundridge—George I. Ruscoe (Rep.)
Rye—Clarence Sackett (Dem.)
Scarsdale—Chauncey T. Secor (Dem.)
Somers—James P. Teed (Rep.)
White Plains—Frank G. Schirmer (Dem.)
Yorktown—Edward B. Kean (Rep.)

It was expected there might be some radical changes in the board because of the Raines law and other matters, and there was considerable interest displayed in the election throughout the county. The county has been Democratic for twenty-five years until the Republicans captured the Board of Supervisors by what was considered a tidal wave. It was expected that this year some of the towns would break away from their new-found friends and return to their old allegiance. In the larger villages, such as New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Sing Sing, White Plains, and Rye, the liquor interests took part in the election. In those places the Raines law was brought into the election as an argument against the Republicans.

The result was about the same as last year. The Republicans probably carried 13 and the Democrats 7 of the Supervisors balloted for yesterday. Yonkers and Mount Vernon have eight Supervisors between them. Mount Vernon will elect Supervisors May 19. Yonkers does not elect until November. To carry the board the Democrats have an impossible task. Only by electing the eight Supervisors from the ten cities can they tie it, and as at least one of the wards in each city is safely Republican, the Democrats will be unable to regain control this year. It is expected the Raines law will be used with more effect in the cities than in the towns.

A peculiar feature of the election was that in some towns the voters elected Republican Supervisors and then defeated the rest of the ticket by large majorities. In most cases the men elected last year by both parties were renominated.

In the town of Greenburg, Supervisor B. F. Tompkins was re-elected. The Democrats elected all the other town officers. Mr. Tompkins is a Republican. The same thing happened in Mount Pleasant, where Supervisor Charles Lane, Republican, was returned for another term, while the Democrats elected the rest of their ticket.

Mamaroneck re-elected Supervisor Charles M. Baxter, (Dem.,) by 195 majority. The Republicans elected Gideon W. Davenport, from New-Rochelle, for another term, and elected all the town officers except Justice of the Peace. Pelham elected John M. Shinn, the Republican retiring member of the board, and also the Republican town ticket.

Ossining re-elected Gilbert M. Todd (Dem.,) to be Supervisor. It then reversed its vote and elected Robert T. Dennis (Rep.,) Town Clerk, Stuart Baxter (Rep.,) Justice of the Peace, and Alonzo McNeal (Rep.,) Collector. This town voted for license by 350 majority.

White Plains elected Frank G. Schirmer (Dem.,) to be Supervisor. He was the retiring member. The rest of the Democratic town ticket was successful. License, under the Raines law was carried almost solidly.

In Rye town the saloon keepers used the Raines law with some effect, and increased the usual Democratic majority on a heavy vote. Supervisor Clarence Sackett was re-elected by 371 majority. This is about a hundred more than the normal majority at a town election. License went through by a big majority.

At the May election in Mount Vernon, six Supervisors will be elected. In the past the city has had but one, the representation never being changed from the old town basis until the present time. In New-Rochelle the four Raines law local option sections were voted on affirmatively. In the same town a new Excise Board was elected, it not being noticed until the tickets were printed that the Raines law abolishes the board.

Much attention to the license question was given in all the towns in Westchester. It is thought that the propositions contained in the Raines law were carried in favor of granting licenses to saloons, druggists, grocers, and hotels in nearly every town. In some of them the ballots became mixed, and it may be possible that many who favored granting licenses voted against doing so. Some of the towns may be "dry" for the coming twelve months, and druggists may not be able to dispense liquors, even on a physician's prescription.

GILBERT M. TODD ELECTED.

Local Option Voted in Sing Sing—Licenses Will Be Granted.

SING SING, N. Y., March 31.—The town election in Ossining, in which this village is situated, resulted in the re-election of Gilbert M. Todd, (Dem.,) Supervisor, by 16 majority. All the rest of the Republican ticket was elected, as follows: Town Clerk, Robert T. Dennis; Justice of the Peace, Stuart Baker; Commissioner of Highways, Stephen Brown; Collector, Alonzo McNeal; Assessor, Ebenezer Fowler; Overseers of the Poor, Leander Sniffen and Elmer E. Davis; Game Constable, Stephen Mullins; Town Auditors, John E. Barlow, three years; James A. [illegible] two years; Frank L. Y[illegible] one year. There was a stubborn fight [illegible] day on the four propositions comprising the local option in the Raines law, and they were all carried by an average majority of 350.

New-Rochelle Wants Licenses.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 31.—At the election here to-day it was overwhelmingly voted to grant licenses to saloons, druggists, grocers, and hotels. By a mistake an Excise Commissioner was voted for, and, as there was no Democratic candidate, a Republican was elected. His election is an empty honor.

White Plains Goes Democratic.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 31.—At the town election here to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected. The ticket put in the field by the Republicans was a weak one. On the question of local option under the provisions of the Raines law the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of license on all four of the propositions.

J. M. Shinn's Majority Small.

PELHAMVILLE, N. Y., March 31.—J. M. Shinn, Republican, was elected Supervisor in the town of Pelham to-day by a [illegible] majority. The rest of the ticket [illegible] doubt. Out of 238 ballots there [illegible] 128 that were not scratched.

Democrats Carry Rye.

RYE, N. Y. March 31.—Clarence Sackett was re-elected Supervisor on the Democratic ticket. The entire Democratic ticket was carried. Sackett has 371 majority. The vote was yes on all the local option questions.

MIGHT KEEP THE GOLD HERE.

Plan Suggested That Bankers Believe Will Not Be Tried.

Bankers were interested yesterday in dispatches from Washington outlining a plan by which the Treasury Department might undertake to keep gold here, and at the same time make the money market comfortable for merchants.

The plan, as reported, was to order the transfer of bond funds from the banks which have held them to other banks. Since the present depositories deal largely in call loans, the withdrawal of the funds from them would, it is thought, advance the rate of interest for such loans, and thus attract foreign capital, and keep exchange below the gold exporting point.

The transfers would be made to banks which deal largely in commercial paper. If they could have the use of the $16,[illegible]000 now subject to call by the Government, they could accommodate merchants much more easily than now.

While bankers thought the plan sounded well, they did not believe it would be attempted. One obstacle to it would be the difficulty of obtaining adequate security from the new depositories. Objection to it also appeared in the improbability that the Treasury Department would enter upon that kind of business. The argument in its favor was commended as ingenious, but put aside as impracticable. In the absence of official confirmation of it, bankers assumed that it might have been considered, but not adopted.

Cables yesterday denied the reported recent advance in the price of gold by the Bank of England. The advance seems to have occurred only in private transactions, which were quoted as market rates. The denial did not change the situation or outlook. Exchange held firm, but business was light, and at the close of a day a tendency toward easier rates appeared. Bankers are now generally hopeful that no gold will be taken this week. Signs of improvement in the security market encouraged those who have counted on such a turn in business as a means of attracting foreign loans.

PRINCE OF WALES DECLINED.

Text of Knollys's Letter to the Thirteen Club of New-York.

LONDON, March 31.—The St. James's Gazette, in its issue of to-day, charges a New-York newspaper with having published a garbled and false version of the letter from the Prince of Wales, through his secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, to the Thirteen Club of New-York, and says it has official authority to print the actual text of the letter, which is as follows:

> I am directed by the Prince of Wales to thank you for your communication informing him of his election as an honorary member of the Thirteen Club. I am directed to reply that the number of invitations he receives from different parts of the world to belong to various clubs are extremely numerous. He cannot accept them all, and to make a selection would be invidious. His Royal Highness, therefore, while appreciating the compliment, much regrets that it is not in his power to have the pleasure of accepting the election.

Saw His Wife Drown in the Flood.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 31.—The news came from Clay and Owsley Counties to-day that a cloudburst swept that part of the State yesterday, drowning the wife and child of Wade Marder, who lived on the bank of the Sexton Creek, in Clay County, and destroying all property in its path. The bed of the creek is gorge-like, and the torrent of water which swept down upon farmhouses and their tenants seemed to be fifteen feet high. When Marder reached the hillside above his house he saw the flood lift the house from its foundation and carry it down the creek. He caught sight of his wife grasping part of a door just as his house was engulfed, and he has been unable to secure the bodies.

Correspondent Rule Arrested.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—James F. Rule, correspondent of The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, was to-day arrested and held to bail for an alleged criminal libel on Representative Franklin Bartlett of New-York, arising out of the recent discussion in the House between Representative Bartlett and Henry R. Gibson of Tennessee, in which the charge was made that Representative Bartlett stole one of Mr. Gibson's private circulars to his constituents, which was made use of in a speech directed against Mr. Gibson in the House of Representatives the other day by Mr. Sulzer of New-York. Mr. Gibson went bail for Mr. Rule.

A Pennsylvania Dam Gives Way.

WHITE HAVEN, Penn., March 31.—Dam No. 1, situated opposite this place, burst to-night. The flood carried hundreds of massive logs down the stream. The Lehigh River raised about seven feet within a few hours, and for a time it was thought that the great bridge crossing the stream would be swept away, but it escaped injury, with the exception of some slight damage done to the piers. The town, which is illuminated by the use of water power, is in darkness to-night.

G. A. Sieber in Ludlow Street Jail.

Gustave A. Sieber, bookkeeper at the Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday under an order of arrest signed by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court on March 19. He is being sued by William B. Gerard, proprietor of the Hotel Gerard, to recover $2,342.85, which he is charged with wrongfully appropriating to his own use, and is charged with falsifying the hotel's books. In default of $2,000 bail Sieber was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

Condition of the Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Letters received at the Navy Department concerning the recent docking of the cruiser Minneapolis at Taranto, Italy, say that the bottom of the vessel was discovered to be very much pitted and in a bad condition. This information is somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that the Minneapolis was cleaned in dry dock in this country in August last.

Senator Hoffman Dangerously Ill.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—State Senator S. D. Hoffman is dangerously ill at his home in this city. [illegible] he was [illegible] has steadily [illegible] worse.

TWO CABLE CARS CRASH

PASSENGERS HURT IN A COLLISION IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

Columbus Avenue and Broadway Cars Meet at the Fifty-third Street Crossing—Five Injured Reported at the Station House, and of These a Gripman Will Probably Die—One Story Has It that the Signal Was Disobeyed.

A north-bound Columbus Avenue cable car and a south-bound Broadway cable car came into collision last night near the crossing at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, owing, it is alleged, to one of the gripmen disregarding the signal at that point. A number of persons were hurt, and of them, a gripman, will probably die.

The Injured.

The following is a list of the injured, reported at the station house. A number went home, after having their wounds dressed, without leaving their names:

FRIEDLANDER, HENRY I., twenty-eight years old, of 55 East Fifty-ninth Street; right cheek cut open. Left for home.

HANLEY, JOHN, twenty-eight years old, of 530 West Fiftieth Street, the gripman; injured severely about the head, and sustained severe internal injuries. Taken to Roosevelt Hospital; will probably die.

MESSITER, ARTHUR, seventeen years old, of 133 West Eighty-fourth Street, passenger; contusion of the right side, teeth knocked out, and a toe fractured. Taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

REAGAN, JOSEPH, of 513 West Fifty-fourth Street, a gripman on the Lexington Avenue Line, who was a passenger; injured about the head. Went home.

SCHLECHTERER, SIEGFRIED, thirty-one years old, of 50 West Ninety-sixth Street, passenger; hands cut and ears torn. Went home.

Car No. 170 of the Columbus Avenue branch, bound north, in charge of Gripman John Hanley, with its full quota of passengers, was nearing the crossing at Fifty-third Street about 6:30. Hanley said he saw the signal man swing his white flag for him to go ahead.

At the same time Car No. 199 of the Broadway line was coming south from Fifty-ninth Street, in charge of Gripman Oscar Paseno, and was within a few car lengths of Fifty-third Street.

Hanley, obeying the signal to go ahead, and anticipating that No. 199 would observe the red signal to slow up, tightened the grip to increase his speed, which is customary in rounding the curve.

Car 199, however, did not slow up, but continued right on without relinquishing speed, and both cars came together at the curve with a tremendous crash, which caused the occupants of the surrounding apartment houses to rush to their windows, and knocked the passengers of Car 170 in a heap. The crash wrecked the front platforms of both cars and demolished the window glass.

Fortunately there was only one passenger in the south-bound car, and the other car was so crowded with passengers that many of them served as cushions for the unfortunate ones, who were thrown violently from their feet.

Policeman Widershein of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was in the vicinity, rushed to the corner, and, seeing several of the passengers lying unconscious in the car, and others sitting around in a dazed condition, he summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, which soon arrived, in charge of Dr. Webster, who attended the injured.

The officials and employes of the company were reticent about the accident, and refused to say anything until the investigation was concluded. Sergt. Shields of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, on being told that the gripman Paseno of the south-bound car neglected to obey the signal, sent Policeman Widershein to arrest him.

One of the employes, who refused to give his name, said that the cause of the accident was due to the grip on Paseno's car not working properly, and that as the car was on the down grade at that point, it was impossible for him to stop it in time to prevent the collision.

FEARON'S SHIPYARD DESTROYED.

C. E. Pearsall's New Yacht Saved from the Fire.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 31.—Thomas Fearon's boat-building establishment at the foot of Gold Street was burned to-night. The flames had gained considerable headway before the firemen arrived, and had it not been that a bucket brigade was formed immediately the steam yacht which is being built for C. E. Pearsall would have been destroyed. The building and machinery of the boatshop were totally destroyed. The loss, estimated at $10,000, is partially covered by insurance.

By the efforts of the firemen the buildings of the Yonkers Canoe Club were saved. Trains on the New-York Central Road were delayed for over an hour.

Thomas Fearon is one of the best-known boat builders in this country, and was at one time well known as a successful oarsman.

ENORMOUS RESOURCES OF BANKS.

In Gold the 3,699 National Institutions Have in Reserve $156,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The enormous resources of the National banks of the United States are shown in the last abstract of their condition, completed to-day, and made public by Controller Eckels.

The 3,699 National banks had, Feb. 28, $1,951,344,781 in loans and discounts, $192,036,933 in stock and securities, a lawful money reserve of $337,259,922, of which $156,000,000 was in gold; capital to the extent of $653,994,915, surplus fund of $247,178,188, undivided profits of $87,041,526, unpaid dividends of $1,233,515, individual deposits of $1,648,092,868, and bills payable of $20,104,667.

March Treasury Figures.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The official figures of Government receipts and expenditures which will be made public April 1 for March will show a deficit for the month of $1,250,000, and for the year to date of $19,000,000. The receipts for March foot up $26,000,000, a slight increase over March, 1895, and about the same as for February, 1896.

Russell Sage's Appeal.

ALBANY, March 31.—The return in the appeal by the defendant in the action brought by William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for injuries caused by using him as a shield when a maniac threw a bomb, has been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The appeal is from a judgment of $43,000.

Vermont Sheep for South Africa.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 31.—George Noonan and E. D. Morrison of Addison, Vt., will sail next Thursday from Boston for South Africa, taking with them two carloads of first-grade merino sheep for breeding there.

Pastime Clubhouse Burned.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., March 31.—The Pastime Clubhouse, on Jamaica Bay, was burned early this morning. Loss, $6,000.

VENEZUELA CONFIDENT OF PEACE.

Settlement of the Frontier Dispute Without War Expected.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Caracas saying that the conviction that a peaceful settlement of the frontier dispute is spreading rapidly.

MAY LOSE MILITARY PROFESSORS.

Colleges Which Do Not Support the Army Officers Sent Them.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Three colleges may eventually lose the military professors who are stationed at those institutions. The reports which have come from the army officers who are gratuitously detailed for duty at the colleges in question do not indicate that substantial support is given the system of instruction in military science and tactics.

A rather disreputable occurrence has also been reported to the War Department from one of these institutions—that at Alliance, Ohio, known as the Mount Union College. The officer on duty at that college says the President of the institution, T. P. Marsh, does not seem to enforce attendance of the cadets at drill, and the support of the Faculty to the Military Instructor is "morally only." The army officer on duty there recently offered medals for proficiency in military work, and he was grieved to learn that six of the medals awarded by him were sold the next day by students to the local jeweler who made them.

The officer on duty at Grove City (Penn.) College has reported that the authorities of that institution do not fully support the military instructor detailed from the army without expense to the college, and a similar report comes from the officer stationed at the Ohio Military Institute in Cincinnati. The officer at Baker University of Baldwin, Kan., says he is supported "fairly" by the college authorities. The officer at Washington University, St. Louis, says the support "is not as much as desired." The support of the authorities at Washington Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington, is reported as "fairly well."

COLLISION IN CENTRAL PARK.

Two Women Screamed and Three Young Men Were Arrested.

Hector A. De Zayas, Edward F. Byckoff, and Agon Merwig were arrested in Central Park last evening on the charge of assault, preferred by Jeremiah Murphy of 430 Columbus Avenue. Besides the charge of assault, De Zayas was held for reckless driving.

The three young men were in a carriage and were driving along the West Drive, when their carriage came in collision with another carriage at Eighty-first Street. The second carriage was driven by Martin Henderson of 918 Ninth Avenue. In it were Miss Mollie Park and Miss Lillian Allington of 110 Eighth Avenue.

When the collision occurred both carriages came to a stop. The women became frightened and commenced to scream. The noise attracted Jeremiah Murphy, who was passing, and he remonstrated with the young men for the reckless manner in which they were driving.

They called him vile names, and, getting out of their carriage, assaulted him with their fists. They were arrested by Policeman O'Brien of the Park Police. De Zayas and Byckoff live at the Hotel Normandie, and Merwig lives at 334 West Thirty-second Street.

GEN. HARRISON IS ON HIS WAY.

The ex-President and Party Start for New-York and the Wedding.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—Gen. Harrison and party left this afternoon at 2:45 on the Pennsylvania Railroad for New-York. In the party were Mrs. McKee and Russell B. Harrison, Daniel P. Ransdell, and Private Secretary E. F. Tibbott. The Harrison homestead has been put in order for the new mistress.

The General's sister, Mrs. Bettie Eaton, of North Bend, Ohio, and his daughter have attended to making the arrangements for the reception of the bride.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 31.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and his bride will probably pass a portion of the season here. It is understood that they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, who, in a few days, will occupy a cottage in Union Avenue.

A LAWYER COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Overwork and Worry Believed to Have Unsettled His Mind.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—James T. Ringgold, a well-known member of the Baltimore bar, and at one time Dean of the Baltimore University Law School, was committed to jail to-day, charged with striking his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reed.

On several occasions recently Ringgold has become violent. Last night he attempted to enter his wife's sick chamber. He carried a large knife, and Mrs. Reed refused to admit him. He then, it is said, drove the servants from the house with the knife, and when Mrs. Reed tried to quiet him struck her a violent blow in the face. It is thought that overwork and worry over the long illness of his wife have unbalanced Ringgold's mind. An examination as to his sanity will be made, and steps will be taken to have him confined in an asylum.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of William A. Little of Georgia to be Assistant Attorney General, vice John I. Hall, resigned. Mr. Little is accounted a lawyer of high ability. He served several terms as Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, and afterward was Attorney General of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The room of Bruce Clark of Chicago, and F. C. Hinsdale of Pittsfield, Mass., both of the sophomore class of Yale University, was entered Monday night and practically all their clothing, jewelry, and many souvenirs were taken. The thief, a mulatto about thirty years old, packed his spoils into a dress-suit case and walked through a crowd of his victims' classmates, who thought he was one of the sweeps.

—The Standing Committee on Historic Day at Saratoga, consisting of Mrs. A. H. Walworth, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Katie Batcheller, and Miss Rhoda Thompson, has invited 1,800 Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to celebrate July 4 at Saratoga. The programme includes a banquet and ball the evening of July 3.

—The Superintendent of the Mint at Carson, Nevada, reports Nevada's gold output for 1895 as $1,780,200, an increase over 1894 of $559,500. The coining value of the silver product of Nevada for 1895 is given as $1,052,000, an increase over 1894 of $54,500.

—By the will of James T. Lawson of Newburg, N. Y., admitted to probate yesterday, the First Baptist Church of Newburg will receive $5,000, to be aded to the fund for erecting a new church building. The church also receives $1,000 to be used as the Trustees may elect.

—Charles E. Clark, for seven years a printer on The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald, has been appointed Superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home at Colorado Springs, Col. He is at present district organizer of the International Typographical Union.

—The railroad station at Gate City, Va., in which were the express, telegraph, and ticket offices, was struck by lightning Monday and burned. The loss is heavy, as the station contained a great many goods.

—The Missouri Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the verdict and sentence against the Taylor brothers, convicted at Carrollton, Mo., of the murder of the Meeks family. They will be hanged April 30.

—President Cleveland has approved the act to grant condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Thirteenth and Forty-third Separate Companies, National Guard of New-York.

THE SCHOOL BILL PASSED

A WARM DEBATE OF FOUR HOURS' DURATION IN THE SENATE.

The Measure, Which Proposes to Abolish the Ward Trustees System in New-York City, Is Bitterly Opposed by the Democrats—A Strictly Party Vote on Final Passage—Ford Savagely Attacked by Senators Cantor and Grady.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Senate to-day, after a four hours' debate, passed the compromise school bill, which does away with the Trustee system in New-York City. The Democrats opposed the bill in their speeches, and on the final roll call the vote was a strictly party one.

The debate which preceded the final action was heard by a room full of interested listeners. The measure had been indorsed by Gov. Morton in a special message two weeks ago, and the numerous hearings given while the committees had charge of the bill, coupled with the fact that many ladies prominent socially have interested themselves in favor of it, made it one of the interesting bills of the session.

Fresh interest was added because of the action of the Democratic Senators last week in walking out of the chamber when it was in general orders and leaving the majority to advance it to third reading without opposition.

Senators Cantor, Grady, Ahearn, Foley, and McCarren spoke against the bill to-day, and Senator Pavey, who introduced the measure which contained the substance of the committee bill, and Senators Ford, Stranahan, and White spoke in favor of it. This was Mr. White's maiden speech, and he proved himself a graceful and forcible orator, able to use the English language without violating rules of grammar, which alone entitles him to some distinction in this Senate. The bill came up as soon as the Senate met this morning, and Senator Cantor moved that it be sent back to the Cities Committee.

When the bill was taken up Senator Cantor moved its recommittal to the Cities Committee, so that the committee of citizens appointed at the mass meeting in New-York City could be heard before the committee on Thursday.

Senator Ford said the people wanted the bill. Even if the New-York people did not want it, the people of the State demanded the measure for the safety of the educational interests of the State. "The people of the State demand that the vicious ignorance dominating the New-York schools be done away with," said Senator Ford, in answer to Senator Ahearn's query as to what people of New-York City demanded the bill.

Senator Cantor said he was astounded at Senator Ford's wholesale indictment of the New-York City schools. "We deny his statement. It is an example of the bigotry with which New-York City legislation is being treated. This vile slander on the School Board, Trustees, Principals, and teachers is heaped on men in every way the equal of the Senator."

Sixteen School Commissioners, Senator Cantor continued, appointed by Mayor Strong, are against the bill. Politics do not affect the New-York school system. The bill should be disposed of on its merits. "It should be recommitted, notwithstanding the untruthful statements of the Senator from the Nineteenth, (Ford.) I do not wish to delay final action, but a hearing should be given. I am willing to stay here all day Friday in order to have final action on the bill."

Senator Grady said the abolition of the Ward Trustees represented the fashionable idea of school government. "The votaries of fashion undertook to have their ideas impressed on the New-York school government. Their plans were discussed in school gatherings. That the bill ever emanated from any Senator is an imposition," he said.

Senator Cantor, interrupting Senator Grady, said it was not desired to impugn the motives of the ladies behind the bill. "We only desire a hearing on the merits of the bill," he added.

"If all the fathers and mothers in New-York demanded a hearing," said Mr. Grady, "the hearing would not be granted."

"If the hearing be not granted, then we can discuss the motives behind the bill," said Senator Cantor.

The Cantor motion to recommit was lost, 11 to 30, the Democrats in the affirmative, the Republicans in the negative.

Senator Cantor made a long speech in opposition to the bill. "The New-York school system," he said, "is the admiration of the world. Bigotry, politics, or favoritism has no place in the government of our schools. The Boards of Ward Trustees were created to meet the metropolitan character of the people of New-York. The Trustees are local officers—in touch with the people of their districts." He denied that the Ward Trustees showed favoritism.

Senator Ford denied that he represented the ideas of fashionable people and millionaires on the school question. "I live in a tenement house and represent the plain people. I want the schools of New-York to be such that I can send my children there. I want schools where the children learn that true worth is the standard of American nobility." Mr. Ford said the reason of the abuses in the New-York school system was the association and domination of Tammany Hall in school government. The Trustee system worked to the advantage of the favorites of politicians, who forced their candidates for promotion and appointment. Senator Ford cited a case in his own ward where he alleged that the Ward Trustees were forcing the appointment of an incompetent man as Principal. Mr. Ford read an article of Prof. Rice in The Forum of 1893. The article attacked the New-York school system generally and said the system was worked for the benefit of Ward Trustees especially, and Tammany Hall generally.

Senator Cantor read a letter dated March 21 from Prof. Rice saying that the abolition of the Ward Trustee system was not the remedy to reform the New-York school government.

Senator Ahearn said: "The Senator [Ford] is making false statements when he states that politics governs the appointments. Why, down my way six weeks ago we had six vacancies for teachers. We were compelled to write letters to seventy-three girls on the eligible list asking them to come and teach. Only three out of the seventy-three responded. Yet he says politics settles appointments. He

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You

Occasionally find a man still voting for Gen. Jackson, but the great majority of our people are intelligent, thrifty, and decidedly up to date in all walks of life, and the million take Hood's Sarsaparilla to the exclusion of all other kinds. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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is wronging the people of the City of New-York."

Senator Lexow said that foreign-born citizens should not be attacked. "The bill centralizes power," continued Senator Lexow. "There is no criticism of the ability and honesty of the Ward Trustees. Senator Ford is wrong in making the assertions and criticisms he has made."

Senator Grady charged Senator Ford with representing a district full of bigotry. "He has forgotten his origin. He attacks the foreign born."

Senator Ford, interrupting, said: "I declare that I have not attacked any foreign-born citizen. Far be it from me, the son of an Irish peasant."

"Stop, stop," shouted Senator Grady, "you are proving yourself the prince of bigotry. You have come into the company of the rich. You dare not deny that you envy the wearers of purple and fine linen."

Senator Ford, rising, said: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman."

"No, no!" shouted Senator Grady. "No interruption now. I intend to finish with you to-day. You shall not masquerade around here any more in your working clothes. You, who represent a district of bigotry and intolerance. You would have us believe that the New-York school teachers are not well enough dressed for you, you would have us believe that you never wore shoes until you were the age of those school teachers. You foul the nest you sit in. You, who are sorry you had not in early youth the advantages of your later days!"

Mr. Grady attacked Senator Ford for his attitude on the Raines bill, and said he was not a true representative of New-York City. Senator Grady denounced what he termed the aristocratic influences behind the bill, and said Gov. Morton knew little of the needs of the New-York common schools, although he had sent to the Legislature a special message on the subject.

Senator White spoke for the bill. He said: "The Trustee system is subversive of public welfare. In its depths there is corruption. The system is wrong from top to bottom."

Senator McNulty said that of the two millions of people in New-York City, one and three-quarter millions are opposed to the bill.

Senator Grady made another speech against the bill, closing thus: "But November comes! Then the aristocrats and plain people will vote, each vote being equal. Then will the Republican Party sustain humiliation such as that party has never sustained before."

Senator Pavey followed with an elaborate defense of the bill. He said its advocates had not attacked the Trustees, because they felt its merits would cause its passage.

Senator Stranahan spoke in advocacy of the bill. He said quarrels among the Trustees kept back necessary improvements. "The talk of Senator Grady about the aristocracy is a bugaboo," said he.

Senator Cantor spoke against the bill, saying the Trustees were the voice of the poor people in school matters.

Senator Ford made another attack on Tammany Hall, terming it "contamination to politics and social life." The last act of Tammany in power was to vote to spend $3,000,000 for a driveway for the Tammany chiefs to speed their race horses."

"Didn't you introduce a bill to extend a driveway on the Hudson?" asked Senator Guy.

"Yes," answered Senator Ford, "and I am here to vote for a bill to expend $9,000,000 for schools."

Senator Foley, closing the debate, said: "I want to defend the schools of New-York City, where I was educated. I am glad I was not educated where the education would have made my opinions so narrow and confined as the opinions of the Senator from the Nineteenth," (Ford.)

The roll call on final passage was begun when Senator Foley finished. Senators Grady, Guy, and Stranahan made speeches explaining their votes.

The bill was passed—31 to 13. Only the Democrats voted in the negative. Those absent and not voting were Ballantine of Delaware, Higbie of Suffolk, Johnston of Tioga, Lamy of Buffalo, Sullivan of Tioga, and Wilcox of Cayuga.

COAL TRUST BILLS AGAIN.

They Will Be Reported to the Senate with Some Amendments.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Senate Judiciary Committee agreed again to-day to report favorably the "anti-coal trust" bills as amended. The amendments were those suggested by A. B. Boardman, and were moved by Senator Lexow. The amendments extend the scope of the measure to persons, associations, and firms, besides corporations.

The amendments to the bill giving the Attorney General power to examine persons and papers before action limit the power to cases where a criminal action has been brought, and provide that the subpoenaes must be indorsed by a Supreme Court Judge, and that the witness can be examined only on the issues.

The original bill provided that the Attorney General could examine when he believed the law was being violated, and that witnesses could be examined on any material matter.

Senators Cantor and McCarren will oppose these amendments.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Senator McNulty's Plan for Ending Street Railway Strikes.

ALBANY, March 31.—Senator McNulty has introduced a bill investing the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration with the powers of decision in disputes between common carriers and their employes in cities of over 100,000 population, when a strike or lockout is occasioned.

The board may subpoena witnesses and administer oaths. After two days of insufficient service on the line affected, the board may summon the parties and, after hearings, shall file a decision in the County Clerk's office disposing of all disputed points. The board may regulate wages and hours of service for one year. After the dispute is heard there shall be no combinations to continue the strike.

Failure to abide by the decision of the board is made a misdemeanor, punishable by one year's imprisonment and $500 fine. Appeal from the decision may be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE ACETYLENE BILL DISCUSSED.

Lauterbach and Boardman Take Opposite Views.

ALBANY, March 31.—Edward Lauterbach and A. B. Boardman of New-York City had a wordy tilt before the Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply this afternoon. The bill which caused the discussion was that introduced in the upper house by Senator Cantor, authorizing the New-York Carbide and Acetylene Company to manufacture and supply gas for light, heat, and power in the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester.

The argument favoring the measure was made by Mr. Lauterbach. It was, he claimed, about time that some company other than the Consolidated Gas Company should have some privileges in New-York City. For years the Consolidated Company had been acting the part of a hog, and allowing no one to get anything. The new company did not intend to furnish light alone, but would be prepared to furnish light, heat, and power.

The leading gas company of New-York was not living up to the strict letter of the law. It took privileges which the statutes did not accord it. The new company did not wish to do this, but would only take what the law allowed it. If the bill before the committee passed, it would encourage competition among gas companies, and competition was in the interest of the people. The new company would furnish twenty-five candle power light, while the existing company furnished light but twenty power in quality. If the Legislature wished to live up to Biblical teachings, it would pass the bill, and allow more light on the command, "Let there be light."

Mr. Boardman could not agree with Mr. Lauterbach. He acknowledged that he represented the opposition company, the Consolidated. The passage of the bill would injure New-York City greatly, for it would legalize the tearing up of the best streets in the city. It would very considerably interfere with the work of the Rapid Transit Commission. The passage of the bill from Mr. Lauterbach's standpoint was well, because it would mean political advantage for that gentleman and $500,000 for the new company.

Here Mr. Boardman was interrupted by Mr. Lauterbach, who denied all Mr. Boardman's statements.

Then Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York City opposed the bill. If it passed, he said, it would cause $1,000,000 damage to New-York City streets. After the argument the hearing closed.

RELIEF FOR TAMSEN.

Proposition that the County Pay the Expenses of His Trial.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs had before it to-day a bill presented by Mr. Witter on March 20. It is said to be a relief measure for Sheriff Tamsen.

It provides that the reasonable costs, counsel fees, and expenses incurred since the new Constitution went into effect, or which shall be incurred by any successful party in proceedings to remove him from office, or which may be incurred in any criminal proceeding for alleged misconduct in office, shall be paid by the county.

Mr. Witter, who introduced the bill, hails from Tioga County, which is Mr. Platt's own. The counsel for Sheriff Tamsen were Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the latter "Boss" Platt's son. Mr. Witter is also a member of the committee to which the bill was referred.

When asked concerning the bill, he said: "I don't think I will say anything about it now." If anybody owns an Assemblyman and an Assembly it is easy to secure family legislation.

BRIDGE MANAGEMENT ATTACKED.

A Number of Bills Affecting Brooklyn to be Reported To-day.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Cities Committee of the last Assembly, of which the present leader, James M. E. O'Grady was Chairman, met to-day and prepared its report on its investigation of the Brooklyn Bridge and Charities Department. The report may go to the Legislature to-morrow. Several bills will accompany it.

The report, it is said, handles the bridge management without gloves. A bill will be offered to abolish the existing board and substitute one of four members. It will provide that no Trustee shall be connected with a corporation or company which has business dealings with the bridge. This is supposed to be a thrust at the bridge officials who are interested in Brooklyn trolley companies, which have been seeking possession of the bridge plaza.

Another measure which the committee will propose reorganizes the Brooklyn Charities Department. This was brought to this city to-day by Hugo Hirsh, who gave it to Leader O'Grady. It is a Platt measure, and proposes to put into the hands of the organization men in Brooklyn a large amount of patronage. It is said Mayor Wurster approves it, and has agreed in advance on a division of "spoils" with Mr. Platt.

A third bill proposes to create a bureau similar to that of the New-York Commissioners of Accounts. One member is to be appointed by the Mayor and one by the President of the Board of Aldermen. The City Auditor is to be the third member.

THEATRE INSPECTION BILL.

Judge Dittenhoefer Attacks the Measure Before the Senate.

ALBANY, March 31.—Judge Dittenhoefer of New-York this afternoon addressed the Senate Finance Committee in opposition to the Senate bill entitled "An act in relation to the inspection of theatres" on behalf of the managers and owners of the theatres of New-York.

He made an argument, principally against the feature of the bill that puts the theatres under the inspection of the Factory Inspector. He said that an establishment of art was placed by the bill upon the level of a factory, which was improper and in the nature of a stigma. The Building Department is the natural and proper body that should have charge of any inspection that is necessary.

He also showed that the provisions which fixes the arbitrary dimensions of 8 feet wide, 10 feet long, and 9 feet high for the dressing rooms amounts to an edict to close nearly all the theatres in existence, as it would be simply impossible to comply; nor was it necessary or demanded by any one.

This arbitrary bill must have originated with some one who held an ill will against the theatre. It is on a par with the measure which gave the theatrical license fees to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, on the Middle Age idea that the theatre of Booth, Irving, Davenport, Modjeska, Bernhardt, and Duse was the nursery of crime, which it took years of agitation by the New-York managers to repel.

BILLS PASSED.

The House Does a Good Day's Work in Clearing the Calendar.

ALBANY, March 31.—The House did a good day's work in clearing the calendar. Among the bills passed were the following:

Mr. Audett—Compelling the use of fireproof material for scenery purposes in Brooklyn theatres.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing County Clerks and Deputies to take acknowledgments and proofs of instruments.

Mr. Waldo—Providing for notices to mortgagees of tax sales in Brooklyn.

Mr. Kempner—Making it a misdemeanor for an attorney's emplaye to divulge professional secrets.

Mr. Bondy—Compelling railroads to establish pension funds for injured employes and for families of employes killed in service.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the establishment in New-York City of a police signal system.

Mr. Newman—Prohibiting railroads upon Narrows Avenue and Second Avenue south of Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Providing for the expenses of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Robbins—Enabling aliens to hold real estate in this State if their country accords similar privileges to Americans.

Mr. Brennan—Compelling the payment of standard wages to people employed on Brooklyn City works.

Mr. Marshall—Repealing the law authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to extend Second Avenue.

Mr. Audett—Providing for the appointment of two deputies by the Kings County Treasurer.

Senator Brush—Providing for the further improvement of the Brooklyn City Hall.

Mr. Finn—Authorizing the Mayor of New-York to grant licenses for sprinkling streets.

Mr. Andrews—Authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners in New-York City to hear certain claims for reinstatement in the department.

Mr. Hoffman—Exempting from taxation the real estate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in New-York City.

Among the bills progressed to third reading were the measure for increasing by 800 the New-York City police force, and the Murphy bill, providing for military instruction in the public schools.

Gratitude Expressed in Trout.

ALBANY, March 31.—Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissioner Thompson to-day, after the bill fixing the salaries of the members of the commission at $2,500 and the President at $3,000, had become a law, presented to Gov. Morton about twenty beautiful specimens of speckled brook trout taken from his private hatchery at Smithtown, L. I. The yearling fish were ten inches in length, and those two years old measured fourteen inches and weighed about one and a quarter pounds each.

Dock Bills Passed.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Assembly to-day passed two of the New-York City Dock Board bills, designed to enable the board to make extensive and needed improvements on the water front. One authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue the bonds to meet the increased expense, and the other provides for the acquisition of the property along North River between Gansevoort and Bethune Streets. These bills have been reported from the Cities Committee of the Senate, and, it is expected, will pass without opposition.

Notes at the Capital.

—The Senate Cities Committee hear arguments on Senator Ford's amendments of the New-York City tenement house building law. Those who favored the bill were Clarence True and John Leo. Those against were Judson Lawson and Attorney Hosmer of the Department of Buildings of New-York City. The committee took no action.

—The Ischum Board of Health has appointed Dr. Terry Health Officer. The office pays about $4 per year. It will cost Dr. Terry $10 to undergo a civil service examination, and he refuses to qualify. The State Board says in such cases the County Judge may appoint regardless of the civil service rules.

—A bill to prohibit surface roads crossing over streets south of Ninety-fifth Street, which have an entrance to Central Park has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Eldridge.

—The Kelly bill, authorizing Albany to provide for the transfer of Union College from Schenectady to Albany, has been recommitted to the Cities Committee of the Assembly.

—Senator Koehler has introduced a bill providing that steam railroads in Queens County shall erect gates and have gatemen at grade crossings before July 1, 1896.

—The bill amending the charter of the Niagara River Bridge Company will be reported to the Senate with provisions requiring spans to be 200 feet long.

—Mr. Livingston has introduced in the Assembly a bill requiring that drunkards in Brooklyn be committed to hospitals instead of criminal institutions.

—The Koehler-Childs contested election case from Long Island City has been settled, the Senate confirming Mr. Koehler's right to his seat.

—A bill to prohibit races on any track more than thirty-five days has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Austin.

—The bill to repeal the 1892 charter of the East River Bridge Company will be reported favorably to the Senate.

—The Governor has signed the bill appropriating $75,000 for the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

—Assemblyman Green has introduced a bill to make Jackson's birthday a legal holiday.

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EDITORS CHOSEN AT PRINCETON.

Six Juniors Who Will Conduct Next Year's Literary Magazine.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31.—The annual election of editors for The Nassau Literary Magazine was held last night, and the results were made public this morning. In accordance with the usual custom, six men were chosen from the present junior class, to take charge of the magazine during their senior year. These are the young men to whom the honor of conducting the "Lit." has fallen:

Managing Editor—Arthur Willis Leonard of Cincinnati, Ohio; Associate Editors—Percy Robert Colwell of Warwick, N. Y.; Charles Francis Dunn of Scroggsfield, Ohio; Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood of Yonkers, N. Y.; Wilfred McIlvaine Post of Beyroot, Syria, and Frederick Ridgeley Torrence of Xenia, Ohio.

The new members were initiated immediately after the election, the initiation lasting nearly all night. These initiations are secret, being conducted and witnessed only by members of the outgoing board. It is whispered about the campus, however, that many ludicrous pranks are played on the new members of the board. At the conclusion of each neophyte's initiation, he is expected to entertain the outgoing board informally at the Inn, Dohm's, "Jim's," or the East End House, where the host is held up to the ridicule of his guests by the feasters.

The new board will take charge of the magazine with the May number. An elaborate banquet will be given to the outgoing board at the Princeton Inn, at which well-known literary men from New-York will respond to toasts, and former editors of the magazine will renew old college ties. The date of the annual banquet has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be held early in May.

THE NAPOLEON SARONY SALE.

Low Prices for the Photographer's Collection of Curios.

The auction sale of Napoleon Sarony's original drawings and collection of arms and armor, Indian relics, curios, &c., was begun in the American Art Galleries, in Madison Square South, yesterday, and will be continued to-day. The prices for the articles sold yesterday amounted to $1,025.75.

The bids were for the most part low. A carved oak chair, which was described in the catalogue as having been used by more celebrities than any other in the country, was sold for $15 to N. E. Oppenheimer. The list of users of the chair in the last twenty-six years included the names of President and Mrs. Cleveland, Presidents Arthur, Hayes, and Garfield, and of many prominent army and navy officers, Congressmen, Governors, European princes, and actors.

A very fine old Japanese "joy bell," of silver bronze, and weighing about 300 pounds, and bearing Japanese characters, stating that it was cast to commemorate the recovery of a favorite child from illness, was sold for $70. A particularly fine Burmese idol, with carved shrine, lacquered in gold, and forty inches high, brought $15. An Egptian mummy and case sold for $14. There was little demand for from thirty to forty old costumes, fancy and plain. They sold for from $1 to $20 each.

The total amount realized at the evening sale was $867.50. Among the paintings sold were works by J. A. Fraser, Deshaye, Maury, Alfred Parsons, Arthur Hoeber, J. F. Murphy, and Sarony, the prices ranging from $3 to $25. The charcoal sketches by Mr. Sarony ranged from $3, for "A Turkish Beauty," to $75, for "Venus Aphrodite." The "Nature and Art" series of pictures brought from $2 to $15 each, the latter price being for "The Little Model."

NOVELTIES FOR EASTER PRESENTS

The Gorham Manufacturing Company's Display of Silverware.

Any one at a loss to know what to purchase for an appropriate Easter present will quickly be relieved from any uncertainty by a visit to the annual Easter exhibition of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Broadway and Nineteenth Street. Among the many handsome pieces of silver that are shown the visitor cannot fail to find suitable and acceptable gifts.

Gold and white are the two favorite colors at this time of year, and in many of the showcases at the Gorham Manufacturing Company's salesrooms yesterday the usual display of silverware was replaced by silver gilt in bright and dull finishes. This latter, known as the rose gilt, is a specialty with this company, and many handsome Easter novelties are shown. As one enters the door of the establishment, his eye is caught by a showcase filled with toilet articles of silver in rose gilt. A very popular gift at this time of the year is a silver flower pot, or fernery, containing a growing plant, and these are shown in great variety.

A special display is being made of amethysts. These handsome stones are shown in a great variety of mountings, one pretty idea being a cracker jar of cut glass, the cover being of silver gilt, with a large amethyst in the centre.

Candlesticks and candelabra are shown in many handsome patterns. One of the most striking is a candelabrum with five branches, in the Empire style. It is made of silver and silver gilt.

Novelties in new Spring designs in silverware are in what are known as the Chantilly pattern. These articles are in gilt and pink and green enamel. They look particularly attractive, in their dark-green cases, lined with pink satin. Other lines which are well worth attention in this handsome display are the Favrile glass, mounted in silver, and the blown glass work.

Mr. Beatty Elected Director.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—The Board of Trustees of the new Carnegie Art Galleries, founded by Andrew Carnegie last November, with an endowment for the purchase of pictures of $1,000,000, elected John W. Beatty, Director of the galleries to-day. Mr. Beatty, who is a native of Pittsburg, studied art in Munich with Duveneck and others in the early seventies, and is a painter and etcher of ability. The recent loan exhibition of pictures in this city, conceded to have been second only to the World's Fair loan collection in the art collections of this country, is Mr. Beatty's most noteworthy achievement.

RAINES-LAW PROBLEMS

MAGISTRATES AND LAWYERS PUZZLED BY ITS PROVISIONS.

First Arrests Were Made Monday Night and First Reports to District Attorney Yesterday—All Cases to Go Before the Grand Jury—Mr. Lauterbach Said to Have Prepared a Free Lunch Amendment—Saloon Keepers Nervous.

Fritz Obenlander, a saloon keeper at 609 East Twelfth Street, apparently enjoys the distinction of having been the first person arrested in New-York City under the Raines law, which, according to Chief Conlin, was to be observed commencing with Monday night.

Policemen Seiford and Hall of the Union Market Station were passing Obenlander's saloon Monday night. Seiford's watch indicated that it was 2:10 o'clock, but Obenlander's clock placed the time at 12:50. The [illegible] were admitted by the side door a[illegible] drinks, which they paid for.

[illegible]isden, a cigar-box manufacturer, w[illegible] the saloon, was also arrested, a[illegible]ed the policemen, one of whom h[illegible]

[illegible] men were arraigned in Essex M[illegible]e Court yesterday, Magistrate B[illegible] up the Raines law and found th[illegible] away drinks was an offense.

"[illegible] I don't know how to interpret the [illegible] this case," the Magistrate said. "It's a puzzle to know whether a man holding a license under the old law is governed by the regulations of that law or whether the provisions of the new law apply to the case." The Magistrate decided to hold both prisoners for trial and have higher authority decide upon the case.

The Magistrate became indignant when Patrolman Seiford swore he did not know whether his watch was right or not.

"You arrested this man," he said, "because your watch said it was after 1 o'clock, and yet you come into court and are not willing to swear it was after 1 o'clock. It is a tangled case, and it is best that trial Judges pass upon it."

The prisoners furnished bail.

The first report to the District Attorney's office of a violation of the Raines law was made yesterday by Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

Patrolman Thomas Richards arrested Frank W. Colwell at 59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street on Sunday night for selling a bottle of porter for 25 cents.

The report was made to Assistant District Attorney Unger, who says the Raines law was in effect on Sunday night, and that this is a clear violation of that law.

The new law requires a policeman making an arrest to sign an affidavit sworn to before a notary public or commissioner of deeds, and submitted to the District Attorney. The affidavit made out by Richards was vague in many particulars. It did not contain the name of the accused and his place of business. It did not state when, where, or for what Colwell was arrested, and, instead of being properly acknowledged, was sworn to by a Sergeant of Police.

Capt. Schmittberger had a consultation with Assistant District Attorney Davis in regard to Colwell's arrest. Mr. Davis said that he believed it was clearly a violation of the excise and came within the provision of the Raines law. It would be presented to the Grand Jury, and, if indicted, Colwell will be tried in the Court of General Sessions, which, under the new enactment, will have charge of all excise cases.

Colwell was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the excise law.

Colwell's counsel waived examination, and asked whether bail would be fixed according to the provisions of the Raines law or according to the old excise law. The Magistrate said he would be governed by the old law and hold Colwell in $200 bail for trial

The cases of Oberlander and Kisden were also reported to the District Attorney's office.

The reports as fast as they are received will be prepared for submission to the Grand Jury.

The Raines law is being enforced by the police as regards the doing away with free lunch and the exposure of barrooms during prohibited hours.

The saloon keepers, almost as a unit, obeyed the law at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They suspended business, leaving their stores in such a condition that every patrolman and passing citizen could see that no business was going on.

The familiar free lunch, which had for so many years greeted the eye and appeased the appetite of the saloon frequenter, vanishd from view Monday night and failed to reappear. In its stead the lunch counters were laden with sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, and other eatables, for which the customary restaurant prices were charged, but the sales were light.

Many saloon keepers are pleased with the change regarding free lunch. Others are not. The latter class fear that with the vanishing lunch their trade will also fade away. Some saloon keepers thought they might get around the law by charging a penny or two for a sandwich or a plate of stew. They will find that the police will regard them as evading the law, and test cases will be made to see if this construction of the law is correct.

It was rumored in the Criminal Court Building yesterday that Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, had drafted a bill supplementary to the Raines excise law, allowing free lunches in saloons. This bill, it was said, would shortly be introduced at Albany.

Another feature to which the police will make the saloon keepers pay attention is in regard to the "boxes" or private rooms. After prohibited hours the doors of these boxes must be open so that the interior can be seen from the street, if it is possible, unless the "box" partition reaches to the ceiling. They will then be considered as separate rooms. If they only extend half way to the ceiling, however, they will be considered simply as screens, and the Raines law forbids the presence of screens in saloons during prohibited hours.

The saloon keepers will require enlightenment in regard to stained glass in doors. Some saloon keepers think they must take out the handsomely stained or carved glass which adorns their front doors and replace it with plain glass, whereas others believe the stained glass is all right as long as there are small doors in the framework in the windows which when open exposes the interior to view.

What the fine for violation of the new law is to be is another question that is worrying saloon keepers. The penalty provided in the Raines law is $1,600, or twice the amount of the license fee. The license fee at present is only $250; it is claimed the penalty of $1,600 could not be legally imposed.

It is probable that any person found violating the law before June 30, when all licenses are to be cancelled, will be punished as formerly. An arrest for violation, however, may prevent the proprietor of the place securing one of the new licenses.

District Attorney Fellows called at Police Headquarters last evening and held a conference with the Police Commissioners in reference to the excise law.

One of the subjects talked upon was as to whether policemen shall first take their excise prisoners to a Magistrate or to the District Attorney's office. Another was in regard to the affidavits to be made by the policemen upon making an excise arrest. There seems to be some ambiguity in the new law on this point, and its importance demands an early settlement.

The question of bail taking by Sergeants was also discussed, as well as the point of allowing them to take bail in other cases, which they enjoy under a provision of the bi-partisan law.

Col. Fellows remained with Commissioner Parker some time. Mr. Parker, it is said, is to prepare amendments to the law, which the members of the board believe necessary and which they hope to have passed.

HENRY B. PLATT EXPLAINS.

Says There Is No Connection Between the Raines Law and His Company.

Unfavorable comment has been caused by the putting together of the statements that a Republican Legislature a year ago removed the restrictions which prevented such companies as the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland from selling surety bonds; that the Raines law requires saloon keepers to give such bonds in twice the amount of the license; that the Fidelity and Deposit Company is after this business, and that Henry B. Platt, a son of Thomas C. Platt, is Managing Director in New-York and Charles Raines, son of John Raines, an employe of this company.

Henry B. Platt said yesterday, in explanation of this state of affairs:

"The company first sought to enter the field in this State about the 1st of January, 1895. The discovery was soon made that a statute of the State debarred the company from operating upon equal terms with domestic corporations. It was also discovered that it was not the intention of the statute, as originally framed, to have this effect, and that this effect had been given to it by the surreptitious trick of some person unknown, who substituted one word for another word.

"The company thereupon employed the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt to bring the matter properly before the Legislature, and secure a rectification of the fraud in the statute. This was accomplished, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company—with other foreign corporations of the same sort, of course—was placed upon the same footing as domestic concerns; whether by a party vote or not, I do not recall. At that time I don't suppose the Raines bill was even dreamed of.

"I was drawn into the company through the employment of Tracy, Boardman & Platt as counsel in the matter before the Legislature, and, shortly after its scope in this State was enlarged, accepted the office of Managing Director in this district.

"Now, I say to you frankly that I am after the business of furnishing the excise bonds. I feel that I should fail in my duty to the company if I did not exert myself to the utmost to get it.

"To imagine that the purgation of the law from the hurtful error was done in anticipation of the Raines bill a year later is to credit the company and its friends with extraordinary far-sight. But, of course, I understand the object of all this piecing together of ordinary and unrelated circumstances; it is contrived solely in order to get in a blow at father.

"Now, father has never had one penny's worth of interest in this company; has never been in the slightest degree connected with it, and is as completely aloof from its affairs as any man you could find.

"It is true that Charles Raines is connected with the company in this city. I myself brought him into it soon after I became Managing Director. I wanted around me men who understood the business, and Mr. Raines had been engaged in it with another company. It is not true, however, that he is to be put in charge of the branch the company has recently established in Brooklyn."

EASTER.

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BROOKLYN'S DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Republican Factions Have Candidates—Liquor Men to Fight.

The first saloon keeper arrested in Brooklyn for violating the Raines liquor law was arraigned yesterday morning, in the Lee Avenue Police Court. He was John S. Braun, and his place of business is at 535 Flushing Avenue.

Policeman Fannon of the Thirteenth Precinct said Braun's place was open at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning, and he was selling liquors. Braun denied the charge, but was held in $200 for trial.

The question as to who will be the Deputy Excise Commissioner for Kings County is agitating Republican politicians of both factions in Brooklyn.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling, John J. Deubert, Robert B. Sedgwick, and Controller Palmer held a conference yesterday in Controller Palmer's office, in the City Hall.

Ex-Senator Worth is said to be a candidate for the position, and, if he is not named, he wishes to nominate the appointee.

City Works Commissioner Willis also wishes to have something to say about the appointment.

There are three avowed Worth candidates—Col. Henry E. Abell, Robert A. Sharkey, and James A. Fuller.

Ex-Police Justice Charles Naeher is Commissioner Willis's choice.

The Excise Commissioners are disturbed over the prospect of having to give a full account of their stewardship by April 15. They decided yesterday, after conferring with Corporation Counsel Burr, to hire four temporary clerks to assist in getting their statistics in proper shape.

The effect of the Raines law will be disastrous to some of the Brooklyn social clubs, which cannot afford to take out a license to sell liquors.

The Directors of the Germania Club, one of the leading German organizations, will hold a meeting to decide what they will do.

The more prominent clubs, like the Union League, Hamilton, Brooklyn, Lincoln, Montauk, Hanover, and Oxford will not be affected, as they are well able to pay the tax.

Conferences will be held to-day between officers of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association and the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union, to see what can be done about the Raines law. They intend to test it as soon as possible.

Sixteen hundred saloon keepers will have to quit the business May 1 if the courts sustain the law.

NEW-YORK FARMERS WILL LOSE.

Over a Million Dollars Worth of Cheese Eaten in Saloons Annually.

The farmers of the State who produce cheese will be seriously affected by the prohibition of free lunches in saloons. New-York is one of the largest cheese-producing States in the country.

Most of the cheese that has been put on the free lunch counters is what is known as "part skims," which is comparatively cheap. In only the better class of saloons full cream cheese of fine quality has been placed.

At the office of John Martin, in Chambers Street, it was estimated that 30,000 pounds of cheese was daily eaten at the free lunch counters here. This, at an average price of 10 cents a pound, would amount to $1,292,000 a year, which will be lost to the farmers. Another butter and cheeese firm said this was a low average, and that, including Brooklyn, the quantity of cheese eaten was much larger.

The egg trade will also be affected by the law, but to a much smaller extent, as only the fashionable saloons had boiled eggs for their customers. The beet trade will be seriously affected, as many saloons and barrooms had pickled beets. The demand for beets in the market was light, and prices ruled low.

A SCRAMBLE FOR PLACE.

Many Candidates for Appointment Under Commissioner Lyman.

ALBANY, March 31.—Henry H. Lyman, who was named by Gov. Morton yesterday to be Excise Commissioner, has begun to feel the pressure from those who want "jobs."

Mr. Lyman's nomination has not yet been confirmed by the Senate. The Finance Committee, which has the nomination, met this afternoon, but did not act upon it. The Republican Senators say that there is no doubt about the confirmation, probably to-morrow, as the committee will hold a session before the Senate meets.

Mr. Lyman, of course, has nothing to say in advance of the Senate's action concerning those whom he will choose as his associates in the liquor-tax bureau. He has the naming of deputies in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and the sixty confidential special agents.

Candidates are thicker than hops for all these places. No action has yet been taken by the Governor and the Civil Service Board with reference to putting these "confidential" agents into the competitive schedule. Word has been received here that the State Civil Service Reform Association is preparing to take the matter into the courts promptly if the attempt is made to classify these sixty agents as in Schedule A—the non-competitive class. The method of procedure, it is said, would be to bring certiorari proceedings upon Commissioner Lyman if he should appoint except from a list made up after a competitive examination.

Mr. Vedder, who was Mr. Platt's choice for the Commissionership and failed to get it, was here to-day. He thanked those of his friends who condoled with him. The full strength of the Platt pressure which was brought to bear on Gov. Morton to appoint Mr. Vedder was hardly realized yesterday. It was all that the machine could command. When Col. Dunn was out of the race, at the direction of Mr. Platt, all the backing he had had was transferred to Mr. Vedder. Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, and even Col. Dunn himself, united, and Chairman Hackett of the State Committee and Mr. Lauterbach joined. The Governor stood up for Mr. Lyman in spite of them all.

Two candidates for the two-thousand-dollar deputyship in Buffalo are thus early to the front. They are Samuel Coldwell, who has the regular Erie County Repubpublican organization backing him, and Daniel O'Grady, who is making an independent fight for the place.

Mr. Lyman's appointment leaves a vacancy in the Fish, Forest and Game Commission, and candidates are many. The most promising is H. S. Holden of Syracuse, a young business man who has heretofore kept out of politics. John Bruce of Syracuse, Fred Mather of Queens County, Thomas P. Gilman of New-York, and Mr. Moon, who has studied fish at Fulton Market for years, are among those who have backers for the place. It is a big scramble for a twenty-five-hundred-dollar job.

The candidates for places as confidential special agents cannot be counted. Mr. Raines has fifty applications.

FURTHER LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

Plan to Dismiss All Indictments Under the Old Laws.

ALBANY, March 31.—Assemblyman Butts has introduced a bill providing for the dismissal of indictments and complaints for alleged violations of the excise laws of this State committed prior to March 23, 1896. The bill provides as follows:

Section 1—An indictment against any person or corporation for violation of the excise laws of this State, found by a Grand Jury of any county for an offense against such laws alleged to have been committed prior to the 23d day of March, shall, upon motion of the District Attorney of a county, within thirty days after the passage of this act, be dismissed by any court of record in which the same may be pending.

Sec. 2—Any complaint against any person or corporation for violation of the excise laws of this State in which said complaint the offense is alleged to have been committed prior to the 23d day of March, 1896, within thirty days after the passage of the act, shall be dismissed by any court not of record; and where, after hearing before a Magistrate, the person accused of violating said laws has been held to answer before a Grand Jury of any court, the District Attorney of such county shall move to dismiss such complaint, as provided in Section 1 of this act.

Sec. 3—This act shall take effect immediately.

Senator Page has introduced a bill providing that 10 per cent. of the excise revenues derived under the Raines law in New-York shall be paid to the New-York Fire Department Relief Fund and Pensions.

MAY DEBAR RESTAURANTS.

Mr. Tucker Calls Attention to a Peculiarity of the Raines Law.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Among the numerous defects, omissions, and ambiguities in the Raines liquor tax law, I wish to point out one defect which I have not yet seen mentioned, and which promises to cause much confusion in the future if allowed to go uncorrected. Section 22 reads as follows:

"Restrictions on the Traffic in Liquors in Connection with Other Business.—No corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in carrying on the business of selling dry goods or groceries, or provisions, or drugs as a pharmacist, shall be assessed under Subdivision 1 of Section 11 of this act, or receive a liquor-tax certificate under such subdivision, unless it be to carry on the traffic in liquors under such Subdivision 1 at some other place entirely distinct and separate from, and notcommunicating with, the place where, and in which, such business of selling dry goods, groceries, provisions, or as a pharmacist is carried on."

You will readily see from this section that if the ordinary definition of the word "provisions" is applied, every corporation, association, copartnership, or person carrying on a restaurant business (except possibly hotels) would be precluded from obtaining a liquor-tax certificate entitling it or him to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, unless such premises were "entirely distinct and separate from, and not communicating with, the place where and in which" the restaurant business is carried on.

This same restriction would apply to a club, if a club can be said to carry on the business of selling provisions. Hotels would also come under this restriction if it were not for the inference to the contrary contained in Subdivision 2 of Section 31, which distinctly states that they may serve drinks with meals on Sunday and during the prohibited hours.

It follows, therefore, that under the new law, if my construction is correct, no restaurant can at any time sell liquor with meals, or obtain a liquor-tax certificate entitling it to sell liquor in [illegible] room used for the purpose of furnishing meals, nor in any room communicating therewith. The fact that a restaurant keeper can obtain a liquor-tax certificate enabling him to sell liquor elsewhere, is of no practical value to him, if he is deprived of the power to serve drinks with meals.

Clubs conducting a restaurant would presumably be in just as bad a position.

I wish to call the attention of the public to this very glaring fault in the bill in order that it may be corrected before it is too late, or, at the least, a construction by the courts obtained upon it.

PREBLE TUCKER.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1896.

NO STUDY OF NOVELS AT YALE.

Dr. Phelps's Favorite Lectures No Longer in the Course.

NEW-HAVEN, March 31.—A great deal of comment is being passed on the Yale campus over the fact that in the prospectus for the coming year the course in "modern novels," given by Dr. William Lyon Phelps, has been withdrawn. Considerable significance is attached to the elimination of the course, as it was the largest attended of any in the college courses, over 300 members of the university being present at every lecture of Dr. Phelps.

The course was noted as being the first ever given on modern novels in any American university, and was thought a tremendous success until suddenly removed from next year's elective list by the Faculty.

Dr. Phelps declined to make any statement on the matter to-night further than to say that, under all the circumstances, it was thought best to withdraw it the coming year. Other members of the Faculty were reticent about the matter, but declared that one serious fault of the course seemed to be that it drew too much time from the classic and history courses, which they thought should be given a preference in university work. It was learned that other members objected to some of the works in the course.

WILL SPEND HOLY WEEK IN JAIL.

Bridget Dolan Asked to be Tried for Assault After Easter.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 31.—Bridget Dolan was arraigned in Justice Hendrickson's court this morning on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and threatening her grandchildren, who lived with her, with an axe.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Justice.

"I'm not guilty," answered Bridget.

"Are you ready for trial?"

"Now, beggin' yer Honor's pardon, I don't want to be tried during Holy Week. I'm a good Catholic, Judge, and it goes agin me scruples to be in coort durin' Holy Week. Won't yer Honor please wait till afther Easter?"

"Yes," answered Justice Hendrickson; "I'll adjourn the case until Monday, but you'll have to stay in jail until then."

Bridget is now spending Holy Week in a cell in the Town Hall.

Suicide of a Crazy Man.

BANGOR, Me., March 31.—William Wood, who belonged in the Canadian provinces, shot himself dead late last evening at the house of C. A. Thompson of Dedham, who employed him. Wood was insane. In the absence of Mr. Thompson and his wife Wood went up stairs, and, taking a rifle, shot holes in the pictures, mirrors, and furniture generally. Tiring of this, he stood on the top stair, shot himself through the head, and plunged to the bottom of the stairs, dead. Two infirm men who had sought refuge in another part of the house when the firing commenced heard the fall, but did not suppose it was Wood. This morning when Mr. Thompson returned he found the dead body.

The Manitoba Remedial Bill.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 31.—The Manitoba Remedial bill was again taken up in the House of Commons to-day, and Sir Charles Tupper announced that the Government intended to push the bill forward to a third reading. He did not believe this would have any effect on the conference now sitting in Winnipeg, but if there were no settlement, then the minority would have the bill to fall back upon. Sir Charles afterward stated that he was afraid that the negotiations had failed.

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The April
CENTURY
contains a great table of contents, including two articles of a very wide popular interest. They are:

"Four Lincoln
Conspiracies."

Mr. Victor Louis Mason, an attach of the U. S. War Department, ha made a careful study of the differen conspiracies against President Abr ham Lincoln, and has unearthe much interesting new material. Ther were four of these conspiracies, thre to murder and one to kidnap. M Mason tells the interesting story o the plot to poison; he describes th conspiracy of Wilkes Booth an others to kidnap Mr. Lincoln i March, 1865, and gives full details o the assassination. The article is illustrated with a great number o pictures, made by special permissio of the Secretary of War, from relic in the possession of the War Department and not shown to the public.

The Olympic Games
at Athens,

now being revived, are the subject of a brilliant article by Allan Marquand, Professor of Archæology at Princeton, beautifully illustrated by the well-known artist Castaigne, with restorations of some of the most famous contests including

The Chariot Race,
The Wrestling Match,
The Warriors' Race,
The Victor Going to the Temple of Zeus,
The Victor in the Temple,
The Start, The Finish.

These are only two features of a rich number, containing articles by W. D. Howells, Mrs. Van Rensselaer and others, stories by Gilbert Parker, etc., etc.

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Condition of the Rice Market.

Although stocks are diminishing, price have been barely steady in the rice mar ket in the last week. Buyers are able t enforce the view that the general situatio does not warrant any other than extrem caution in operations. Other reasons urged are the comparatively low prices in all competitive articles, and that districts heretofore large consumers of rice seem to have discontinued its use or purchase in a most sparing way. Charleston reports the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 50,390 barrels; sales, 44,810 barrels. New-Orleans reports the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,145,230 sacks; last year, 720,342 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 235,710 barrels; last year, 168,754 barrels.

Capt. Peter Hagen Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 31.—Capt. Peter Hagen of the barge Mulligan, who was injured in the Erie dock fire, was more seriously hurt than was at first supposed. He died yesterday at 8 A. M. The report that he was discharged from St. Francis's Hospital at noon Monday was due to the fact that his son, Peter Hagen, Jr., was also taken to the hospital after being rescued from the river. Only one name was entered on the hospital books, and when young Hagen left the hospital it was supposed that it was the father who had been discharged. Capt. Hagen was sixty-five years old, and lived at Rondout, N. Y. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

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HABITS OF MOONSHINERS

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE AS TO THE ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

Unsuccessful Effort to Strike from the Sundry Civil Bill an Appropriation Designed to Help Suppress Them—Interesting Facts Concerning Their Operations and Objectionable Characteristics Furnished by Mr. Sayers of Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—While the House to-day was considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, an amendment was offerred by Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) to strike out of the bill the provision for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violation of internal revenue laws and authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay for information and detection of such violations.

Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.,) moved to strike out the words "including payments for information and detection of such violations."

Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) a former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, antagonized the amendments, saying the provision was the most important in the bill. He was followed by Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) who asked members of the committee to get their Congressional Directories and learn who represented the Fifth and Eighth Districts of North Carolina on the floor of the House. He did not recall their names, but believed they were numbered with the majority. The Commissioner of Internal Revnue, said Mr. Sayers, reported that in the last six months of 1895, sixty-eight illicit distilleries were seized in the Fifth District of North Carolina. "What were these men doing?" inquired Mr. Sayers. "Making a hell of the fairest portion of the country; turning into illicit whisky corn that they should use to feed their families—violating the law."

Besides the distilleries there were seized within the district in the same period 558 fermenters and 32,000 gallons of beer. In the Eighth District of North Carolina there were 100 distilleries, 755 fermenters, 78,000 gallons of beer, and 11,000 gallons of spirits seized and destroyed.

Mr. Sayers then paid his attention to the Ninth District of Georgia, represented by Mr. Tate. In the past six months there were seized and destroyed in that district 299 illicit distilleries, 3,645 gallons of spirits, and 292,000 gallons of beer. "And how does Virginia stand on this matter?" asked Mr. Sayers; "the mother of Presidents, the State of Jefferson and Madison, and represented on this floor by gentlemen of character and ability." The report showed that in the Fifth District of that State 83 distilleries, 8,000 gallons of spirits, 600 fermenters, and 75,000 gallons of beer had been seized and destroyed in the past six months. Gentlemen, he continued, must not imagine that the only violations of the law are in the States named. A particularly flagrant case in New-York City was named by Mr. Sayers, wherein the violators paid to the Government $12,000 in fines and penalties.

Mr. Evans—Will the gentleman permit me to state that better returns to the Government result from this appropriation than from any other in any appropriation bill?

Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)—Under the appropriation private houses are broken open and entered and closets examined without warrant. Does the gentleman from Texas approve that? Will he add a proviso to the item that all examinations and investigations conducted under its authority shall be only in due process of law?

Mr. Sayers—That would only be to advertise the coming of the officer, and the chances are nine out of ten that he would never reach the house alive.

Mr. Sayers said that hardly a week passed without the publication of the murder of some man, shot through the window while sitting at his fireside. When inquiry was made as to the identity of the assassin, it was found that some one suspected of "moonshining" had disappeared from the country.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) advocated the amendment. He said that no similar amount of money was ever the cause of so much corruption as this appropriation of $50,000. Opinion denounced the spy system which the appropriation fostered; it was against public policy, and ought not to be continued. Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) favored the amendment, as did also Mr. Skinner (Pop., N. C.,) and McCall (Rep., Tenn.)

Mr. Layton, (Dem., Ohio,) opposing the amendments, said that official reports showed that 1,200 distilleries had been seized and destroyed in the past six months under the operation of the provision in the present law, and he believed it had better be continued.

The amendment offered by Mr. Tate was rejected—24 to 71—and Mr. Linney then withdrew his motion to strike out the provision.

FOR DUTY ON GERMAN SUGAR.

Argument to Show How Advantage Is Taken of the Cuban War.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard arguments regarding German sugar. J. D. Hill of New-Orleans said that since the loss of the production from Cuba we had been forced to go to Germany for sugar. Germany pays a heavy export bounty on sugar, and the result is that the Germans are fast getting control of the American market, and if conditions do not soon change, and if the Cubans are not allowed to make a sugar crop, we will be absolutely at the mercy of the Germans and our sugar industry completely destroyed. To avoid this, he urged the passage of a bill placing an additional duty on German sugar, equal to the amount of export paid.

D. D. Colcock, Secretary and Superintendent of the Louisiana Sugar and Spice Exchange, referred to the bounties allowed to German exporters, and said that a bill was now pending in the Reichstag to increase the amount of these bounties. Mr. Colcock suggested that Congress should take immediate action, as the case was one of emergency. In the course of his remarks he said:

> As to the damage we shall sustain there can be no sort of doubt. Our supply from Cuba this year is and must continue to be insignificant. We must, therefore, turn to Europe for our necessary sugar stock. If we go there for 100,000 tons per month, we will have to import thence 500,000 tons before Congress meets in December. Now, by virtue of the increased bounty on that weight of sugar, our Treasury will lose 14-100 cent per pound, or $1,568,000. Our producers will lose 49-100 cent per pound on some 770,000,000 pounds, or $3,772,000, a loss to the country of $5,341,000 inflicted by a kind of legislation we do not countenance.

T. R. Cutler of Lehi, Utah, representing the beet sugar producers, said that the Germans were gaining an unfair advantage by reason of bounties. It was neither "free" nor "fair" trade, and, in his opinion, the industry and capital of our country were entitled to protection against it, as much as they were against the guns of a foreign nation.

Germany, he said, is taking advantage of the Cuban war to crush our sugar industry, and he appealed to the committee to recommend an additional duty on German sugar.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD CHARGES.

An Effort to Have the Complaints Against It Investigated.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day began the consideration of resolutions looking to an investigation of the employment and discharge of mechanics at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Fisher of New-York, author of one of the resolutions, spoke of the reports regarding the treatment of employes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and specified the case of one master ship fitter who had been discharged on t[illegible] of incompetency. He received [illegible] ay at the yard and obtained e[illegible] with a large shipbuilding firm [illegible] day. He also claimed that it wa[illegible] impossible for a man at this yard [illegible] in work, to receive a promotion [illegible] resigned and made application fo[illegible] ment to a higher grade. The fo[illegible] e yard gave men their rating and [illegible] bitrary power to give whatever r[illegible] w fit.

Mr. Otey of Virginia, a[illegible] e second resolution, which st[illegible] it is charged by members of t[illegible] tional Association of Mechanics [illegible] United States that they do not receive fair treatment at navy yards, especially in Brooklyn, told how the matter was brought to his attention, and presented Messrs. Ash of Boston and Milford of Indianapolis, Ind., members of the Mechanics' Association, who spoke in support of his resolution, and told of complaints made by members of their association.

The committee took no action.

Keep's Easter Scarfs

are made from silk of our own selection, bought by us at the French mills, made by our own people, in our own factory, and sold only in our own stores. There's only one profit between the silk factory in France and the neck on Broadway.

Prices, 50 cts. to $3.

Gloves for all occasions.
Underwear, new styles, fresh goods.
Colored Shirts, advanced styles, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
Keep's Dress Shirts, ready to wear, $1 and $1.50 each.

Keep M'f'g Company.
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

IN HONOR OF JAMES MONROE.

Proposal to Erect a Statue to the Fifth President of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Daniel of Virginia has introduced a resolution in the Senate providing for the erection at Fredericksburg of a monument to the memory of James Monroe. It recites the fact that the United States has erected monuments to the memory of many eminent soldiers and statesmen, while no enduring memorial has been raised to commemorate the distinguished public services of Monroe, who was the fifth President of the Republic, and who "in his long and illustrious career, beginning in 1776, when he entered the army as a soldier of the Revolution, and closing in 1825, when he retired from the Presidency, filled almost every station within the gift of his countrymen."

The resolution names the different offices which Monroe filled, and then asks that $50,000 be appropriated for the proposed memorial. It is contemplated that the monument shall be a lifesize statue of Monroe, representing him holding in his hand a scroll with the words "The Monroe Doctrine" inscribed upon it.

The expenditure of the money appropriated for the purpose is to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the citizens of Fredericksburg are to furnish the site for the memorial.

SENATOR PEFFER MUST WAIT.

His Resolution Regarding Bond Issues Was Not Discussed Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Peffer resolution for an investigation into all the facts and circumstances of recent bond issues was not reached in the Senate to-day, as had been expected, Mr. George (Dem., Miss.,) having occupied nearly the entire session in an argument against the claim of Mr. Du Pont to the vacant seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware. Mr. Peffer gave notice, however, that he would at the close of Mr. George's speech to-morrow ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of his resolution.

About half an hour was given to the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which appropriates the large amount of over $93,000,000, of which nearly $13,000,000 goes to defray the expense of the free-delivery system. A discussion was started on an amendment reported from the Appropriations Committee allowing $8,000 a year in addition to the present compensation of $50,000 to the Oceanic Steamship Company for mail transportation from San Francisco to New-Zealand and New South Wales. The question was not decided when the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

Congressional Doings.

—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has ordered a fovorable report on a bill providing for the further construction of submarine torpedo boats. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for four submarine boats of the Holland type, at a cost not exceeding $175,000 each. This contract is to be conditioned upon the acceptance by the department of the boat of the same design now being built for the department. If this boat shall come up to the requirements, the additional ones will be contarcted for, to be delivered within four months from the time the contract shall be signed.

—House Elections Committee No. 1 will make a report this week in the Robinson-Harrison case from the Third Alabama District. The report, it is said, will sustain unanimously Mr. Harrison, the sitting member. A report in the Goodwin-Cobb case, from the Fifth Alabama District, will be made within a few days, and in this cease the report, it is understood, will be favorable to Mr. Goodwin, the contestant.

—Representative Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, said yesterday that, from present appearances, Congress would adjourn by the 15th of May. He was not prepared to say that an adjournment would be reached at that early date, owing to possible contingencies, but he saw no reason why adjournment should be delayed after June 1.

—The House Committee on War Claims has decided to devote one day of next week to hearing a delegation of New-York City officials in connection with the bill of Mr. Cummings, appropriating about $2,000,000 to reimburse the City of New-York for money expended in aiding to suppress the war of the rebellion.

—The House Military Committee has ordered a favorable report on the joint resolution appointing W. B. Franklin of Connecticut, T. J. Henderson of Illinois, G. L. Beall of Maine, and G. W. Steel of Indiana members of the Board of Managers of National Soldiers' Homes for the next four years.

PIKE'S BODY IN THE TRUNK.

He Disappeared from Seattle in 1892—Identified by His Uncle.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The body of a man found in a packing case a week ago is that of Oliver Pike, who disappeared from Seattle in July, 1892. He went from his home, in Fayette, Ohio, to Washington State six years ago.

The solution of the mystery, which was complicated by the positive claim that the body was that of Joannes Prosper Chazel, was accomplished by the testimony of the murdered man's uncle, William Doriot, given before the Coroner's jury this afternoon at the county morgue. Upon this testimony and the evidence of the County Physician, the jury found that the body was that of Oliver Pike and that he was murdered by a blunt instrument.

A possible clue is to be found in the fact that Pike was employed as an attendant at the Steilacoom Insane Asylum for a short time soon after his arrival in Washington, and that he was discharged in the Fall of 1890, after certain alleged scandals and abuses had occurred at the institution of which Pike had an innocent knowledge, it is said. Pike worked afterward in a lumber mill at Port Blakeley and returned there after working in Aberdeen. He was murdered in 1892.

Meeting of Tobacco Company.

President James B. Duke of the American Tobacco Company, when questioned yesterday regarding the rumored meeting of both the American Company's Directors and representatives of the Eastern and Western competitors, said: "I don't know that there was any such meeting. In fact, I know that there was no such meeting." The Board of Directors of the American Company will hold its annual meeting to-day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Duke explained the presence of several Western representatives in this city yesterday as due to the board meeting.

Fell and Broke His Neck.

When one of the boarders at 235 East Thirty-first Street left her room yesterday morning she found at the foot of the stairs the body of James Gibbons, the owner of the house. His neck was broken, and he had evidently been dead for several hours. Mr. Gibbons sleeps on the third floor, and it is supposed that he left his room during the night and fell down the stairway, which takes an awkward turn just outside his door. Mr. Gibbons was forty-two years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

AN OPEN VERDICT GIVEN

TESTIMONY AT THE MAXIMILIAN EGLAU INQUEST.

The Coroner's Jury Finds that the Artist Was Killed by Some Unknown Person—Principal Greene Calls Mr. Fromme a Liar—The Lawyer Says the Teacher Is a Sneak—The Police May Take Cava's Story to the Grand Jury.

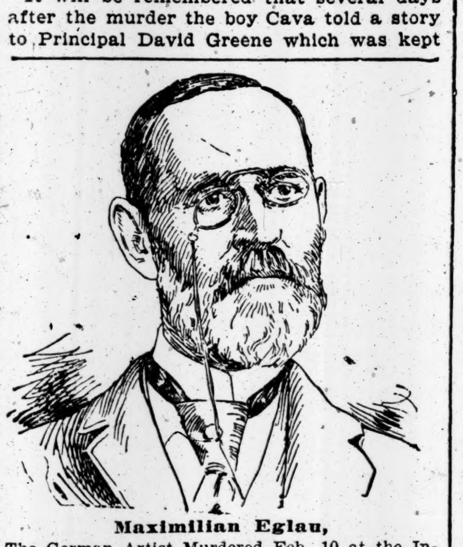
Maximilian Eglau's murder in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes on Feb. 10 was investigated yesterday by a Coroner's Jury, and, as predicted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, an open verdict was rendered.

This verdict does not guarantee one of the suspected Fitzgerald boys immunity from further police interest and perhaps action. It was perfectly well understood when the jury handed in its decision that the detectives will take the evidence which they have accumulated since Frank Cava told his story before the April Grand Jury of the apparition at the clay-modeling-room window on the day of the murder, and which was not submitted to the Coroner's Jury, and try to secure the indictment of Edward Eck and William Mortimer Fitzgerald.

Chief Detective O'Brien's right-hand man in the case said on Feb. 22:

"If within a month after the inquest the case is not fully cleared up I will hand in my shield. This is no idle assertion. We have advanced the inquiry to a point where success is assured."

It will be remembered that several days after the murder the boy Cava told a story to Principal David Greene which was kept a secret by Mr. Greene for several days and then given to Capt. O'Brien. An excuse for this delay was that Cava is almost unintelligible, even to experts in lip reading. Francis W. Nuboer, a deaf mute, who is rated as the keenest lip reader in this city, was called in and Cava's story was developed little by little.



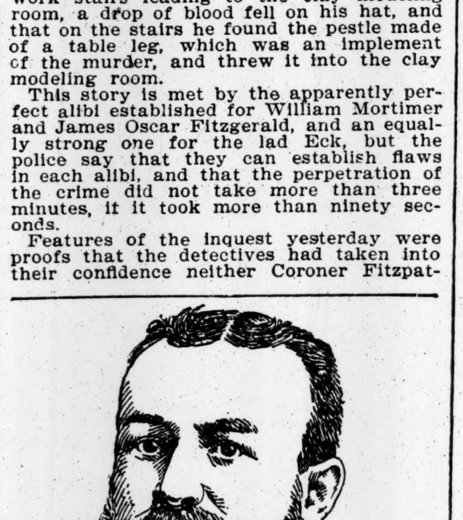
Maximilian Eglau,
The German Artist Murdered Feb. 10 at the Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

Cava said that on Feb. 10 he was at the northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue a few minutes after noon, and that he saw Eglau totter to a window of the clay modeling room, with his hands raised, and then sink down grasping a stool. Cava declared that at the same time he saw one of the boys he implicates in the clay modeling room. This boy he saw leaving the Sixty-seventh Street entrance of the institution buttoning up his coat. After this he saw the boy wash his hands, which were bloody, in the institution. The other boy implicated he saw leaving the institution in a hurry just after the apparition appeared at the window.

Cava further said that when in the institution and at the foot of the open ironwork stairs leading to the clay modeling room, a drop of blood fell on his hat, and that on the stairs he found the pestle made of a table leg, which was an implement of the murder, and threw it into the clay modeling room.

This story is met by the apparently perfect alibi established for William Mortimer and James Oscar Fitzgerald, and an equally strong one for the lad Eck, but the police say that they can establish flaws in each alibi, and that the perpetration of the crime did not take more than three minutes, if it took more than ninety seconds.

Features of the inquest yesterday were proofs that the detectives had taken into their confidence neither Coroner Fitzpatrick, Assistant District Attorney Frank V. S. Oliver, Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, or Principal Greene. They had seriocomic expressions during the inquisition, brought no articles connected with the Cava story, did not refer to this boy, and he was not in court. Mr. Oliver was not slow to appreciate that it would on the one hand be risky to refer to Cava and on the other hand absurd to attempt to reach a satisfactory verdict. So of the witnesses summoned by the People fifteen were not put on the witness stand.



Isaac Fromme,
Who Watched the Case for the Fitzgerald Boys, Suspected by the Police.

Lawyer Isaac Fromme, who has watched the case in the interest of the Fitzgerald boys and twice succeeded in securing their release from custody, allowed his zeal for his clients to prompt him to an attitude of hostility toward Principal Greene, which led to his calling the teacher a sneak. Coroner Fitzpatrick deprecated such treatment of a witness, and as Mr. Fromme refused to retract the appellation he was not permitted to further interrogate Mr. Greene.

In his charge to the jury and throughout the taking of evidence, Coroner Fitzpatrick pointedly advanced the theory that there was no struggle; that Eglau was killed, and hacked after life was extinct, and that evidences of a struggle were fabricated to give the crime a false appearance, and thus encourage futile search for the criminal. With all this, there was not one iota of evidence to support this theory.

The Coroner's courtroom was not crowded yesterday. All who attended the inquest found seats. Among those present were Mrs. James M. Fitzgerald, her two suspected boys, and their brother Howard. Mr. Fitzgerald, owing to ill health, did not leave his home. All those interested in the case were in attendance, including the aged widow of the old artist, her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Zink, Julius Goldman, counsel for the Institution for Deaf Mutes; Prof. Elmendorf, Principal Greene, Supervisor Timothy Driscoll, and many deaf mutes, including Edward Eck and Adolph Pfandler.

Detectives Price, Foye, Campbell, and Farley were with Acting Captain Casey of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, and they produced what have been accepted as the implements of the murder—a shovel and a table leg—and a pair of cuffs, stained apparently with terra cotta pigment; a handkerchief, and Howard Fitzgerald's cotton-stuffed revolver, said to have been found in the coalbin of the blacksmith's shop by Watchman Joseph Amesbury. They also brought photographs of many parts of the institution.

The jury were: E. H. Gillander of 128 Bank Street, Albert S. Banta of 50 Jane Street, David Folsom of 314 Broadway, Thomas J. Conroy of 310 Broadway, Bloomfield Brower of 293 Broadway, Thomas F. Shields of 286 Greenwich Street, L. C. Warner of 359 Broadway, John Haydock of 332 Broadway, G. T. Lawrence of 679 Hudson Street, George Liss of 9 Gansevoort Street, and F. Hambrick of 666 Hudson Street.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company
Silversmiths, Broadway & Nineteenth St.
extend a cordial invitation to visit their art and sales rooms for the purpose of examining the latest designs in Sterling Silver which they've just been placed on exhibition expressly to facilitate the selection of Gifts appropriate for Easter and approaching Weddings

The inquest was about to begin, Coroners Tuttle, Dobbs, and Hoeber watching it, when Juror Brower announced that he declined to serve because the jury was incomplete, there being only eleven members. The Coroner explained that he might conduct the inquiry with six jurymen, and read the law. This satisfied Mr. Brower, and he withdrew his objection.

The first witness, Sergt. Casey, gave testimony relating to the appearance of the body of Eglau and the clay modeling room. He could not, he said, say if certain blood stains came of design to falsify what had occurred when the old artist was killed.

The old straw of rascality in regard to a check for Eglau's salary for December—he was not entitled to and did not receive pay for that month—was thrashed again in wearisome iteration and reiteration, and of course without establishing one point to support the stupid theory that Eglau was murdered because some one stole a check for $20, proved never to have existed, and had to assassinate to conceal forgery. This phase of the case made necessary the testimony of William A. Blauvelt of the Fifth Avenue Bank and Herman Mosenthal, Secretary of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

When Mr. Fromme began to cross-examine Mr. Blauvelt, Mr. Oliver objected. Mr. Fromme then said:

"I represent the two Fitzgerald boys, who are charged with the murder of Mr. Eglau by the police and by the Superintendent."

"That," shouted Principal Green, who sat behind Mr. Fromme, "is a lie."

Coroner Fitzpatrick sternly mediated, and Mr. Fromme endeavored to prove, but without result, that there was wrongdoing in regard to a check intended for Eglau.

After some unimportant testimony had been adduced, Prof. Elmendorf was called and told the story about the doings of the Fitzgerald boys, which was part of the testimony given before Magistrate Kudlich, and which operated largely in the latter's decision to discharge the Fitzgeralds from custody. Mr. Fromme was allowed to cross-examine the witness, and he brought out further testimony in alibi for his clients.

Prof. Elmendorf did not believe that one of the cuts in the neck of Eglau was made by the shovel, as the wound was a sharp one. In answer to hypothetical questions put by Coroner Fitzpatrick with the evident intent of establishing that a struggle had been simulated, the witness replied cautiously. He saw no footprints and did not believe that two men could struggle without making footprints. As to the hand marks on the floor, the small fingers and not the thumbs pointed to each other, so that the imprints were not those of the hands of a man trying to raise himself. Up to a certain point he agreed that a cut on the door jamb and indentations might have been made designedly.

"Taking into consideration," asked the Coroner, "these facts, would it not indicate that two persons were engaged in the murder?"

"That was my first impression."

"Do you think so now?"

"No, Sir."

Prof. Elmendorf added that if the pedestal on which was the mark of a bloody hand had been thrown down it would have made a noise that would have been heard in the building. He saw no blood on Eglau's hands.

Mr. Fromme was not allowed to say if Eglau once had a conversation with him about Principal Greene, and Mr. Oliver remarked that the inquest was not for the purpose of vindicating any one. Mr. Fromme insinuated that a certain course would tend to fix the crime on innocent people at the prompting of interested persons, and the counsel for the People retorted that such remarks tended to draw attention from the real scope of the inquest. Mr. Fromme, however, persisted in his resolve to get out all testimony in alibi for his clients, and Mr. Oliver declared with insistence that they were not accused. Prof. Elmendorf was not able to answer a question by the Coroner in regard to a chemical that would take blood stains out of human flesh.

Drs. H. Baruch and E. Libman of the Mount Sinai Hospital told of answering a summons for "an accident" at the institution. They found Eglau dead, but rigor mortis had not set in. They considered that they had done their duty when they had examined the body, and they made little note of surrounding circumstances. But Dr. Libman thought at the time that the blood on the floor was "smeared," or, rather, "rubbed." Eglau could not wounded as he was, have gone from his studio to the clay modeling room without leaving blood tracks. Dr. Libman heard suggestions of murder from several persons standing around the body.

Principal Greene's story of the finding of Eglau's body caused surprise because of its elaboration, with a new explanation of his reason for going to the clay modeling room. All along he had said that Eglau was due in Class 13, and that because he did not come he (Greene) went directly to the clay modeling room and found him in a pool of blood.

The elaboration was that, in the morning he had taken a cheap violin, to be used as a sketching model, to Eglau's studio, and that, believing Eglau would not go to Class 13, he (Greene) went to the studio to lock the violin in a closet, fearing the boys would damage it. In other respects, Mr. Greene's circumstantial story of his doings on Feb. 10 did not differ from that told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES several weeks ago.

The Coroner, however, examined the Principal rigorously. In regard to Eglau, Mr. Greene said that he never heard the artist say that he was in fear and that some one in the building bore him ill will. The artist was childish and talkative about his pictures and money, and often came into Mr. Greene's office and displayed the contents of his wallet.

The questioning of the witness went over many minor and unimportant phases of the case, especially in regard to peddlers and the Sixty-eighth Street entrance to the annex building of the institution. Much time was devoted to the shovel which Mr. Greene said he saw standing against a wall, and to mythical towels said to have been found in the clay modeling room. Mr. Greene's first impression was that the murder was committed by outsiders, but this was upset by the finding of Eglau's wallet and $136.

Mr. Greene had been nervous under examination, but when Mr. Fromme rose to question him, be appeared to be vexed, and coughed impatiently. Mr. Fromme appeared to desire to question the witness on all points of his relations with Eglau and his acts after the murder, but Mr. Oliver and the Coroner restricted him to pertinency. Mr. Fromme insisted that this was his first opportunity to examine Mr. Greene, whom he held responsible for the persecuting of his clients. In fact, he said, Mr. Greene charged them with the murder.

"When," asked Mr. Greene, violently angry, "did I do that?"

Coroner Fitzpatrick again insisted that questions by counsel must be direct and solely in reference to the murder, and Mr. Fromme exclaimed:

"We don't want a sneak like that man to stab us in the back."

This created a hubbub, and when calm came Mr. Greene said he would answer no question until the appellation "sneak" was withdrawn. Coroner Fitzpatrick decided to protect the witness. Mr. Fromme would not retract, and was not allowed to further question the Principal. He, however, maintained that he would prove that Mr. Greene was what he called him, and intimated that the father of the boys would sue Mr. Greene for smart money for falsely accusing them.

Joseph Amesbury, the night watchman at the institution, told again his story of the finding of various articles, including the cuffs, handkerchief, and pistol. Detective Campbell related how the cuffs were traced to the Fitzgeralds, and the finding of Eglau's wallet. He said there were blood stains on the cuffs, but admitted they might be terra cotta. Then Coroner Fitzpatrick found opportunity to repudiate any responsibility for any analysis made or not made by Druggist Scheele.

More unimportant testimony came from several witnesses, and Mary V. Eglau, seventy-one years old, gave evidence in regard to her husband's death and burial. Then Dr. Donlin's report of the autopsy was read, and the alibi evidence of Gustav Korn and Supervisor Driscoll was repeated, while the brothers Fitzgerald stood before the jury.

Coroner Fitzpatrick's charge asserted that in spite of honest effort by the police the case was shrouded in mystery and re-evolved the theory that there was no struggle, and that evidences of one were simulated. There were no footmarks in a blood area of over 180 square feet. The articles "found" in the blacksmith's shop and the hiding of the wallet were, in his mind, evidences of a plot to baffle or mislead investigation.

In a few minutes the jury found a verdict that "Maximilan Eglau came to his death Feb. 10, 1896, at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes by shock, cerreal injury, and lacerated wounds at the hands of some person or persons unknown to this jury."

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ESTB. 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
ARMENIAN RUGS.
Magnificent Works of Art.

RUGS—Some the work of a lifetime. Some too fine, except to be used as hangings, and are as ornamental as a painting.

The poor Armenians are now left destitute by the recent persecutions of the Turks, and are trying to dispose of them at any sacrifice. So we are selling as rapidly as possible to supply them with ready money. Do not delay in making selections, as now a choice of all sizes and kinds may be had. Acids have not been used to produce an antique appearance, therefore you may depend on the wearing quality.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT NOW RESPLENDENT WITH SPRING DESIGNS.

CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

TO DISCUSS BATTLESHIPS.

A Naval Board to Make Suggestions for the Next Vessels Built.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An important naval board, with Rear Admiral Walker presiding, began its sessions at the Navy Department to-day to discuss the subject of battleships with a view to making suggestions for the vessels next to be built. The topic will be examined into minutely, and the board will make a full report on the faults of the present ships and suggest improvements.

Admiral Walker will take the Indiana to sea after that ship comes from the dry dock at Port Royal. The board will go on a cruise at sea with the vessel and observe her movements. This cruise will develop practically the weaknesses of the ship, and should set at rest the wild rumors which have been published regarding every new ship from which a report is sent of a leaking valve or a broken stepladder.

The visit of the Walker board to the Indiana will enable the experts to make additional suggestions to the theoretical conclusions they can come to in their Navy Department sessions.

X Rays and the Health Board.

The experiments with X rays upon pure cultures of diphtheria germs which were promised by the Bacteriological Bureau of the Health Department for some reason or other have not been carried out. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES sought in vain yesterday at the Health Office the reason for this change in policy. One explanation offered was that Dr. Fowler and Dr. Doty, the two Medical Commmissioners of the board, did not think that the bacilli of disease would be affected by the X rays.

The Death of Charles F. Gaither.

An autopsy was held yesterday on the body of Charles F. Gaither of Erie, Penn., who died at the Grand Union Hotel Monday night from the effects of having been struck by a snow plow and sweeper in Columbus Avenue two weeks ago. Drs. O'Hanlon and Thacher found that Gaither's skull had been fractured. An investigation will be held to fix the responsibility for the accident.

BOOTHS FAIL TO MEET

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS THE COMMANDER.

After Many Attempts to Bring Them Together and Much Correspondence They Finally Talk Over the Telephone Only—He Demanded that Witnesses Be Present Because Former Interviews with Him Were Misrepresented.

"That he would not, under any consideration, change his present attitude and decision. That, after the misleading and untruthful manifestoes and statements made by London and their representatives here, he could not entertain the idea of entering into any further negotiations, or of receiving any propositions to re-enter the army."

This is the position of Ballington Booth as given in a statement issued last night after his much-talked-of interview with his sister, Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, had after negotiations, telegrams, and letters come to naught.

The attempts to bring about this interview began with Mrs. Booth-Tucker's arrival last Saturday, and ended last night with a short talk over the telephone, the only personal communication which the brother and sister have had for several years.

The first letter which Ballington Booth sent to his sister announced that he had learned that her chief object in this trip was to attempt to bring about a reconciliation, and declaring his willingness to meet her on three conditions: First, that the meeting should be as between brother and sister, and that no reference to any business should be brought up; second, that he should have a witness present, she being given the same privilege, and, third, that under no circumstances should Commissioner Eva Booth be present.

To this his sister replied that she was anxious to see him, but in view of the fact that he insisted that the meeting should be purely fraternal, she could see no reason why witnesses should be present. Mr. Booth then replied that he must insist upon his demands, and suggested 6 o'clock last night as the time, and declared that he would send Lieut. Col. Glen in a carriage to call for his sister and take her to the house of some friend.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker objected to this hour, as she was to give a dinner to the staff officers.

Commander Booth's version of what followed, as dictated to Mr. Glen, is:

"The Commander then changed the hour to 8 o'clock, but Mrs. Booth-Tucker objected to the stipulation that they have a witness present, though they, of course, were agreeable that she should have her witness also present. She insisted that the meeting must be private, without any witness of their choosing. Commander Booth then explained over the telephone that, in view of the fact that his previous interviews with London representatives had taken place without any witness other than Mrs. Booth, and had been misquoted by them in consequence, his version having even been deliberately branded by Miss Booth as 'false,' he felt they had made a private interview impossible.

"He had arranged for a trusted friend to be present, and positively declined, in view of the public interest attached to this interview and his position and present stand before the world, to agree to what he considered an uncalled-for demand. He was perfectly willing to see his sister, as he has repeatedly stated, but under existing circumstances an unwitnessed interview could only tend to further misunderstanding."

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was at the dinner of the officers when she was called to the telephone, and thereupon Mr. Booth made the statement as to his future relations to the army.

Commissioner Carleton's explanation of the reasons for this hitch in the plans for the interview was that Mrs. Booth-Tucker objected not only to the demand for witnesses but to the way in which the meeting was to be brought about, and the necessity of driving with a stranger to a house which she did not know, to meet her brother for a purely fraternal meeting.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker still adheres to her determination to meet her brother, but it does not seem probable that any meeting will be arranged except as they meet alone as brother and sister. Commander Booth declares that last night's fiasco is the last attempt to bring them together in any way which may result in any important change.

Mr. Booth went to Montclair last night with his physician, Dr. McKelway, the person whom he proposed to have at the interview and to whose presence Mrs. Booth-Tucker objected. Mr. Booth made public yesterday his plans for the holding of the Volunteers' property. He proposes that it shall be held in the name of five or seven well-known American citizens living in New-York, who shall be incorporated for the business management of the property, but shall not interfere with the Volunteer work in other ways. He also announced a plan for a military council of the high officers of the Volunteers, to discuss methods of work. This would be in marked contrast with the one-man power which rules the Salvation Army.

At the Army dinner last night, at which Eva Booth introduced Mrs. Booth-Tucker to the American leaders, reference was made to Ballington Booth's failure to answer the telegram telling of the death of the children abroad. The telegram was received, according to Mr. Glen, at the meeting of the Volunteers in Philadelphia Monday night at a time when it could not be answered.

SALVATION ARMY IN AMERICA.

Gen. Booth Declares Trouble Will Not in the End Hurt It.

Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army has sent to The Independent a cable message in which he says:

> With the arrival in New-York of the new Commissioners closes any personal disputes as to their predecessors, whose work they will no more desire to depreciate than I do; nor shall we wish to meddle with any body of Americans, who, with opinions differing from our own, may desire to carry on religious work in their country. It is one of our invariable rules to let other organizations working for God carry out their convictions undisturbed.

The General goes on to declare his belief in the ultimate success of the Salvation Army in America as in other lands, and says:

> To give up the hope of American co-operation in the conquest of the largest half of the world would be equivalent to despairing as to the success of our divine mission among men.
>
> Painfully as we have felt the possibilities in America of the destruction of that confidence which is never so seriously affected as by desertion, we think we also see there how the persevering faithfulness of the few must eventually secure the restored and increased sympathy of the intelligent many.
>
> A very little time will show those of my dear American friends who have been tempted to charge me with so great a folly, that no plans of mine could possibly contemplate anything like the subordination of one nation to another in any form or in any degree.

The dispatch closes by declaring that his work is the upraising of the lower classes, and declaring his belief that true friends of Jesus Christ will not thwart him.

Child a Victim of Flames.

Mrs. Herman Falzo, 468 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, went out yesterday afternoon, leaving her child, sixteen months old, alone. During her absence the child upset a lighted lamp, and was so badly burned that it died an hour later at the Harlem Hospital. Margaret Hanna, who lives on the same floor, rushed to the rescue, and while attempting to extinguish the flames received severe burns.

MAYOR GLEASON'S MANY CHARGES.

He Accuses Former Long Island City Officials of Irregularities.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 31.—Mayor Gleason made the meeting of the Fire and Water Commissioners interesting to-night by bringing charges against the old board and by making an attack upon City Treasurer Lucien Knapp, who is now at odds with the Mayor. After the board had attended to routine matters Mayor Gleason said:

"I have found that the accounts of the old Water Board are in a deplorable condition. I have also discovered evidence of irregularities. Many blocks of buildings have not been assessed for water taxes, among them being the three blocks on Fourth Street owned by Sylvester Gray, who was a Water Commissioner; the Steinway Piano Factory, the Astoria Veneer Mills, and Young's Bagging Factory, which was recently burned. In consequence of these and other omissions, the receipts of the board were $18,000 less than they should have been last year."

A resolution was passed to employ an expert accountant to go over the books of the old board.

"I have a bill at Albany," said the Mayor, "to have all the accounts of the city departments investigated. City Treasurer Knapp, whom I elected to office, opposes the bill. So does the Board of Aldermen. I here charge that Mr. Knapp's books would not bear investigating, and I also charge that his bondsmen cannot qualify in the amount of his sureties. I see no reason why the City Treasurer, who handles over $600,000, should not be responsible to some one. At present he is not, there being not even a Board of Audit."

BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY.

Auction Sale of Early English and American Works.

Among the books of interest sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Lewis and Clarke's "Travels to the Source of the Missouri, and Across the Continent to the Pacific, in 1804-6," six maps and charts, three volumes, London, 1815, $8.63; "Lodge's Portraits," twelve volumes, octavo, 1823-34, $19.45; fifty volumes of biographies, travels, &c., in English, 1845-57, $15.40.

C. Allard's "Atlas Minor, seu universi terrarum orbis Geographicum compendium," 150 colored maps on copper, including the map, "Totius Neobelgii nova et accuratissima tabula," with, at foot, the very early and fine engraved view of New Amsterdam, Amstelodami, circa, 1675-80, $30; "The South Prospect of the City of New-York, in North America," fine and interesting engraving on copper, London, 1761, $8.50; "Oxford and Harleian Collections of Voyages and Travels," 8 volumes, London, 1744-7, $16.

"Percy's Ballads," four volumes, Whatman paper, Grubner & Co., 1867-8, $14; "A Declaration of the demeanour and cariage of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, as well in his Voyage, as in, and sithence his Returne; and of the true motiues and inducements which occasioned His Maiestie to Proceed in doing Iustice vpon him, as hath been done," small quarto, levant morocco extra, all edges entirely uncut, (by Zaehnsdorf,) London, Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, 1618, $15.50; Dr. David Ramsay's "History of the American Revolution," two volumes, rare, London, 1791, $6.50, and A. Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625," portrait, maps, &c., Boston, 1841, $6.05.

A MYSTERIOUS MAIL ROBBERY.

South Norwalk Awaits New-York Registered Letters.

A registered mail pouch was stolen from the railway mail train on the New-York and Boston Line last week, and Postal Inspectors have been unable to discover a trace of it.

The pouch was from New-York, and was destined for South Norwalk, Conn. The value of the contents is unknown. It was made up for the mail train known as the Boston, Providence, and New-York Railway Post Office, attached to the 5 A. M. "newspaper" train out of New-York. Frank A. Rexford was detailed to attend to the registered mail. He received several pouches at the New-York office, and gave receipts for them, and saw that they were safely placed in the mail van, and that it was locked.

Rexford, according to the rules, rode up town on the van, and then, in following out the regulations, should have watched the driver as he opened the door of the wagon and checked off each registered pouch as it was thrown into the car. He should have immediately place the pouches in their proper place and distributed the "inner registered." This he failed to do, however, and his negligence, together with his failure to check off the pouches, is what has put the Inspectors all at sea.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS MEET.

Kings County Political Equality League's New Officers.

The Kings County Political Equality League met yesterday in annual session in Brooklyn and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President—The Rev. Alice Wright; Vice President—Mrs. Van Everyn; Recording Secretary—Miss Ellen O'Connor; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Gilbert; Treasurer—Miss I. Craft; Auditors—Mrs. Isaac Carey, Mrs. Noah Chapman, Miss Cameron.

Mrs. Henry Dudley Teter, formerly of Colorado, and who had voted in that State, told of the success of woman's suffrage there.

Ezra Sampson made a speech advocating the ballot for women.

Among those present were Miss Cassidy, President of the Prospect Heights League; Mrs. Cornelia Hood, President of the Brooklyn Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Isaac Carey, President of the Kings County League; Mrs. Hackstaff, President of the Bedford League; Miss Cameron, Miss Julia Heck, Mrs. F. Merritt, Mrs. Mary Berry, Mrs. Talbot Perkins, Mrs. C. F. Kellogg, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Mrs. E. A. Doty, Mrs. Charles O'H. Craigie, Miss Traffer, and Miss Hall.

Veterans Have a Camp Fire.

The ninth annual campfire of the War Veterans' Association of the New-York Conference was held last night in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in West Forty-eighth Street. The Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps and Alexander Hamilton, E. A. Kimble, Reno, and Lafayette Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were present. On the platform were Bishop William X. Ninde, the Rev. A. J. Haynes, Commander C. C. McCabe, Vice Commander Clark Wright, Adjutant D. H. Hanaburgh, Quartermaster Andrew Schriver, Chaplain George E. Strobridge, the Rev. S. J. McCutcheon, and the Rev. George W. Miller. Corporal James Tanner of Washington, D. C., spoke of the experiences of soldiers in the civil war, and urged the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

Boy Killed by a Transom.

Mrs. John McFadden, who lives on the second floor of the tenement 457 West Thirty-seventh Street, left her two children alone for a few minutes last evening. On her return she found nine-year-old John dead, hanging from a half-closed transom above a bedroom door. Little Mary, a younger child, said she had locked her brother in for fun. He evidently met death while trying to escape.

Every package of this popular dentifrice contains:
A large bottle of liquid Sozodont.
A box of Sozodont Powder
A sample cake of Sozoderma soap, for the skin

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FOR THE
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Use liquid Sozodont daily; the powder twice a week. A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address the Proprietors of Sozodont, HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists, New-York City.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Ministrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Slave—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Vaudeville; Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Hockey—8:15. Skating—Day and Evening.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	31	47	46
6 A. M.	28	44	44
9 A. M.	32	45	47
12 M.	42	52	55
4 P. M.	49	60	60
6 P. M.	47	61	59
9 P. M.	39	56	54
12 P. M.	40	54	52

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday...52.13
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday...53.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year...40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years...43.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Cloudy at Night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

BUSINESS NOT BRIGANDAGE.

The meeting of the Manufacturers' Club in Philadelphia on Monday evening furnished a vindication, which cannot be said to have been superfluous, of the sanity of the members of that organization. The meeting was called and the action taken, as our readers know, in consequence of the course of certain of the manufacturers of Philadelphia who had gone over to Washington to see if the dead-lock between the silver Senators and the framers of a new tariff could not be opened. This amazing deputation included Mr. WHARTON BARKER and Mr. DOBSON, the carpet bagger, and its procedure seemed to illustrate the epigrammatic classification of protectionists made by the late JOHN BRIGHT. For it proposed to open the dead-lock by an unequivocal surrender to the silver men, who insisted upon free coinage as the condition precedent to the passage or entertainment of any tariff bill whatsoever. The surrender plainly meant that the deputation was willing to degrade the currency of the country and to dislocate its business for the purpose of obtaining tariff schedules prepared entirely, instead of only in great part, by their beneficiaries. In this characterization we do not mean to include Mr. WHARTON BARKER. Curious as it may appear, it seems to be the fact that he is in favor of free coinage for its own sake, and without reference to its relations to the tariff. He does not deserve to have any harsh epithets applied to him, though he deserves, in the interest of the public, to have his bumps publicly felt by the common phrenologist.

But the allowance of good intentions that may be made for Mr. BARKER cannot be made for his associates on the deputation. Some of them were shrewd, money-getting men, and knew exactly what they were about when they offered to allow the silver Senators to plunder the country by a debased coinage if they themselves could be allowed to plunder it by a tariff as much beyond the dreams of McKINLEY as beyond the acts of GORMAN and BRICE and SMITH. They were under no illusions about free coinage, and if the silver Senators had not been able to "hold up" a new tariff bill, they would no more have been heard of as advocates of free coinage than would the corresponding class of business men in New-York. They were simply submitting not only their own business, but the business of the country, to blackmail, in the hope that if the scandalous bargain which was proposed to them and which they accepted should be carried out they would make enough out of the special favors which they proposed to bestow upon themselves in the tariff to compensate for their share of the general loss that would be entailed by a debasement of the currency.

It is very gratifying to find that their action was indignantly disowned by the manufacturers of Philadelphia. The counter-action that was taken by the Manufacturers' Club amounts to a declaration that protected manufacturing is still business, and not brigandage. The preamble to the resolutions adopted showed a just sense of the attitude in which the manufacturers had been put by those who took the opposite view. The published statements of the result of the conference at Washington, the preamble declares, are "compromising the integrity and patriotism of our manufacturers not only as individuals, but especially as members of the Manufacturers' Club." The resolutions declare "the unalterable opposition" of the club "to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone." It is noteworthy that DOBSON and BARKER were the only members who were willing to present themselves to the public as in favor of free coinage by this country alone. They were the only members, therefore, whose position can be at all satisfactory to the silver Senators, or whom they will consider to have carried out their bargain. The silver Senators have heard quite enough of international bimetallism. The timid souls among the manufacturers who were in favor of passing a resolution to the effect that when the sky fell we should catch larks will be viewed by the silver Senators with as much disgust as the bolder spirits who scouted that proposition as nonsense. The small "international" sop thrown to the silver Senators in the resolutions actually adopted can neither do those Senators any good nor anybody any harm, in view of the emphatic declaration that free coinage by the independent action of the United States would "result in disaster at home and dishonor abroad." The Manufacturers' Club is to be congratulated upon having shown that it entertained a sentiment similar to that expressed by one of CHARLES READE's characters who declared that it was desirable "to keep the British merchant and the Newgate thief as distinct as circumstances would permit."

"LIBERAL ENFORCEMENT."

Mr. LYMAN, who has been named by Gov. MORTON for the new office of State Excise Commissioner, says that he believes in a "liberal enforcement" of the law, and that its successful operation will not be "hindered by any arbitrary or odious enforcement." It is difficult to surmise exactly what he means by that. The chief complaint against the Police Board of this city in the enforcement of the Sunday provisions of the old law was that it did not construe those provisions "liberally," but enforced them arbitrarily, and the answer has been that the public authorities had no discretion in the matter, but were bound to enforce the law as they found it, with the utmost strictness. An odious law cannot be made acceptable by any kind of honest enforcement, but only by a non-enforcement of its odious provisions, or connivance at their evasion. Is that what Mr. LYMAN means?

One of the strongest objections to the present law is its inequitable taxation features, by which the cities are robbed for the benefit of the rural communities, but the Commissioner cannot mitigate the operation of these, and apparently Mr. LYMAN approves of them. Another objection is the creation of a State machine which may be used to benefit the political party that controls it. This would be obviated by absolute non-partisanship in the administration of the new department. The Governor, when he signed the bill, expressed the belief that if its design should be worked out by "competent and faithful officers," it would have a beneficial effect. Doubtless he meant to act in pursuance of that belief in his appointment of a Commissioner, and he could not appoint a man wholly after PLATT's heart without discrediting his own professions from the start. Apparently Mr. LYMAN is not what is generally understood as a Platt politician, but the Platt men profess to be satisfied, because he is an "organization man." What they expect of that kind of a man does not admit of doubt.

Mr. LYMAN may prove as capable, honest, and independent as he is represented to be, but if he does not work his office for the benefit of his party he is likely to get into trouble with the machine, and if he does work it for politics he cannot prevent the abuses that have been predicted. More will depend upon his subordinates than upon himself, and their selection will give more indication of what is to be expected than his appointment. His own duties will be performed mainly in his office at Albany, and the practical enforcement of the law will be in the hands of the deputies and agents. The three special deputies for this city, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and the sixty "confidential agents" will have more directly to do with a "liberal enforcement" of the law than the Commissioner, so far as its practical operation is concerned. His only safety lies in appointing deputies who are not local politicians and having the special agents placed in the competitive class under civil service rules.

But when all is prepared, what will "liberal enforcement" mean? Will it mean discretion in the officers in regard to requiring a strict compliance with the law? Will it mean connivance at an evasion of its purpose by subterfuges of any kind? If so, it is almost sure to breed corruption and abuses, especially if politics should determine the selection of the officers. The meaning and purpose of this law are not less clear than those of the old excise law, and it should be enforced as strictly everywhere as that was enforced in this city. None of the responsibility of Municipal Police Boards is taken away.

We hope those who justify this kind of legislation will insist upon its strict and impartial execution. If "liberal enforcement" means the exercise of discretion by the officers, it is the surest way of making it potent in politics and of breeding corruption on a large scale.

CHARTER TINKERING.

If the Governor rises to the level of his duty and vetoes the infamous bill providing for a bi-partisan Police Board for the City of Albany and lodging the power of appointment with the Common Council instead of the Mayor, it may serve to check the effort at partisan charter tinkering, which was never so rampant as at this session of the Legislature. There are more than a dozen bills pending which are held back until the Governor's attitude is made known which affect materially the government of different cities.

Not the slightest disposition has been shown to conform with the intent of the revised Constitution and provide for the government of cities in different classes by general legislation. Neither is there any guiding principle in the various special bills. They deal with different cities in different ways, according to the prevailing political condition.

The plan of the Albany Police bill is embodied not only in that which applies to the City of Utica, but in one applying to the village of Greenbush. It provides for a board of four Police Commissioners, two of whom must not only be of one political party and two of the other, but must be chosen by the majority and minority members respectively of the Common [illegible]ouncil, or, in case of the villag[illegible] th[illegible]rustees.

[illegible]r the charter prepared for the [illegible]oration of Watervliet as a city, [illegible] Commissioners would have to be elec[illegible] by [illegible] people, and the Common Council [illegible] have to choose as the other two the defeated candidates at the election who had received "the next highest" number of votes. Bi-partisan boards are provided for Amsterdam, Little Falls, and Kingston, to be appointed by the Mayors, two members being taken from each political party, that polling the highest and that polling the next highest vote at the last general election.

There is a bill for consolidating neighboring villages with the City of Troy and providing for the government of the enlarged municipality. This provides for three Police Commissioners to be elected by the Common Council, only two of whom can be of the same political party. In fact, the members of the Council constituting the political majority would name two and the minority would name one. A revision of the charter of Poughkeepsie provides for three Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor, only two of whom can belong to the same political pa[illegible]

The m[illegible]variation of methods for different ci[illegible] shows that there is no sound principle [illegible] policy in this work of charter tink[illegible] It has no motive of improving [illegible]al government, but only of secur[illegible] partisan end. It is the duty of [illegible]rnor to take a stand against [illegible]ness, and he can do it effectivel[illegible]ve himself future embarrassm[illegible]etoing the Albany bill.

TARIF[illegible]UMENT OMITTED.

Japan [illegible] her steel rails at the Pennsylva[illegible] finding them cheaper there than [illegible]ngland, and of a better quality. [illegible]ame time our furnaces are shipp[illegible]on to the British market, unde[illegible] home product, to the amazeme[illegible]nsternation of the producer the[illegible] would have smiled at such a p[illegible] few years ago. The world rea[illegible]—The New-York Tribune, March[illegible]

Will ou[illegible]ff neighbor now kindly procee[illegible]t out the bearing of these interesting facts upon the tariff issue so far as it relates to the protective duties on steel r[illegible]ls and pig iron? The brief paragraph [illegible]hich we have quoted above leaves s[illegible]thing to be desired. We should like [illegible] know why the present tariff on steel [illegible], in the opinion of our neighbor, [illegible]w, and why any tariff whatever [illegible] needed if we are underselling [illegible]lish manufacturers in foreign co[illegible] Some explanatory remarks ab[illegible] expediency of protecting Americ[illegible]nufacturers of pig iron against sa[illegible] English product here seem also [illegible]quired in addition to our neigh[illegible]eference to the export shipments [illegible] furnaces.

THE TES[illegible]HE CATTLE TRADE.

Notice h[illegible] given at the office of the French [illegible]eneral in this city, as reported b[illegible]ournal of Commerce, that the [illegible] of the French Department o[illegible]ture has just issued an ordina[illegible]ding that all cattle hereafter [illegible]nto France shall be subjected [illegible]berculin test. It is also announ[illegible] the French Government has [illegible]rovided for the sanitary inspection [illegible]ll cattle owned and kept in France. [illegible] refers, we presume, to the enac[illegible]probably with some modifications [illegible] which we are not yet informed—of [illegible] recently pending by which the u[illegible] tuberculin test was made comp[illegible] all herds in which the presence [illegible]rculosis had been discovered. U[illegible] bill, as it was recently desc[illegible] the Massachusetts Board of Ca[illegible]mmissioners, all cattle showing cli[illegible]s of the disease were to be slaughtered, and all in which the presence of the disease was suspected were to be tested with tuberculin, the compensation to be from one-half to one-fourth of [illegible]raised value, according to circu[illegible] In presenting this measure, [illegible]ter explained that the Governme[illegible]d to encourage the owners of [illegible] assist the authorities "in atte[illegible] suppress a disease dangerous [illegible] life."

The new [illegible]ent as to the testing of importe[illegible] with tuberculin does not directly [illegible]xports from this country, becau[illegible] to the action of the French Go[illegible] last year, no cattle have been s[illegible]om the United States to France f[illegible] months past. During the fisc[illegible]ending on June 30, 1895, howev[illegible]e received from this country 10,[illegible] valued at $840,000. We do expo[illegible]numbers of cattle to Great Brita[illegible]shipped to the British market [illegible]alued at $28,492,424, in the last [illegible]r, and, in the first seven month[illegible] present fiscal year, 185,996, valu[illegible]7,500,478. The new requirement [illegible] think, be regarded as purely a [illegible]e sanitary precaution, entirel[illegible] from restrictive regulations [illegible] sanitary but really retaliatory o[illegible]d for the "protection" of dom[illegible]ers of beef cattle. It is substant[illegible]tical with sanitary laws now in [illegible]several of our own States, which [illegible]that the tuberculin test shall be [illegible] to all cattle imported from [illegible]ate.

Owing to [illegible]e development in France of p[illegible]acteriological science as relat[illegible]ease, it was to be expected that[illegible] would be taken by the French Go[illegible]ment both to prevent the importation of tuberculous cattle and to eradicate tuberculosis in the herds of France. The tendency exhibited on the Continent by the action of France, Germany, and Italy with respect to this disease, both domestic and imported, will eventually be shown in Great Britain also, where it may affect our export trade of $28,000,000 per annum. This country should be prepared for it, and preparation can best be made by vigorous efforts to stamp out the disease in our own herds. The example set by Massachusetts and New-York (Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut may be added to the list) should be followed in States of the interior and the far West. The State of Illinois, in which our largest slaughter houses and shipping markets are situated, and where State officers have declared that 50 per cent. of the cows in the Elgin butter district are tuberculous, should lead the West in waging war upon this disease.

MATABELELAND.

Taken in connection with the recent trouble in the South African Republic and the still more recent trouble in the Soudan, the latest report of trouble in Matabeleland is significant as well as startling. It is not at all startling that it should be described in dispatches from Cape Town as a "rebellion of the natives." That is the term commonly employed by the hardy British pioneer to describe the conduct of any contumacious person who desires to retain what he desires to acquire. But the dispatch may be taken as evidence of a desire of individual Britons, or rather of Britons incorporated into the British South Africa Company, to obtain effective possession of the country of the Matabeles. This is a very significant extension.

Matabeleland, it is to be borne in mind, is a country quite detached from any existing British possessions, though it adjoins upon the east Bechuanaland, which at present, though nominally a protectorate, is in fact little more than a "zone of influence." What is more to the purpose is that it lies just north of the South African Republic, and that by an effective British possession the Boers would be hemmed in by the British on every side, except upon the east, where thus far the Portuguese hold the country between them and Delagoa. It is the wilderness to which they would retreat if they were crowded out of their own land once more, and British acquisition of it would compel the Boers to remain where they are—on the north.

The progress of British settlement has been very rapid. Already 1,070 farms, aggregating 6,400,000 acres, have been registered, or, as we would say, pre-empted. The secure possession of the country would form a very important link in the chain of British dependencies. Lying as it does almost midway between Cape Colony and the Soudan, the acquisition of all three would go far toward painting the map of the Dark Continent red. That is the avowed ambition of CECIL RHODES, and there is every reason to believe that it will have sympathizers in Downing Street.

A HORDE OF CLAIMANTS.

We infer from reports which have recently come to our notice that before the end of the century the most valuable parts of all the large cities on the Atlantic seaboard will be claimed by impatient and indignant "heirs" residing in the interior or on the Pacific coast. New claims are brought out every week, and since the beginning of the year thousands of people residing in the interior States have been holding conventions at which the validity of all the claims has been assumed with the greatest confidence and measures have been taken to wrest the property from those who now hold it. A very large number of persons, scattered through fifteen or twenty States—a number constantly increasing—now firmly believe that they are rightfully entitled to real estate amounting to thousands of millions of dollars in our old Eastern seaboard towns. This number includes Judges, attorneys of some prominence, Mayors of cities, and other citizens of more than average intelligence, all of whom appear to be in a most unpleasant frame of mind, owing to their belief that the rich who live in these towns are holding and profiting by the use of enormous quantities of property which should be surrendered to these claimants.

The demand of the almost countless heirs of ANNEKE JANS that property worth $750,000,000 in the heart of this city shall be turned over to them—a demand which comes from scores of conventions and many associations established here and there throughout the country—is only one of many, although it leads the list so far as the value of the claimed property is concerned. The interest excited by the discussion of this claim has stimulated the manufacture of similar claims relating to other cities. We do not attempt to keep track of them, but the latest which has come to our knowledge is that of the heirs of DANIEL PEGG to $70,000,000 worth of real estate in Philadelphia. Here is the news:

> "PORTLAND, Oregon, March 28.—A. H. LOHMIRE, a blacksmith of this city, is one of the lucky heirs to the Daniel Pegg estate of Philadelphia. Mr. LOHMIRE has just been discovered by the lawyers who are engaged in working up the case. There is a seventy-million-dollar estate to be divided up. It consists of thirty-four acres of valuable land in the heart of the city."

We expect to see large associations of claimants, two or three years hence, demanding the surrender to them of the "hearts" of every old Eastern city and proving to their own satisfaction that they are entitled to these "hearts" by reason of expired ninety-nine-year leases or of some other wholly mythical or fictitious agreements. The Eastern seaboard cities should prepare to defend themselves against a great and angry crowd of heirs from the West who believe that they have been robbed.

In all seriousness, however, we must say that the growth of this mania is greatly to be deplored. It excites prejudice against law and courts in the minds of thousands who are led to believe that the courts have wrongfully or corruptly been arrayed against them with respect to such claims. It exerts a very considerable influence in creating and intensifying in the interior States a feeling of hostility—based upon an imaginary grievance—toward the inhabitants of Eastern cities, and especially toward those inhabitants or corporations that own much real estate. We are sorry to say that the progress of it is promoted by a majority of the inland newspapers, although it is clearly their duty to dispel such harmful and demoralizing illusions.

THOMAS C. PLATT he, says it's not so bad as might easily be. Nevertheless, he has doubtless set down on the left side of the account he keeps with Gov. MORTON an item so large that it may make trouble when settling day comes.

Anti-vaccinationists in this country may well ponder on the experience through which the citizens of Gloucester, England, are now going. For years that city has been a centre of the anti-vaccination craze, and so prevalent there was this particular form of idiocy that the law in regard to the employment of this safest and most certain of all the prophylactics known to medical science has long been a dead letter. The local authorities refused to enforce it, and as a result, not only has a vast proportion of adults gone without any other protection than luck from the attacks of a loathsome and fatal disease, but a whole generation of helpless children was allowed to grow up unguarded, and every school became simply an invitation to pestilence. Now the invitation has been accepted, and such an epidemic of smallpox is raging at Gloucester as has been rarely equaled in modern times, except among the savage tribes of Africa or Greenland. It was only a few weeks ago that the first case was reported, and already the infection has swept through the whole city. The hospitals are crowded to overflowing, business is at a complete standstill, churches and schools are closed, and toward the cemeteries moves an almost continuous procession of wagons laden with the dead. And yet, in circumstances like these, the anti-vaccinationists of Gloucester are as vehement as ever in defense and propagation of their doctrines! They hold nightly meetings, and as all the local papers except one refuse to print their imbecile arguments, they are placarding the town with hideous pictures of Death, using his dart as a lancet and vaccinating a child who struggles in the grasp of a policeman.

ART NOTES.

A description of Rosa Bonheur's latest work is most interesting. The picture, which is called "The Duel," has been put on private view in London. The work depicts the combat in 1734 between the celebrated stallions, the Godolphin Arabian and Hobgoblin. The scene is a sunlit paddock in Lord Godolphin's stud farm at Gog-Magog, near Cambridge. The magnificent black Arabian has already almost overcome his hardly less handsome antagonist, the nearly white Hobgoblin. Rearing up and biting furiously, the victor is not only striking Hobgoblin with one of his fore feet, but with his enormous chest he is pressing upon him. He is about to throw the weaker animal over on the meadow, and, although Hobgoblin vengefully bites his enemy's right shoulder, it is manifest that he cannot long resist an utter defeat. The design is not only one of the most lifelike of the great artist's making, but in the masculine drawing and accomplished modeling of the horses, equals any of her former productions. Mlle. Bonheur's rare sense of style is manifest at its very best in this powerful picture, in which, the horses being nearly half the size of life, the effect brilliant sunlight and the coloring rich and limpid, that sense has full play. The result is a triumph, not the less wonderful when we remember that the artist has just passed her seventy-fourth birthday. "The Duel" is being engraved.

⁂

Labouchère has his fling in Truth apropos of Gilbert's statue of John Bright. He says:

"Mr. John Bright's sons have joined in the protest against the hideous caricature of their father which is now in the Westminster Palace being allowed to remain there, and I may say that I should not have addressed an inquiry about it to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works had I not been aware that this would meet with the approval of Mr. Bright's sons. Mr. Gilbert may—as his friends aver—be a great artist, and the bronze ornamentation of Piccadilly circus may be a great work of art. His statue of Mr. Bright, however, is an artistic monstrosity, and were it not that I believe that he does not cumber himself with politics, I should imagine that he had deliberately sought to destroy all respect of posterity for the great tribune of the people. Instead of Mr. Bright's massive, impressive features, suggestive of thought and intellect, we have the rounded cheeks of a smug grocer, and a mouth from which no one could expect weighty oratory to proceed by any effort of imagination.

"The hair of the head is superabundant, with a suspicion of cosmetics and excessive brushing, while around the face is a sort of rope frame which, on close inspection, is perceived to be intended for what is called a Newgate fringe. The body is small and puny, and the attitude the very reverse of that of an orator. The legs are not separated, and look as if the sculptor had had in his thoughts a dryad rather than a man, for they convey the idea of the trunk of a tree rather than the limbs of a human being. The general effect is that of the most insignificant person who ever walked the earth, without conveying the faintest resemblance of what Mr. Bright was like. It will be necessary to take the opinion of the House of Commons as to this statue being allowed to remain where it is. In the meanwhile, it is a pity that Mr. Speaker does not have the same disciplinary authority over statues as he has over living M. P.'s, and that he cannot suspend it from further attendance in the lobby until its future destination has been decided on."

⁂

Apropos of the late Lord Leighton, an English exchange remarks: "The maladministration of the Chantrey Trust Fund is the only charge of corruption that can be brought against the Academy, and that Lord Leighton does not seem to have exercised his influence to check the purchase of dishonorable pictures is the most easily appreciable blot on his career as President. Year after year incredibly bad pictures have been bought; and the collection in South Kensington is as hideous as any collection in Germany. The stupidity, natural and acquired, of certain Academicians has been pleaded in excuse for these purchases, but Lord Leighton was always there to advise, he was neither stupid nor ignorant, and perhaps might have checked the prostitution of Chantrey's money."

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The Reading Art Club has just been organized with these officers: President—Miss Mary Baer; Vice President—Mrs. Nicholas Muhlenberg; Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Dr. Ellis Kurtz; Manager—Ida F. Kinsey; Directors—Annie Johnson, Mrs. John Brown, Carrie Seidel, and S. Schmucker.

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Hans Andersen will be honored in Chicago with a great bronze statue, designed by Johanus Gelert, and cast in the American Bronze Works, at Grand Crossing. It is now the intention to unveil the monument next June in Lincoln Park. The memorial is a gift to Chicago from the Danes of the United States. The project had its inception in 1891, and that year the Hans Christian Andersen Association of Chicago was incorporated. Efforts were at once made to raise $10,000 for carrying through the project. The entire sum has not yet been subscribed, and the Treasurer is still anxious to receive additional assistance.

The American Society of London.

LONDON, March 31.—The annual meeting of the American Society of London was held to-day. The report showed that the society was becoming a rallying point for Americans, and that its usefulness promised to increase greatly. B. F. Stevens was re-elected Chairman of the society.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Closing Concert of the Organization's Fourth Season in This City.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston closed its fourth season in this city with a most enjoyable concert in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club last night. The audience was so large that every seat in the house was taken, and most of the standing room uncomfortably crowded. It is beyond question that the size of the audience was partly due to the potency of Rafael Joseffy's name, for he was the valuable assistant of the quartet in one number; but it is equally certain that only a growth of general fondness for chamber music could have induced so many persons to go to hear the pianist in one ensemble selection. The Kneisel Quartet's audiences have been growing in size this season, and it seems now that music lovers have at last been aroused to a proper appreciation of this admirable body, which the newspapers, conscious of their duty to art, have been praising enthusiastically for the last three years.

It is impossible to say too much in honor of the four accomplished, sincere, and gifted players who have shown us to what a high degree of influence quartet playing may reach. These four players are masters of their instruments and their work is done at all times with complete understanding, with fine sympathy, with warmth of style, and with potent charm. Their programme last night began with the unfamiliar quartet in B flat major, Opus 67, of Brahms. Like all this master's works, it is austere and self-contained in style, yet it would be difficult to find anything in the realm of chamber music more beautiful in its subdued poetry of sentiment than the andante, while the third movement is a model of ingenious writing. The last movement is, indeed, somewhat dry; but it is plainly the work of a profound musician. The composition was played in a manner beyond all praise, but certainly a special word of commendation is due to Mr. Louis Svecenski for his very beautiful performance of the viola part, which is of so much importance in this quartet.

Schubert's "Forellen" quintet is an established favorite, and in this the assistance of Mr. Joseffy was of great value. It would have been better to keep the piano lid closed, for at times the tone of the instrument was too powerful for the preservation of a proper balance. Yet Mr. Joseffy played his part with great discretion in the use of power, and with a touch that was simply exquisite in its delicacy and clearness. The performance of the theme and variations by the five players was masterly and aroused such enthusiasm that the finale had to be repeated. The entertainment closed with Haydn's D major quartet, Opus 76, No. 5.

READS LIKE A TOLSTOI EPISODE.

Two Russian Peasants Make a Strange Journey in a Strange Way.

From The London Daily News.

Two interesting peasant travelers arrived at Odessa a few days ago on board the Volunteer Fleet steamer Kostroma, from Vladivostock. By the wish of the "Mir" of a far-off village in Poltava, the two men were sent as pilgrims to visit other places and to learn better ways of governing their own village. After a short time one of the men returned to get permission and help from the "Mir" to extend his travels. It was impossible, he said, for him to settle down again quietly in the village after seeing something of the world, and he wished to visit Siberia, where, he had heard, "the people had land, and forests, and everything that God could give in riches and plenty."

In March, 1892, he left his village home, and started on foot with twenty roubles in his pocket. He crossed the Ural, and wandered through the governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Jenisseisk, and Irkutsk. He followed the course of the Amur, and traveled over Blagoveschtschensk to Vladivostock, where he arrived in 1895. During those three years he had fed upon nothing better than roots and herbs, and slept always in the open air.

In Vladivostock he met his friend and countryman, who arrived there by a shorter route. The two, being wearied of their wandering life, resolved to return home, and, hearing that the Kostroma was in that part, they applied to the Captain for permission to work their passage to Odessa. They were told that that was impossible, but the men, being determined to reach home, managed to stow themselves away on the ship. After three days they were discovered, and they were allowed to work and make themselves useful. Upon arriving at Odessa, they were handed over to the Policemaster, who gave them material assistance and sent them by train to their homes in Poltava. These poor travelers' ages are respectively forty-seven and sixty years.

Capt. Mahan as a Prophet.

From "The Influence of Sea Power on History."

The political condition of the Central American and tropical South American States is so unstable as to cause constant anxiety about the maintenance of internal order, and seriously to interfere with commerce and with the peaceful development of their resources. So long as—to use a familiar expression—they hurt no one but themselves this may go on; but for a long time the citizens of more stable Governments have been seeking to exploit their resources, and have borne the losses resulting from their distracted condition. North America and Australia still offer large openings to immigration and enterprise; but they are filling up rapidly, and as the opportunities there diminish the demand must arise for a more settled Government in those disordered States, for security to life, and for reasonable stability of institutions, enabling merchants and others to count upon the future.

There is certainly no present hope that such a demand can be fulfilled from the existing native materials; if the same be true when the demand arises, no theoretical positions, like the Monroe doctrine, will prevent interested nations from attempting to remedy the evil by some measure which, whatever it may be called, will be of political interference. Such interferences must produce collisions, which may be at times settled by arbitration, but can scarcely fail at other times to cause war. Even for a peaceful solution, that nation will have the strongest arguments which has the strongest organized force.

It need scarcely be said that the successful piercing of the Central American isthmus at any point may precipitate the moment that is sure to come sooner or later. The profound modification of commercial routes expected from this enterprise, the political importance to the United States of such a channel of communication between her Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, are not, however, the whole, or even the principal, part of the question.

As far as can be seen, the time will come when stable Governments for the American tropical States must be assured by the now existing powerful and stable States of America or Europe. The geographical position of those States, the climatic conditions, make it plain at once that sea power will there, even more than in the case of Turkey, determine what foreign State shall predominate. The geographical position of the United States and her intrinsic power give her an undeniable advantage; but that advantage will not avail if there is a great inferiority of organized brute force, which still remains the last argument of republics as of Kings.

Paderewski at the Liederkranz.

William Steinway entertained as his guests, at the Liederkranz Club last night, Ignace Paderewski and his manager, Hugo Goerlitz, who had just returned from a triumphant transcontinental concert tour. Mr. Paderewski spoke of the delightful experiences he had on the tour, and of the many scenic beauties of the West, especially the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific coast.

The great pianist is fond of the conviviality to be found at the Liederkranz. Within the circle of some of his friends there he invariably proves an interesting and congenial personage. Mr. Paderewski will probably accompany the Liederkranz as a soloist on its tour of charity concerts through Europe next year, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of this singing society.

Truly a Remarkable Power.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The British Ornithologists' Club, which consists of the leading naturalists of the day, at their monthly dinner, had on view a very fine collection of the eggs of the cuckoo, together with the "clutches," or eggs, of the foster birds. About 900 eggs were exhibited. It should be stated that no known egg varies so much as the cuckoo's, for that bird apparently has the mysterious power of assimilating her egg to that of the dupe chosen—from a pale blue in the hedge sparrow's case, to the richly spotted tribe of the finch and warbler.

SPAIN'S TROOPS DEFEATED

VARONA AND OTHERS SURPRISED A CONVOY IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Twenty-one Women Made Prisoners by the Capture of a Rebel Camp near Guantanamo—Another, Report the Truth of Which May Not Be Verified, that Maximo Gomez Is Dead—Walter Grant Dygert Was Arrested as Inglesito.

HAVANA, March 31.—Intelligence has reached here of a bad defeat of Government troops. An insurgent force of nearly 2,000 men, March 24, led by Varona, Sosa, and others, surprised and attacked the Madras Battalion between Guana and La Fe, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The battalion was conveying a train of army supplies.

Five hundred rebels first attacked the vanguard of the Government force, and later 400 men attacked the rear guard, which was then reinforced. Another attack was then made on the vanguard and left flank, and the troops were compelled to form a square to resist the attack. Cavalry were also used in the attempt to hold the rebels in check, but without avail.

After a hot fight, the troops were compelled to retreat. They lost many killed and wounded. Throughout the fight, and during the retreat of the troops, the insurgents used their machetes with deadly effect. The greater part of the convoy fell into the hands of the rebels.

Many oxen that were destined for the use of the troops were killed by the extreme heat. With the convoy were seventy-four sick and wounded Spaniards. The official report says, of course, that the troops won the fight and that the rebels lost thirty killed, among whom was an ex-Sergeant of the Civil Guard.

The same battalion had an engagement with a rebel force at Lazo Fajado on March 14, in which the rebels are said to have lost twenty killed and wounded.

No information has been made public concerning the movements of Maceo, who is still in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Gen. Barges reports that he has captured a rebel camp near Guantanamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba. In the fighting the rebels lost six killed and four wounded. Twenty-five prisoners were taken, twenty-one of whom were women and four men. Among them is the mother of the rebel leader, Perez. The women were acting as nurses. The troops destroyed all the equipments, medicines, and effects found in the camp.

Insurgents are said to have blown up the cable station near Clenfuegos with dynamite.

It is stated to-night that Walter Grant Dygert, the young American who was arrested some time ago on the charge that he was Inglesito, a notorious bandit, will be treated as a prisoner of war. The authorities appear to believe that they have a complete chain of evidence showing that, if Dygert is not Inglesito, he is a rebel. He is now in the jail at Guines.

Five negroes were garroted here to-day. They were not rebels, but had been sentenced to death for crimes committed prior to the breaking out of the insurrection.

It is again reported here that Gomez, the rebel Commander in Chief, is dead. Proof of the truthfulness of the report is lacking.

WEYLER ASKS FOR MORE TROOPS.

Rebels Under Maceo Defeated with Much Loss at Tenerias Guanes.

MADRID, March 31.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says there is reason to believe that Captain General Weyler has asked for 40,000 more troops, and that Señor Azcarraga, Minister of War, has approved the requisition.

The Imparcial's dispatch says that the Spaniards have defeated the rebels under Maceo at Tenerias Guanes, killing 72 and wounding 300.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Additional Expense and Decentralization of Authority Projected.

LONDON, March 31.—Sir John E. Gorst, Vice President of the Committee of Council, introduced in the House of Commons an Education bill, which applies to England and Wales. The bill proposes to establish an educational department in every county and borough, to be controlled by the County Councils, these departments to administer the Parliamentary grants.

Voluntary schools under this act will be maintained by grants extended by the educational authorities, who are empowered to make grants to necessitous schools, and also to expend money on scholarships, and for the improvement of the sanitary condition of school buildings. Voluntary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The age up to which children are required to attend school is fixed at twelve years. The bill contains a conscience clause, which provides that if a reasonable number of parents require that separate religious instruction be given to their children, the managers of the school upon which the demand is made shall allow such instruction. Further assistance is also given to schools under the direction of the School Board of Managers.

A. H. D. Acland, Liberal, pointed out that the bill would involve an enormous addition to the educational grants, probably £500,000. The bill, he said, embodied a plan of decentralization, largely abrogating the influence and authority of the State. It was, he declared, the final extinction of the principle that local grants should supplement State aid. The bill was read for the first time.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES SAVED.

Result of a Vigorous Protest to the Porte by the Legations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—J. W. Riddle, Secretary, and, in the absence of Minister Terrell Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Legation, made a vigorous protest to the Porte against the action of the Turkish Governor of Bitlis in ordering the immediate departure of Messrs. Cole and Knapp, American missionaries at that place, and accompanied the protest with a threat to sever diplomatic relations with the Porte unless the order of the Governor was revoked.

Mr. Riddle's protest was indorsed by Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador. The Porte yielded to the protest and gave instructions to the Governor of Bitlis to permit Mr. Knapp, who has been ordered to come to Constantinople to answer charges preferred by the Turkish authorities of sedition and murder, to remain in Bitlis and await a better condition of the roads, which are now unfit for travel.

The Governor was instructed in the case of Mr. Cole to allow that gentleman to act as he pleases and to perform missionary work generally without hindrance. It is regarded as likely here that the action of the Governor of Bitlis was designed to test the American temper.

An encyclical from the Armenian Patriarch was read in all the Armenian churches March 29, announcing the amount of relief which had been given to the Armenian sufferers in Asia Minor, and asking for more funds, at the same time warning the donors against fraudulent collectors, who, the letter says, are going about in considerable numbers, ostensibly collecting money for the relief of Armenians, but really for revolutionary purposes.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

A Speech Is Promised on Cultivating Friendship with Russia.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 31.—To-morrow the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck will be celebrated with a torchlight procession through the park. So many persons have applied for tickets that the committee has been obliged to close the lists.

Count Herbert Bismarck, Prof. Franz Lenbach, and Dr. Schweninger have arrived to take part in the festivities. Count Wilhelm Bismarck, the Prince's younger son, President of East Prussia, will be prevented by illness from leaving Königsberg.

Eugen Wolf, the African explorer, has presented to Prince Bismarck a collection of curios from Madagascar. Herr Wolf says that the Prince intends to speak to-morrow in favor of [illegible] cultivating friendship with Russia.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

In China, Madagascar, and About the Egyptian Expedition.

PARIS, March 31.—In the Senate to-day M. Bardoux, Moderate Republican, in accordance with notice previously given, interpellated the Government on several subjects in connection with its foreign policy. He first asked if it were true that Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, had been appointed Postmaster General by the Chinese Government.

Prime Minister Bourgeois replied that he had received no official notice of such an appointment; but that the Senate might rest assured that, should China decide to reorganize her Administration, the French Government would see that the French people got a fair share in the distribution of offices.

M. Bardoux next asked if it were true that the loan which China was lately negotiating had been granted to British firms.

M. Bourgeois said that the new Chinese loan had no other guarantee than the balance of the customs receipts left after the sums pledged to secure the payment of other loans, one of which was issued to a British bank, the other being the Russo-Chinese loan which was floated last year. French financial firms, acting in full accord with Russian firms, did not like these conditions, and had declined to take the loan, but some British and German firms had accepted it.

M. Bardoux then desired to be informed whether it was true that China had opened the Si Kiang (West River) to foreign navigation, contrary to her previous engagements.

The Prime Minister said that no engagement was ever made by China on that point. He added that it was needless to state to the Senate that the opening of the river, should it be granted, would not constitute a special privilege to any particular nation. The trade of France, which was very important at Canton, that being the place where Lyons buys her silks, would take advantage of the opening of the river. France had been assured that the river would not be opened unless the French Government obtained for a French company a concession for the building of a railroad in China.

The next question was for information regarding the declarations made recently in the British House of Commons by the Hon. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, to the conditions under which goods could be imported into Madagascar, what notifications on the subject had been made to foreign Governments, and what answers had been received.

M. Bourgeois said it was impossible to treat such a large question incidentally. When the bill concerning the tariff in Madagascar came up for discussion, then would be the time to give to the Senate all needful explanations. "We have," he added, "notified the powers that we have taken possession of Madagascar. Most of them have answered that they accept the notification without comment. Only two nations have requested more particulars, and we are now preparing answers in conformity with our declarations in the bill on the tariff now pending before the Chamber of Deputies."

As to Egyptian affairs M. Bourgeois spoke as follows: "The Senate is aware, through the declarations read on March 19 by M. Berthelot, of the view of the Government toward the British propositions relative to the Soudan expedition. You know, gentlemen, what has been the attitude of our representative on the Egyptian Debt Commission at Cairo. The Russian agent has fully shared the French views. Both these representatives have acted in full accord.

"They said that the commission was incompetent to decide a question of such exceptional and political character. Their opinion was not accepted by the commission, and they left the meeting after protesting against the commission's action. I do not need to speak about the legal action that a group of bondholders has instituted against the Egyptian Government and against the commission. On the other hand, the French views have been brought to the notice of the British Government, and negotiations on the subject are now in progress. The Senate will understand that it is not possible just now to furnish fuller explanations of these negotiations.

"I beg leave only to give you the assurance of the prudence and firmness with which these negotiations are being conducted by France. Allow me to add that France, in the rectitude of her position, has met with the firm accord of Russia, and I may further say that the entente between the two powers was never more complete or more cordial than now. I am glad to conclude by making such declarations. I hope they will be received by you in such a manner that the Government will find in your approbation more authority to pursue its foreign policy."

UPRISING IN MATABELELAND.

Rebels Are Well Armed and British Troops at a Disadvantage.

CAPE TOWN, March 31.—Capt. Nicholson has telegraphed to the Government here, under date of March 30, that the whole Matabele country outside of a radius of fifteen miles seems to be in a state of revolt. After giving various details of the situation, Capt. Nicholson adds: "I am afraid this is big business, and that a strong force will be required to settle the Matoppo district."

Advices from Buluwayo report that isolated fighting with the Matebeles continues, the British being at a great disadvantage in respect of numbers. The dispatches say that Major Graham and five others have been killed in these encounters and several men wounded.

LONDON, March 31.—The Leeds Mercury says the Government will shortly issue orders for two fresh battalions of troops to proceed to South Africa.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, read in the House of Commons dispatches from Cape Town, under date of March 30, saying that the rebellious Matabeles are well armed and were massing in the Matoppo Hills. Mr. Chamberlain read also a dispatch bearing to-day's date, which said that there were plenty of persons in Buluwayo for the defense of the place, but that the supply of arms was deficient.

PRETORIA, March 31.—It is reported here that the Government of the Transvaal will offer to Sir Hercules Robinson the assistance of the burgher forces against the Matabeles.

OSMAN DIGNA THREATENS SINKAT.

Soudanese Battalion Ordered to Tokar Instead of Dongola.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch received from a news agency here says that Osman Digna, at the head of a large force of dervishes, is marching upon Sinkat.

The dispatch also says that the Soudanese battalion, instead of joining the Dongola expedition, has been ordered to Tokar. Should Osman Digna invest Suakim and Tokar it would become necessary to reinforce the garrison at both places.

CAIRO, March 31.—A dispatch from Wady Halfa says that Osman Digna, the noted dervish leader, has withdrawn from the siege of Kassala and has reappeared in the vicinity of Suakim. His presence has caused great excitement among the friendly tribes, who fear that the dervishes will attack them.

No Dissensions Among Mahdists.

LONDON, March 31.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo, saying that in an interview Father Rossignoli stated that at least 10,000 dervishes are at Dongola. He did not believe the reports that there are dissensions among the Mahdists. He said he believed that the reconquest of the Soudan means a great war.

HOHENLOHE'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Count von Rantzau Gets a Post of Honor and Title of Excellency.

BERLIN, March 31.—The Emperor has sent to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, on the occasion of his birthday—he is seventy-seven to-day—a bronze bust of himself mounted upon a marble pedestal.

Prince Bismarck's son-in-law, Count von Rantzau, has been appointed Acting Privy Councillor, with the title of "Excellency."

Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim.

LONDON, March 31.—The Duke of Marlborough and his bride, formerly Miss Vanderbilt of New-York, arrived at their home, Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, to-day, from their honeymoon trip. They were enthusiastically received by the villagers and tenantry.

Britain's Increase of Revenue.

LONDON, March 31.—The Treasury returns show a net increase in the revenue during the financial year ending to-day of £7,642,642. The increase arose from the estate duties, which, gross, amounted to £3,180,483, the excise duties £795,377, customs £648,815, income tax £500,000, Post Office £620,000, and stamps £1,629,000. There were lesser increases in the property tax, house duties, and telegraph receipts. The total revenue was £109,339,946.

House of Commons Adjourned.

LONDON, March 31.—The House of Commons adjourned for the Easter recess until April 9.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—President Kruger tells the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria that he has no objection to the recruiting of British subjects in the Transvaal for service against the Matabeles. King Khama, who aided the South Africa company against Lo Bengula, offers his aid against Mabele.

—The Haitian Secretary of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Haitian Minister here: "Perfect tranquillity prevails. Chambers have met. Election of President will take place this week."

—Justice Brewer will leave San Antonio Sunday to attend the meeting at Washington of the Venezuelan Commission Thursday, when historical documents submitted by Venezuela are to be considered.

—That Thomas Brackett Reed is the Republican candidate most likely to obtain the nomination for President is the opinion of The London Morning Post.

—Consular reports received at the Foreign Office indicate that disorders are threatening Asia Minor again. Representations have been made to the Porte.

—Friends of Cecil Rhodes express anxiety lest the Matabeles waylay him on his travel from Beira to Buluwayo.

—Reiterated reports that Capt. Gen. Weyley intends to resign are denied in Madrid.

—Signor Ressman's appointment as Italian Ambassador to London is denied.

—Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque will return from Rome soon.

ATTEMPT TO COERCE GOV. MORTON.

"Boss" Barnes Makes Albany Police Changes the Price of Support.

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Morton has not acted on the Albany Police bill. If he shall sign it, William Barnes, Mr. Platt's lieutenant, will become more powerful than ever in Albany politics. If he shall veto it, Mr. Barnes will be displeased. Mr. Barnes is a delegate to the St. Louis Convention.

It remains to be seen if threats will drive the Governor to sign the bill. Yesterday he inclined to the belief that it was unconstitutional. Mr. Barnes is the proprietor of The Evening Journal, a paper which, up to date, has been aggressively fighting for Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate. The paper to-night has an article on the situation which is tinctured with a distinct McKinley flavor. It is headed: "It Is Still an Open Fight."—"No One Has a Cinch on the Republican Presidential Nomination."

The article then says that "the latest figures indicate it is still anybody's fight." Mr. Barnes cites New-York newspaper estimates of the candidates' strength, in which McKinley is put well in the lead, and the article closes with a table which gives McKinley 301 delegates, Allison 35, Morton 121, Reed 173, Cullom 36, Quay 68, and "doubtful" 165.

Rumors have been put forth that a veto message would result in calling the Albany District Convention again and a change in the instructions of the delegates to St. Louis. Some think there is a "fork in the road" just ahead of Gov. Morton.

WHY NOT FREE SHIPS, TOO?

The Shipping of Locomotives to Siberia Points a Moral.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The main, in fact the only, argument against free ships has always been, and still is, that it would paralyze the American shipbuilding industry and make our carrying trade for all time to come dependent on the shipyards of Great Britain, although the advocates of the measure have distinctly declared that they did not propose to interfere with lake and coasting trade, which furnishes all the business that our domestic shipbuilders have. In the meantime, while private citizens are not allowed to own such ships as our shipbuilders cannot or will not build, in which American seamen might be nurtured without regard to the hands who lay the decks on which they tread, the party opposing the liberty we claim are spending millions of the people's money for new battleships to be manned by foreigners reared under other flags than our own.

Protection of the home industry of shipbuilding carried to the full extent of prohibition ignores the advantage of having our navy manned by our own sailors, ignores the profit of more than $200,000,000 that our merchants might annually make in freight money, ignores everything but the supposed interest of a few American shipbuilders, who are acting the part of dogs in the manger. I say the supposed interest, for it is not the real interest. Their real interest is to offer to build ships on terms as low as those on which we might buy them. This they can do, but they will not do until they are forced to it by competition. Until they come to that the number of shipowners who own vessels under foreign flags, because they cannot own them under ours, will go on increasing from year to year.

I am led to call attention renewedly to this important subject by a dispatch coming from Philadelphia this morning:

> PHILADELPHIA, March 27.
>
> The British steamship Wansbeck cleared the Custom House to-day with a cargo of locomotives built in this city for Libau, Russia, valued at $220,000. The cargo consists of sixteen complete locomotives, stowed away in boxes in the Wansbeck's hold. They are for use on the new Siberian Railway, and are built to use either petroleum or coal for fuel.

Now, if the permission to import ships from abroad would ruin all our shipyards, why has not the permission we have always had from the time when railroads were first built in this country ruined all our engine works? Is there more skilled labor in building an iron steamship than there is in building an iron locomotive? In fact, is not the skilled labor in the former case very much less? We began without let or hindrance to import railroad engines from England to equip our railroads. Then we had to build shops to repair them, and this led to building them. Now, this dispatch shows the result; Philadelphia is much further from Russia than is Glasgow or Newcastle. The freight and insurance are consequently greater, and yet the Directors of the Siberian Railway Company send to Philadelphia for their railroad engines—to Philadelphia, the city of Mr. Cramp, who went to Washington last year and found means to kill the Free Ship bill which but for his machinations would have passed by a large majority.

Congress for some reason or other took pity on poor Mr. Cramp and would not let his shipyard suffer. With all deference to Mr. Cramp and his associates, I do not think that they have all along consulted what would be their own interests in opposing free ships, and I know, and so does everybody else who has given the subject an unprejudiced consideration, that they and they alone have been the cause of the almost total annihilation of the American merchant marine. Had our Government in years past pursued the same policy in regard to ships that it pursued in regard to railroad engines, we should to-day import no more of the former than of the latter. On the contrary, we should have at least divided both the shipbuilding and the carrying trade with England, and probably have surpassed her in each of them. There is a lesson in this Philadelphia dispatch. Locomotives of our own build are shipped to Russia, and the profit of building them accrues to American citizens. But they go in a British ship, and the freight money accrues to Englishmen. The ship as well as the locomotives might as well have been the property of American citizens, and the benefit of the whole transaction might have been ours.

JOHN CODMAN.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1896.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From Monday midnight to Tuesday midnight.)

—12:40 A. M.—327 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mary Poole, tenement; damage, $10.

—5:40 A. M.—295 Third Avenue; liquor saloon of Newmeyer & Stehntan; damage, $10.

—7:50 A. M.—1,462 Second Avenue; no damage.

—11:25 A. M.—325 East Ninetieth Street; Henry Whittenfelt, tenement; damage, $14.

—5:10 P. M.—112 South Street; awning; no damage.

—5:10 P. M.—Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue; St. Paul's Episcopal Church; damage, $1,000.

—8:10 P. M.—62 Beach Street; B. Fisher; no damage.

—11:00 P. M.—157 East Ninety-sixth Street; John Grunner; damage, $25.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 31.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York March 25 for Liverpool, passed Daunt's Rock at 10:42 P. M. to-day. Time of passage, 6 days 6 hours and 37 minutes.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Hopkins, Boco del Toro March 22, with fruit and 1 passenger to George Vipond & Co.; vessel to Benett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Bark Maria, (Ger.,) Bulling, Dublin, 38 ds., with mdse. to order; vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

MR. REED LOSES A STATE

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES NOT INSTRUCTED TO SUPPORT HIM.

Resolutions of the State Convention No More Favorable to Him than to McKinley—Senator Gallinger Fights for the Ohio Candidate—Chandler's Programme Abandoned—Financial Declaration a Meaningless Straddle.

CONCORD, N. H., March 31.—Whatever may have been his object, there is no doubt that Senator Chandler, in his recent denunciations of the corrupt methods of the McKinley campaign managers, really weakened the cause of Mr. Reed in this State, although it never had a close hold on the hearts of any strong element of the New-Hampshire Republican Party. Mr. Chandler gave his enemies in the party, who for some time had been comparatively in the shade, an opportunity to antagonize him with a show of success by espousing the McKinley cause, which always had some strong friends in this State, especially among the manufacturing interests.

The anti-Chandler and pro-McKinley men, making common cause, and no doubt resorting to the very means the use of which called out Senator Chandler's condemnation, succeeded in tying the convention and securing indorsement in the platform for McKinley as well as for Reed.

Nothing else than a straight indorsement of Reed alone was thought of a month ago.

While it was planned originally that Senator Chandler, selected as the presiding officer, should be the central figure of the convention, his colleague, Dr. Gallinger, who is about to make the fight of his life for re-election, and whose "fences" had been demoralized sadly by Gov. Busiel, availed himself of the advantage which the situation afforded, and, while not declaring himself directly to that effect, became to all intents and purposes a McKinley "boomer" in his speech at the preliminary meeting last night, in his influence upon the platform committee, and in his remarks on the currency plank before the convention itself, and in so doing materially strengthened himself in various quarters.

The result is the election of a set of delegates without instructions, with no fixed personal inclination to Reed, and as likely to go for McKinley as otherwise, and the adoption of a resolution as much in favor of one as the other.

The currency plank in the platform is a meaningless straddle, especially framed to suit the McKinley idea in that direction. It was in opposing the motion of a sound-money delegate—Col. F. W. Rollins of this city—to substitute a plank declaring expressly against free silver, and maintaining the existing gold standard until changed by international agreement, that Dr. Gallinger made himself most conspicuous in the convention, and secured a practical ovation. Others, also, opposed the motion to substitute, which was defeated by an overwhelming vote, so that the platform was adopted as reported.

In this matter Gallinger steals Chandler's ground and practically repudiates his own former position, as generally understood, but he has gained new allies for the time, whatever the outcome may be.

Mr. Chandler made a long speech on taking the chair. As a matter of course, he talked jingoism, attacking the foreign policy of the Administration with characteristic recklessness and disregard of facts. In the course of his speech he said:

> Under President Cleveland there has been vacillation from one extreme to another extreme very remote. Led by Blount of Georgia, the President determined and endeavored to restore the dusky Queen of Hawaii to her lost throne in order that she might seize her subjects—Americans who had gone to the island to make her people intelligent and prosperous—and put them to death by beheading them. On the other hand, under the lead of Olney of Massachusetts, the President nobly championed the cause of little Venezuela, defending her indisputable right to control the mouth of the great Orinoco River. Back again from this spasm of true Americanism, he stands to-day as the obstacle to Cuban independence.
>
> Two present duties are before us in this relation. For the first time since we urged the French to evacuate Mexico, and in consequence of our demand our sister republic was enabled to destroy the Maximillian monarchy, an opportunity has come to give indispensable aid in protecting an American republic from European aggression. Venezuela is in a contest with England in which we are bound to befriend the republic. This is not a question of "civil engineering," as the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst sneeringly calls it; it is not "a petty boundary dispute," as the New-York Chamber of Commerce most wrongly characterizes it; it is the question whether or not, with no decent color of right, the mouth of the great Orinoco River—the key to all the commerce of Venezuela—shall be seized and controlled by the all-grasping English-speaking nation of the Eastern Hemisphere.
>
> Here is an opportunity which may not come again in half a century. By a regard for the Monroe doctrine, which is a traditional principle of the American Government, by a consideration, not so very remote, or what is due to our own safety and peace, and, above all, by our just and reasonable duty to Venezuela herself, in whose capital city of Caracas stand together the statues of Bolivar and Washington, we are bound to espouse the proper cause of the little republic against the overgrown nation which threatens her, and to bind that republic, and all other South American republics, firmly to ourselves by ties of indissoluble obligation and gratitude.
>
> Again, as to Cuba, what is our duty? We have waited fifty years for our opportunity properly and safely to aid in establishing Cuban independence. There lies the great island almost within sight of our coasts, in the hands of a European power, a perpetual menace to the United States. It has been for three-quarters of a century almost a universal American sentiment that whenever the right time came we should see Cuba released from the cruel dominion of Spain. Now is the time and now the hour for action. The opportunity long waited for may not soon come again.

The platform was read by H. M. Putney of Manchester, as follows:

> The Republicans of New-Hampshire congratulate their fellow-citizens of all parties on the near approach of an opportunity to rescue their country from the misrule of the Democratic Party, which for three years has by its incompetence and wickedness paralyzed their productive industries and crippled their mercantile and commercial enterprise, destroyed much of the value of their property, deprived them of profitable employment, and spread among them disappointment, privation, and distress which has added constantly and rapidly to the National debt, impaired the National credit, cast suspicion upon the National currency, and sullied the National reputation at home and abroad, which has profited none of our people, except Sheriffs, assignees, and the favored speculators in Government bonds, and which, though rebuked by the voters in 1894 and 1895, with an emphasis never equaled, doggedly refuses to be corrected by its chastisement and persists in using the power it retains to perpetuate and intensify the misery and disgrace it has brought upon us.
>
> To the end that this great deliverance may be fully accomplished and our Nation may be restored to the honor, glory, and material prosperity to which it attained under a Republican policy and continue the wonderful development which was brought to a stop by the incoming President Cleveland and his Congress, we demand of the National Convention, soon to assemble at St. Louis, the nomination of candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal of the infamous and ruinous Democratic tariff and the substitution therefor of one based on the principles of the McKinley act for the protection of our domestic industries, the promotion of reciprocal trade with other countries, and the procurement of abundant revenues as far as is possible, at the expense of foreigners who market their merchandise in competition with our own productions, the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver, and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar; liberal appropriations for an adequate navy and coast and harbor defense, and internal improvement; fair, generous treatment of the Union veterans; a foreign policy characterized by sturdy Americanism, including the assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and the moral and material support of the Cuban patriots, if they have not already achieved their independence, and an immediate return to all the policies in which the Republican Party has so successfully illustrated the soundness of its principles and to the methods by which it has demonstrated its ability, and apply those principles in the administration of the Government.
>
> We recognize as the most conspicuous among such candidates New-England's noble and illustrious son, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and that pure and able statesman and champion of protection, the Hon. William McKinley of Ohio. We will give the Electoral vote of New-Hampshire to any nominee who worthily represents the party, but we prefer one of these, because either is in himself a platform.

The following were elected delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention: Stephen S. Jewett, Laconia; Frank S. Streeter, Concord; James A. Wood, Acworth; Charles T. Means, Manchester. Alternates were elected as follows: G. A. Clark, Manchester; S. H. Gale, Exeter; O. C. Hutch, Littleton; Dexter Richards, Newport.

"'IS 'ART 'IS TRUE TO POLL."

Gen. McAlpin Denies that He Has Been Flirting with McKinley.

ALBANY, March 31.—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin returned to-day from the West, where [illegible] with him a copy of a Cleveland newspaper of Sunday's date, in which was a story that a deal had been made between himself, Mark Hanna, and "a prominent Republican of New-York City," by which he (McAlpin) was to become the candidate for Vice President on the McKinley ticket. This was said to have been done with Gov. Morton's consent.

Before Gen. McAlpin reached the city this story had arrived in the Ohio paper, and been sent to New-York afternoon papers.

Gen. McAlpin denied the truth of it to-night. "While in the West, I stopped only at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago," he said. "I did not see any of McKinley's managers. I have never talked with Gov. Morton on the subject. I am for him first, last, and all the time, and if he loses I go with him."

The story that Gen. McAlpin's friends were trying to arrange with McKinley's friends, so that, in the event of the latter's nomination for President, the former would get the Vice Presidential nomination, was circulated very freely in this city yesterday afternoon. It was significant that none of the Platt politicians saw fit to deny it, although Gen. McAlpin is not only a Platt man, but he is also Treasurer of Mr. Platt's State Committee.

In some quarters it was evident that some of the politicians wanted to believe it, and this suggested the idea that there are some men who want some other man than Gen. McAlpin in the Adjutant General's office.

The big leaders among the Platt men were not inclined to talk about the story, and they appeared to be a bit crusty on the subject.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said: "I know nothing about the matter. You'd better ask Gen. McAlpin."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said: "I know nothing about the matter further than what I have seen in the newspapers."

There was an evident intention on the part of many of the politicians to credit the story.

It was stated as part of the story that S. A. Phillips, who is connected with the paper published by the National League of Republican Clubs—of which Gen. McAlpin is the President—went to Cleveland to see Marcus A. Hanna, McKinley's manager, in behalf of Gen. McAlpin's alleged Vice Presidential boom, about ten days ago. It is certain that the story has stirred up a small hornet's nest in Republican circles. Mr. Phillips denied last night that his visit to Cleveland had anything whatever to do with Gen. McAlpin and the Vice Presidency. "I went out there purely on private business," he said. "I would like to know, however, who has the right to stop men from booming Gen. McAlpin for Vice President, if they want to. There are plenty of men in the league who believe that he would make a first-class Vice President."

MAGEE CARRIES PITTSBURG.

A Majority of the Delegates Instructed for McKinley.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—The Republicans of Allegheny County held eight Legislative and two Congressional District Conventions in Pittsburg to-day for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State and National Conventions. C. I. Magee and Senator Flynn, McKinley men, were nominated delegates to the National Convention from the Pittsburg district, and Congressmen Stone and Robert McAfee from Allegheny. These favor Senator Quay.

The fight in the legislative districts for delegates to the State Convention was between the Quay and Magee factions. The Magee crowd carried four districts, the Quay faction holding the First, Second, and Seventh. The only fight of consequence was in the Eighth District. There were several contests in this convention, and as the temporary organization was controlled by Magee, the Quay delegates were unseated and the members of the press were barred from the meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats, where the evidence of contest was presented. The Quay forces objected to this and bolted the convention. They went to Reform Republican headquarters and organized a separate convention, having a representation of nearly 600 more than necessary for a choice. A separate set of delegates was selected. Senator Quay was indorsed for President.

Several of the conventions controlled by Magee adopted resolutions denouncing Senator Don Cameron's silver views and pledging the delegates to oppose his nomination by the State Convention for delegate at large to the National Convention. A special county caucus nominated W. E. Harrison of McKeesport for Congressman at Large from the Allegheny County portion of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District on the prospect of getting the State Convention to recommend an extra Representative for this district.

LELAND FOR NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

The Kansas Man Favored by Major McKinley.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 31.—Cyrus Leland, Jr., is a candidate for Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and it is claimed by his friends in Kansas that he has consented to stand for the place at the request of William McKinley, who wishes him to manage the campaign in case of his nomination for the Presidency.

Leland has been a member of the National Committee from Kansas for twelve years, and the State Convention instructed the delegates to the St. Louis Convention to elect him for another term. He was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee two years ago, when the Populists were overthrown. When the Marquette Club tendered a banquet to Major McKinley in Chicago recently, Leland was requested by telegram to meet him there, and it was then, it is claimed, that Major McKinley informed him that he desired him to manage the campaign in case of his nomination at St. Louis.

McKINLEY MEN HAPPY.

Rejoicing in Washington over the News from New-Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gen. Grosvenor's patriarchal whiskers are not solemn enough to-night to hide the smile of victory that plays under them as he ponders on the news from New-Hampshire. McKinley Republicans with patriarchal whiskers smile courageously and obstreperously when they meet their hated Reed rivals, and wonder aloud whether the Chandler letters on the "fat-frying" methods of the McKinley boomers have reached the Granite State.

While the Reed men are adding the New-Hampshire delegates to their string, they do not feel at all sure that they will not turn up for McKinley at St. Louis, if they can be made to believe that New-Hampshire can gain the credit of nominating McKinley on the first ballot.

It is assumed here by those who have acquaintance with New-Hampshire politics that Senator Gallinger was responsible for the straddle for Reed and McKinley, and that Chandler discovered it would be unwise and possibly disastrous to insist upon a single indorsement. Mr. Chandler's explanations to Mr. Reed will be interesting to learn.

EX-GOV. BEAVER PRAISES QUAY.

He Says Gov. Morton Is Liked Everywhere in Pennsylvania.

Judge James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, the former Governor of that State, was at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. When asked about Presidential possibilities in his State, he said the Republicans were for Senator Quay and would support him heartily.

"As a Judge," he said, "I have no inclination and no time to indulge in political discussions. Senator Quay is a very much misunderstood man. It is generally supposed that he is merely a political organizer and manipulator, and cares for nothing else. On the contrary, he is a man of refinement, and is fond of literature and books. He has a fine library, and he would rather read a delightful book than attend a caucus. His devotion to Izaak Walton is exemplified in his piscatorial visits to the best fishing waters in the country. He is a clear and cogent writer, having once been the editor of a newspaper. True, he is not a great orator, but on any subject that he discusses he shows an intimate knowledge that interests and convinces."

When asked about Senator Cameron and his silver views, Judge Beaver said:

"Well, he is thoroughly honest in his convictions. He thinks that if the Western men stand up for protection, we should be friendly to silver."

As to second choice for President in [illegible], Judge Beaver said that along the Ohio border the people were for McKinley. Many conservative Republicans are for Allison, and Speaker Reed also has followers.

"Gov. Morton is liked everywhere," he said. "We all know that he is a level-headed, splendid man in every way."

The Virginia Prohibitionists.

ROANOKE, Va., March 31.—The State Prohibition Convention met in the Opera House this afternoon with a small attendance. B. Lacey Hoge was made permanent Chairman. The convention elected twenty-seven delegates to the National Convention to be held at Pittsburg, put up an electoral ticket, and elected an Executive Committee. The platform is confined exclusively to Prohibition. A silver resolution was tabled. Ex-Gov. St. John spoke at the Opera House to-night.

Southern Delegates for Harrison.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The Republican Convention for the First Congressional District of South Carolina held here to-day chose delegates to St. Louis who favor Harrison for first, and Reed for second choice.

Renominated for Congress.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, March 31.—Congressman H. C. Van Voorhis, who has been representing the Fifteenth Ohio District for two terms, was renominated here to-day on the first ballot by a vote of 130 to 72 for Theodore F. Davis of Washington County.

GEN. AGNUS WEAK IN REPLIES.

He Argues for Medals for the Stormers Who Did Not Storm.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gen. Felix Agnus was heard this morning by the House Committee on Military Affairs in favor of the McCall bill, which provides for the presentation of a medal to the survivors of the forlorn hope storming party against the works at Port Hudson, June 15, 1863. When he had concluded his earnest but not wise exhortation the committee was not more favorably disposed toward the bill than it had been before.

Gen. Agnus described the call of Gen. Banks for the forlorn hope as a note accepted by the volunteers, for which they had given a receipt. He also repeated his extraordinary published assertion, contradicted by the Rebellion Record, that Port Hudson surrendered because its commander had heard of the forlorn hope party, and not because he had learned of the surrender of Vicksburg. He read some entertaining acknowledgments by rebel prisoners of the kindness to them of their Federal captors, but these letters, while complimenting the Federal troops for their bravery, were absolutely irrelevant to the argument for the stormers who did not storm.

When the General had read Gen. Banks's remarkable Order No. 49, in which Gen. Agnus and his associates of the Port Hudson forlorn hope consider that they are assured that they shall have medals, Mr. Hull, Chairman of the committee, asked if the names of the volunteers had not been placed in an order of merit by Gen. Banks. The question was answered by a member of the committee that Gen. Banks did not make an order, but the roster of the volunteers was shown as published in the Rebellion Record. Gen. Agnus made the admission that for a time it seemed as if the attempt to secure volunteers would prove a failure.

The men came forward slowly, and instead of getting 1,000, Gen. Banks could get only about 900, although the record says 850.

Gen. Curtis, who served through the Rebellion in the Union Army, and Col. Hull, who served under Banks, asked questions of the General to ascertain whether he did not know that it was after hearing the argument made before the committee some years ago by Gen. Banks that that bill was rejected. The advocate of the bill did not know that. Mr. Hull also inquired, without direct response, whether the order of Gen. Banks promising the medals was not regarded as a demonstration of Banks's incapacity as a military commander. Gen. Agnus had no response to this question. He admitted that there was no order for an assault by the forlorn hope, and that no assault was ever made by it.

DROWNED BY A WATERSPOUT.

Eight Lives Lost in Virginia Floods—Many Farms Ruined.

BRISTOL, Va., March 31.—A waterspout in Turkey Cove Monday drowned four children. Three other persons were rescued from the flood. In Russell County, Charles Holt and child, and John Jenkins and two children, were drowned.

The waters at Gate City are higher than they have been before since 1862. The railroad bridges at Mendota and Moccasin Gap have been washed down several inches, and the bridge at Taylor's Mill has been washed away completely. The loss by high water cannot be estimated. Plowed land has been carried away by the flood, and many farms are in ruins.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Orestes Cleveland.

Orestes Cleveland, formerly Mayor of Jersey City, and one of the most prominent politicians in New-Jersey, died Monday in Norwich, Vt. He was born in Schenectady in 1829, and went to Jersey City in his youth.

Mr. Cleveland became interested in the Dixon Crucible Company in 1845, and developed it until it became a large corporation with a capital of $1,000,000. He has owned the Forbes Fibre Company of Jersey City for the last three years.

The first appearance of Mr. Cleveland in New-Jersey politics was in 1861, when he was chosen an Alderman from the Sixth Ward of Jersey City. He was elected Mayor of Jersey City in 1864, 1865, and 1867. He became a member of Congress in 1868, and introduced the bill for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, of which he became the First Vice President.

During the Tilden campaign Mr. Cleveland worked hard for the Democratic nominee. He opposed Leon Abbett when he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship, and threw his influence in favor of Gen. McClellan, who obtained it. Abbett paid Cleveland back three years later by counting him out of the nomination when the latter was a candidate.

He again became Mayor of Jersey City in 1886, and served, being re-elected, until 1892, when he and the ring which he had created were defeated and displaced by the election of Mayor Wanser.

Obituary Notes.

—William Mink, President of the Sun Newspaper Publishing Company of Pittsfield, Mass., died suddenly of heart disease Monday. He was sixty-three years old. He was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., and learned the printer's trade in Kingston. He served through the war in the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. He left a wife, a son and daughter.

—Waterman Stone, one of the best-known railroad men in Rhode Island, died in North Providence Monday. He was for many years Superintendent of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad, and later went West to Kansas City and engaged in street railway work. Returning East, he was associated with the Fall River and New-Bedford Road.

—Peter Berry, senior member of the wholesale fruit firm of P. Berry & Sons, Hartford, Conn., died yesterday. He was sixty-six years old. He was born in Ireland. He leaves a large family.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Ignace J. Paderewski.

—BUCKINGHAM—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—WALDORF—Lyman Blair of Chicago, and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia.

—CAMBRIDGE—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington, and Baroness Fava.

—MURRAY HILL—Carlos French, member of the Democratic National Committee for Connecticut.

—HOFFMAN—Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre of Ohio, Judge James M. Greer of Memphis, and J. R. McKee.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, State Excise Commissioner Henry H. Lyman, John T. Mott, and P. W. Cullinan of Oswego, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Henry L. Pierce of Boston.

Annie Albrecht Takes Poison.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 31.—Annie Albrecht of West First Street to-day took carbolic acid at her parents' home for the purpose of ending her life. She will recover. Her parents cannot understand her motive. The girl is seventeen, rather pretty, and of good figure. According to neighbors, the girl was happy and comfortable, although her parents are not wealthy.

"SANS GENE" WILL GO TO DALY'S.

And "Madame" Will Remain at Palmer's for at Least Two Weeks More.

This will be the last week of Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew at Daly's Theatre, and with it will close the management of these two stars by Augustin Daly. They have not been well received in New-York, and this fact has caused them to treat their manager with slight courtesy during the last few days of their engagement here, the result being that they will part company for the future. In accordance with Mr. Daly's usual custom, whether his own or other companies are playing at his theatre, there will be no performance at his house Good Friday.

The success of "Madame," in spite of the discouraging influences of Lent, has caused Manager Palmer some serious thought, on account of the fact that Manager Pitou held a contract for the production of "Mme. Sans Gene" at Palmer's next Monday night. Mr. Palmer was anxious to keep "Madame," with Rose Coghlan in the title rôle, on his stage to take advantage of the Easter patronage. He succeeded yesterday in making arrangements to do this. He made a contract with Augustin Daly, under which "Sans Gene" will be presented at Daly's Theatre, and "Madame" will remain at Palmer's. The contract is for a season of two weeks, with the privilege of a renewal if the French play proves a success. Kathryn Kidder and Mr. Pitou, her manager, are delighted at the change in the arrangements, Mr. Palmer is happy over it, and everybody is very much contented.

Mr. Palmer's contract with Miss Coghlan gives him the right to manage for her next season if he so desires, and the probability now is that he will do so, sending her on the road with "Madame." The play has proved very acceptable to the better class of playgoers, and the indications are strong that it will prove a very profitable work for next season.

TWO SUCCESSFUL BENEFITS.

Hebrew Charities Substantially Aided by Performances Yesterday.

Two very successful benefit performances were given yesterday afternoon, both in aid of Hebrew charities. One was given at the Herald Square Theatre, where "The Heart of Maryland" was played for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The house was crowded, and, as many seats and boxes had been sold at auction for high premiums, the receipts amounted to about $2,000, all of which goes to the asylum, the expenses being practically nothing. Herbert Kelcey, leading man of the Lyceum stock company, who is to play the part now assumed by Maurice Barrymore next season, was present in the audience, and saw "The Heart of Maryland" for the first time.

The other benefit was at Palmer's Theatre, where a bill was presented in aid of the A. C. Sisterhood, a Hebrew organization which takes charge of young children. Three one-act plays were presented—"Your Very Humble Servant," "The Major's Appointment," in which Nelson Wheatcroft appeared, and "The Flying Wedge." In addition to these, Marie Cote gave her monologue, "Miss O'Flaherty's Pink Tea"; May Irwin appeared in some of her specialties, and La Petite Adelaide danced. The net result of this entertainment was about $1,000.

Fire in Uncompleted Church.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, now being built, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. By some unknown means oil in a shanty on the temporary flooring was ignited. The workmen had been using the oil in the preparation of the terra cotta ornaments. The loss will be about $1,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Nothing is more desirable than a healthy skin, and Greve's Ointment excels in producing it. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

E. & W.
E. & W. ARAPAHOE. E. & W.

DIED.

DE PUY.—On Monday, March 30, at his residence, Lakewood, N. J., Rev. Ephraim de Puy, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at All Saints' Memorial Church, Lakewood, on Wednesday, April 1, at 5 P. M. Train leaves New-York 1:45 P. M. Interment at Easton, Pa.

FRASER.—On Monday afternoon, March 30, 1896, Estelle Silleck, wife of Alfred A. Fraser, of Oakdale, L. I., and eldest daughter of the late Henry G. Silleck.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother, No. 5 West 126th St., on Thursday, April 2, at 1:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Long Island papers please copy.

HANSELL.—At East Orange, N. J., Monday, March 30, 1896, Paul, husband of Susie Denning Hansell, aged 38 years.

Funeral services will be held from his late residence, No. 5 Prospect St., East Orange, (Brick Church Station,) on Thursday, April 2, on arrival of train leaving New-York (D., L. & W. Railroad) 10:10 A. M. No flowers.

KYDD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, March 31, James Kydd, senior member of the firm of J. & T. Kydd.

Notice of funeral later.

STARBUCK.—On Sunday, March 29, at his home, in this city, of heart disease, William Hadwen Starbuck, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 8 East 64th St., on Wednesday, April 1, at 11 A. M. Interment in Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

GRAND LODGE, F. AND A. M.

The officers and permanent members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York are fraternally requested to attend the funeral services of the late R. W. John F. Collins, representative of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, at the Chelsea, 222 West 23d St., on Wednesday afternoon, April 1, 1896, at 1 o'clock.

JOHN STEWART, Grand Master.
EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A."—THE SARONY COLLECTION
At the American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW-YORK.
This (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON
AND EVENING
AT 2:30 and 7:30 O'CLOCK.
PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, CARICATURES,
ANTIQUE ARMS, INDIAN RELICS, MEXICAN AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES
ETC., ETC.
THE PROPERTY OF
NAPOLEON SARONY.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS'
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
APRIL.

The X Rays. Prof. John Trowbridge. (Illustrated.)
Tells what has really been done and what has not been done in this field.

Taxation in Literature and History, (continued.) David A. Wells.
Shows how the Jews were made to serve as machinery of taxation in the middle ages.

The Savage Origin of Tattooing. (Illustrated.) Cesare Lombroso.
The rise of a practice common among criminals described by one of the world's leading authorities.

War and Civilization. W. D. Le Sueur.
A thoughtful and temperate essay, which has its bearing on existing complications.

Evolution of the Professions. Herbert Spencer.
Shows how useful chiefs and priests have been in the past, and how vain are any edicts that do not conform to the natural laws of society.

Other articles: Practical Results of Bacteriological Researches; Tropical Fruit Trees, (illustrated;) Acclimatization; Hypnotic States, Trance, and Ecstasy; The New Geography; Quacks and the Reason of Them, (illustrated;) Ways and Means of Ants; Social Function of Wealth; Sketch of Benjamin Smith Barton, (with portrait.)

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK

IVES IN EXCELLENT FORM

PLAYS PRETTY BILLIARDS AGAINST GARNIER IN THE NEW GAME.

The Young Napoleon Made a Run of 200 and the Fine Average of 46 2-13 at Eighteen-Inch Balk Line in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall—His Nursing and Position Plays Elicited Liveliest Applause from the Experts.

Frank C. Ives, the Young Napoleon of the billiard world, proved pretty conclusively last evening that the game of billiards that he cannot completely master has not yet been invented. It certainly is not the eighteen-inch balk line. The game which was devised to handicap him into the same class with other players seems no special handicap. In a practice game yesterday afternoon he made an average of 43 and a fraction, and in the evening he bettered that in the public game with Garnier, making an average of 46 2-13, and a brilliant run of 200 points.

The game in which he made his first public appearance since his trip to Europe was played in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden last evening, and was the second in the series of the tournament projected by Maurice Daly. A large number of representative clubmen from the Union, Knickerbocker, University Athletic, New-York Athletic, Racquet and Tennis, and other clubs occupied prominent seats near the table, watched the play with interest, and applauded the fine shots that were made at intervals by both players.

Garnier was in much better form than he was on Monday evening, and played a more confident game, with a surer stroke and a better touch. Yet he fell an easy victim to the skill of his boyish-looking opponent, who seemed to do with the balls about as he willed. Garnier plays as pretty billiards as he ever did, but he seems to have reached the height of his skill twenty years ago, when he was a star of the first magnitude here. He has stood still since then, while such players as Ives and Schaefer have gone far in advance of him in the delicacies and intricacies of the game.

Ives was in his best form last evening, playing swiftly and surely, and with all that finesse that has ever been characteristic of his game since he flashed out in the billiard firmament a star of the first magnitude. His touch is delicacy itself, his stroke as accurate as anything human can possibly be, and his calculations in play as certain as those of the chess expert in his moves. Nothing more delightful than his game of last evening could be imagined by the lover of billiards.

Garnier won the bank when play was called at 8:18, and, choosing the spot ball, started off with a run of 10 very gracefully played billiards. He left Ives an easy set-up, and the latter accumulated 47 as his initial inning, the last one of the lot, a jump shot made on the long rail, being the one that evoked the most applause. In this inning he showed how readily the balls may be kept along the balk lines and nursed and toyed with by the expert, even though all sorts of restrictions are placed on the player to prevent the nursing habit.

Garnier opened the second inning with a block of seven beauties, in which he used the draw and follow to the best possible advantage. Ives followed with 9 from open-table play, the last one a pretty massé in the upper centre of the table, which was followed by a miss of what seemed to be an even easier massé. In the third, Garnier put 33 to his credit, the fourth shot being a long three-cushion, around-the-table shot, with a very fine touch to the first object ball, necessitating a very delicate acute angle. This brought the balls to the head of the table, where all the rest of the shots were made until a break on the thirty-third shot necessitated a spread draw from the centre of the table to the right rail. This he missed by a very narrow margin, and Ives made a stand for but 5, missing on a bank shot.

Eighteen shots, mostly on round-table and cushion play, completed Garnier's fourth inning, to which Ives responded with a run of 56. Of that lot 47 were made along the balk lines at the upper end of the table, without his being compelled to drive the object ball to the other end of the table. He broke them out on the fifty-second shot, and a kiss on the fifty-third left him in a bad place in the lower right-hand corner. The fifty-sixth shot again left them awkwardly, requiring a delicate massé shot, which he missed by a minute fraction of an inch.

An easy draw, missed through sheer carelessness, and because of overconfidence, put Garnier out for 8 in the next inning, and Ives began what proved to be the greatest run yet made at the game—200 in all. On the tenth shot, after some pretty open-table play, Ives got the balls together at the upper end of the table. There he petted and patted, coaxed and cajoled, nursed and fondled them until he had 24 to his credit. Then they broke out, but on the twenty-eighth he had them back again, and, handling them tenderly as the lover pats the hand of his fair one, held them there until he had 72 to his credit.

Once more they broke away from him as the result of a petulant kiss, and in the centre of the table he toyed with them until he had added 6 to his score. Then, at the lower rail, he followed his nursing tactics, the balls responding to his touch as if under hypnotic influence. The ninety-first shot was a brilliant massé, in which the cue ball moved less than four inches to tenderly caress the two object balls without moving them from their resting place any perceptible distance. On the ninety-seventh he had them in anchor, and when the one hundredth carom was called by Col. Foster there was the heartiest round of applause heard in the hall since the cordial welcome that Garnier received on Monday evening on his reappearance before American billiard lovers.

From the seventy-eighth to the one hundred and fourth shot the ball had been held just along the outer balk line, and every count had been made within a circle of about six inches in diameter. The balls had, of course, been driven to the foot and side cushions in order to escape keeping them in balk, but the cue ball had been held within that limited space, and every count was made there. Then there was a break to the right-hand corner, and the balls were run back and forth in the most coquettish fashion, the delicacy of touch and absolute accuracy of the drives and draws for position being the features until the one hundred and forty-fifth shot, when there was a delicate bank shot in the corner that elicited the liveliest applause. The one hundred and forty-seventh was a difficult drive across the length of the table, which was brilliantly done, the three balls resting in a space no larger than that of a saucer. The one hundred and sixty-seventh shot was one that brought out a lively round of applause. It was a close massé, all the balls being in line near the lower corner and as closely together as they could be without being actually frozen. The massé was made instead of a bank shot for position, and then the balls clicked lively and merrily until a kiss on the one hundred and ninety-ninth broke them, and left both object balls against the cushion on the lower rail, something like two feet apart.

The spectators were breathless then, for it was a critical point, and meant either a score of 200 and a bad break or an extremely risky shot for position across the table.

A chorus of "Too bad!" "Hard luck!" and the peculiar clucking that indicates regret greeted the player.

"One hundred and ninety-nine, and he'll make the next one," called Col. Foster to the marker. That confident remark relieved the anxiety of the crowd and seemed to determine Ives's course of action. He played for the shot, abandoned the position idea, and scored his two hundredth shot, the crowd applauding wildly. It left the balls badly spread, and necessitated a two-cushion shot of great delicacy, which Ives missed. That ended the most brilliant display of the game. The score was now 317 for Ives and but 76 for Garnier.

Yet the Frenchman went pluckily at the game and ran 16 before missing a bank shot on the lower rail. Then Ives took his cue again and rolled up 78, the first 30 on the lower rail, the next ten on a trip to the upper rail, and the balance at that point. The sixty-seventh shot was a beautiful follow-and-kiss shot, which was supplemented by an equally charming drive the length of the table for position in the corner. An attempt at a massé, with all the balls in line at the head of the table, caused Ives's retirement, as he failed to make it.

Two attempts by each of the players added nothing to their score. After small breaks, Ives got himself together in the eleventh inning, and with successive runs of 59, 53, and 73 ran out the game, with Garnier having a total of but 178 to his credit, 16 less than he made against Schaefer on Monday night.

Ives's eleventh inning was a brilliant one, being a series of delicate nursing draws, massés, carroms, and cushion shots. It had less steadiness in play, but far more brilliancy in the drives and attempts to get position than did the fifth inning, when his run of 200 was made.

The following table shows the number of shots made in each inning by each of the players:

THE SCORE BY INNINGS.

Ives .....47 9 5 56 200 78 0 0 14 6 59 53 73—600
Average—46 2-13.
Garnier ...10 7 33 18 8 16 5 0 0 11 7 36 27—178
Average—13 9-13.

This evening Frank Ives and Jacob Schaefer, each of whom has won a game, will meet for the third game of the tourney. Game will be called at 8:15 sharp.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
EVERYBODY KNOWS
THIS IS THE BEST.

THE FOX ESCAPED.

A Long and Lively Chase for Ocean County Hunt Club.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 31.—The members of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club added a little variety to their usual cross-country run this afternoon by laying aside the anise-seed bag for a live fox, and a stern chase he led them. The meet was at the new kennels, where assembled Dr. L. Lindley, the master, on Lord Lyon; J. J. Dwyer on Typperary Boy, J. W. Colt on Shaughraun, Miss Bessie B. Whiting on Bluebonnet, Charles W. Fisk on Lady Etta, Dan Runkle on Pansy Blossom, Harvey Fisk on Edith, Leo Aidenberg, Mrs. C. D. Gothold, Miss Kate Norwood, Mr. Gothell, and Mrs. R. L. Dixon.

Among those who drove out to cover were Dr. and Mrs. M. Locker, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Hathinger, George H. Neal, the Misses Neal, Mrs. H. Rothermel, George A. Wintzer, Miss Wintzer, Dr. and Mrs. Betz, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. George Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Willing, the Misses Whitcomb, Mrs. L. Blagden, Miss Edith Norwood, Mr. Pond, Miss Pond, W. W. Wendel, Mr. and Mrs. William Dick, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Converse, Mrs. Edward Paterson, Mrs. George Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kearney, H. W. Johns, Mrs. John Skae, Mrs. J. William Beekman, Mrs. A. Beissing, Mrs. and Miss Lines, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Clarke, Mrs. M. McClure, Isaac Mendel, Miss Chase, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Robert Coverley, Charles Kallawasser, Miss C. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maurer, E. Wolff, George Low, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mrs. Henry Marks, Miss Marks, Mrs. William Collins, and Miss Josephine Ballard.

Cover was drawn in a large stretch of woods and thick underbrush, near Greenville, and after a brief search, the hounds picked up the scent and started off at a very fast clip. But Master Reynard was wide-awake, and not desirous of being caught. He led his pursuers through a stretch of thick woods, and by a swamp and pond, and over Burr's Bridge, the pack swimming across Teacot Creek. Then he took to a clump of pines, and, emerge from it, swung around by an abandoned farm, and again took to the woods.

Both horses and hounds were feeling the pace by this time, but they had no opportunity for rest till the fox left the woods, ran along the road for some distance, and then through a dangerous barbed-wire fence on to a farm. Evidently driven off there he doubled on his tracks, and for several minutes the pack were at fault. After a while, however, they gave tongue again, and crossing the old red bridge near Herbertsville and the Ellenwood Road, they followed the trail through more dense woods and brush, swam once more across a creek, passed Osborn's Mill, the cranberry bogs, and Tilton's brickyard, having previously run through a portion of the Village of Herbertsville, and reached the Manasquan River. A small peninsula, thickly timbered, could only be gotten at by swimming an arm of this river, or by carefully wading through a very soft swamp, and from the actions of the hounds, it was evident that the fox had found a safe refuge there. By this time the field had been narrowed down to the master huntsman, the three whips, and Messrs. Runkle, Charles Fisk, and Harvey Fisk. The fox was lost finally in a swamp.

ACROSS HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

Enjoyable Run to the Hounds of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 31.—A balmy, springlike day and a warm southerly wind greeted the members of the Meadowbrook Hunt to-day, when the first hunt of the season after the hounds was held on the Hempstead plains. The warm weather and southerly winds that have prevailed during the last week have taken the frost out of the turf.

Many difficulties, high fences, and deep ditches were encountered by those in the saddle, and although in some places it was somewhat slippery not an accident happened, Harry Page, one of the Meadowbrook Club's crack riders, who was so seriously injured last Fall while following the hounds and who also received a fall last Saturday, was again in the saddle to-day on Sunbeam. Mr. Page rode with great dash and vim, and, with the master of the hounds, Ralph N. Ellis, who was on Baritone, and William C. Hayes on Baton, was in at the finish after a ride of ten miles. Others near the above riders at the "kill" were the two whips Joseph Murphy on Kitty Tarrell and George Stonebridge on the steeplechase hunter Westbury.

The hunt party assembled at the Meadowbrook Clubhouse at 3:30 o'clock. The hounds ran across the Hempstead plains for two miles to the Hempstead Farm Company's property, where they turned southeastward and ran across fields and meadows to East Meadow, and then to the old white church at Plain Edge. A party in traps, carts, and carriages followed the hunt party by way of the near-by highways. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who drove a stylish chestnut; Miss May Bird, who handled a team of chestnuts, and Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden.

The hunt club will hold cross-country runs every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday during the month of April.

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC GAMES.

Will Be Held May 16—Overhauling the School Records.

Three or four dates in a thrice corrected baseball schedule were changed and the day of the annual inter-scholastic Spring games made May 16, by the Inter-scholastic Athletic Association yesterday afternoon at Columbia Grammer School.

An argument upon records, inter-scholastic, outdoors and indoors, was indulged in for about half an hour, until the President finally put an end to the heated discussions by appointing Secretary Dean Tilford of De La Salle, Vice President Thomas P. Broune, Jr., of Trinity, and Charles G. Harris of Cutler, to look into the matter definitely and report at the next meeting.

The annual Spring games of the Trinity School Athletic Association will take place at Berkeley Oval on April 17. The following events the boys have decided to open to all bona fide students, under twenty years of age, attending schools within a radius of 60 miles of New-York City: 300-yard dash, one mile run, one mile bicycle, putting 12-lb shot, and the running broad jump. The Trinity athletes are entitled to complete in these contests: 75-yard dash, for boys under fourteen years of age, 100-yard dash, (junior,) 100-yard dash, (senior,) 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, running high-jump, 100-yard three-legged race.

Y. M. C. A. Bowling Averages.

The individual bowling tournament now in progress among the members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is one of the most interesting competitions of the indoor season. It will end about the middle of May. The standing of the leading competitors to date is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Detlef	6	0	224
Eiche	6	0	241
J. Becker	5	1	206
Hansen	4	2	191
Klingelhoffer	5	1	224
Houer	6	2	223
Madden	3	3	189
Ballard	0	4	171
Dorland	3	3	225
W. Becker	3	1	224
Kilian	2	4	173
Weller	0	6	178
Duke	1	5	204
Miller	3	1	176
Rae	2	4	140
Koch	2	4	170
Rogers	0	6	137
Coombs	0	6	127
Hoffer	2	4	162
Casazza	3	3	161
Eulinger	2	2	174

Betting Stopped at St. Asaph.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 31.—According to an arrangement entered into between the Commonwealth Attorney and the attorney for the St. Asaph race track, warrants of arrest which had been previously drawn up were this evening served on four persons at St. Asaph—L. Bargen, C. Bowser, John Conway, and M. Lacy—charged with violating the anti-gambling laws at St. Asaph in betting on foreign races. The warrants, which were prepared by Commonwealth Attorneys Marbury and Johnston, cover every phase of the statutes passed by the last Legislature to prevent gambling, and are very voluminous. The arrested parties were taken before Justice of the Peace Schlevogt, when they waived examination and were all, except Lacy, who was sent to jail, released on bail for their appearance before the Grand Jury at the next regular term of the County Court in September. As soon as the arrests were made betting was stopped, and will not be resumed, it is said, till the decision of the court is rendered.

Crosby Catboats to Race.

D. & H. Crosby, the Osterville boat builders, are busy with several small boats, some of which will be seen in races in this vicinity. Two of these, 17 feet over all, 12 feet on the water line, and 7 feet 9 inches beam, are for two ladies. They are specially designed for speed, though comfort was considered in designing them to a slight extent. Wilton Crosby has built an 18-foot mahogany catboat for Charles Vezin. She is to be raced in the races on the Sound. Henry L. Martland of Newport has ordered a 28-foot cat for racing on Narragansett Bay during the Summer, and another 28-footer is for a New-York yachtsman. These last two are being built by H. F. Crosby.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The members of the Great South Bay Yacht Club expect a lively season. Several of the yachts are being overhauled already. The opening sail will be on Decoration Day, and, if possible, a contest will be arranged for every Sunday during the season. The annual regatta will be sailed in August.

—Ten half raters are being built at Cohasset from designs by W. P. Stephen, the designer of the Ethelwyn. McIntyre is the builder, and they are to be raced by Cohasset yachtsmen.

—Sir George Newnes, who as exclusively stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, intends to challenge for the America's Cup, has been elected a member of the Royal London Yacht Club.

—George I. Tyson's thirty-four-rater Vorant II. is being rerigged, and this year will race in the regular thirty-six foot class. She will have a larger sail-spread than last year.

—The hull of the new steamer being built in the Erie Basin for M. C. D. Borden is nearly plated, and will soon be ready for launching.

—Major J. Fred Ackerman, who recently purchased the sloop Gaviotta, is considering the advisability of having her lead keel lowered.

—The Gas Engine and Power Company are building a thirty-foot six horse-power launch for the New-York Harbor Master.

—Adolph J. Mollenhauer has sold his naptha yacht Santa Maria to W. W. Law of this city.

—The steamer Aquillo has been sold to Henry A. Van Liew of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

—C. H. W. Foster has sold his forty-six-foot fin keel Carmita to W. W. Caswell.

HARVARD CYCLING MATTERS.

A Trainer Secured for the College Team in the Person of A. B. Rich.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 31.—The Harvard Cycling Association team got out on the road on Monday for their first road work of the season. Twenty men came out for this first work, but as soon as the roads get opened up better it is expected that a much larger number will enter the squad. Everything points to a first-class team, as there are some exceptionally strong, well-built men among the candidates.

The Cycling Association have secured the services of A. B. Rich, the well-known professional rider and trainer. As their trainer for the season, Mr. Rich has given his services gratuitously to the Cycling Association, as he has been always greatly interested in the development of bicycling as a college sport and has been especially interested in the work at Harvard. It is expected that the team will be greatly helped by being under the direction of such an experienced man.

The team will be further helped by the coaching of F. S. Elliot, L. S., the old Harvard rider, who has held the college championship for the last two years. Mr. Elliot is unable to ride this year, but will give his attention to developing the team as assistant to Mr. Rich.

The team race in contemplation for the June meet between Princeton and Yale has been given up, as neither college feels able to spare men for such an event. In place of these colleges the management is trying to arrange a team race between Columbia and Cornell, and it will probably be successful in this respect, as both colleges have a large number of fast riders.

Pennsylvania now desires two races in the dual games with Harvard at Philadelphia, the races to be run off on a separate one-third of a mile track the morning of the meet. As to this arrangement, no settlement has yet been made.

Mr. Brinckerhoff, the manager of the H. U. C. A., has written to the University of California inviting them to enter the bicycle men of their team at the meet to be held in June, as their team will be in the East at that time. He hopes to have them represented at the meeting.

Amateur Athletic Union Offended.

By granting a sanction to the Press Cycle Club and the Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association of Buffalo for their joint cycling events on last Saturday evening, Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has stirred up a bit of a war. In the time of Chairman Raymond a sanction was refused these same clubs because they had violated the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, with which the League of American Wheelmen has an alliance agreement. Since then the clubs have been on the black list, so to speak, and all the athletes who took part in the first unregistered games have been on the disqualified list. With this precedent to go by Amos G. Batchelder, the local member of the Racing board, refused to sanction the cycling events, and the managers appealed to Chairman Gideon, who said: "Why, certainly," without asking for Batchelder's reasons for refusing the application. The Amateur Athletic Union officials profess to be deeply offended over the Chairman's action and propose to take a decided stand in the matter at their annual meeting this month.

A Big Handicap for Long Island.

Following the precedent set by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs the Associated Clubs of Long Island will this season establish a 25-mile road handicap, which it is hoped will some day attain to the importance of the great Irvington-Millburn. This move was decided upon at the last meeting of the association. H. J. Valentine, the Liberty Wheelmen delegate, tried to have the association select Decoration Day for the race, but it was pointed out that the Long Island race would then conflict with the Irvington-Millburn to the great disadvantage of the former. Nobody but Mr. Valentine stood out for May 30. It is quite likely that the week preceding or following the Irvington-Millburn will be chosen. The Merrick course will be the scene of the race. D. B. Van Vleck of the Kings County Wheelmen, and A. C. Ruprecht of the Columbia Wheelmen were elected to the offices of First Vice President and Secretary, respectively. The association is in a very prosperous condition and is growing.

Poster Show to Close To-morrow.

The remarkable attendance at the Columbia art poster show at 1,239 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, has induced the management to continue the exhibit until to-morrow night. The designs, some 600 in number, have attracted widespread attention in that city for over a week, as they did in Boston, Hartford, and this city. Columbia Hall has been transformed into a veritable art gallery, and, with excellent orchestral music, is a very agreeable and attractive place. Seats have been placed in various parts of the hall so that those desiring to make a study of any of the pictures may rest while doing so. Yesterday it is estimated that fully 4,000 persons visited the show. The show will positively close to-morrow night, when the designs will be shipped to Philadelphia.

RIVERSIDE CRACKS ACTIVE.

Goodman and Judge Reap Fresh Honors in Buffalo.

The Riverside Wheelmen will have a club run to Coney Island next Sunday, meeting at the Twenty-third Street Ferry a few minutes before 10 A. M.

At the joint games of Company A and the Cathedral Athletic Club, to be held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory on April 8, the following Riverside men will ride in the one and two mile bicycle races: "Teddy" Goodman, Arthur Jungkind, William E. Mosher, Frank M. Holahan, Harry M. Stivers, John G. Dabour, and Joseph W. Judge.

"Teddy" Goodman is on a two weeks' visit to his old home at Lockport, where his grandparents still reside. On last Saturday night he, with his clubmate, "Joe" Judge, participated in the games of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, at Buffalo, and each won a first and second prize. In the five-mile scratch race Goodman lapped all his competitors twice, amid the wildest enthusiasm, and would have won the other event if his pedal had not broken. After the games both riders were royally entertained by the Eppy Cycle Club, under whose colors they rode. Goodman is considered by far the best board-floor rider in the State.

Triumph Wheelmen to Parade.

The annual election for officers for the Triumph Wheelmen resulted successfully for the following: Charles Hayner, President; William Leaycraft, Vice President; Benjamin T. Burton, Secretary; Albert Runkel, Financial Secretary; Thomas Donahue, Treasurer; William Maule, Sergeant-at-Arms; Edward J. Elter, Delegate to the M. A. C. C.; Jacob Long, Captain; Walter H. Smith, First Lieutenant; Victor Granie, Second Lieutenant; Julius Duffan, Bugler; George Meyers and Otto Van Holten, Color Bearers. The members will take permanent possession of their new quarters, corner Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard, next Wednesday evening, and will signalize the event by participating in a parade, after which an entertainment and supper will be provided.

Jaffray Club's Ride Postponed.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Robert Jaffray the fashionable cycle club named for her did not have its final music ride of the indoor season yesterday. It was to have been held during the evening at Prof. Golden's academy, in the American Theatre Hall, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. In all probability it will now be held next Tuesday evening. The Jaffray Club will have its first road run to-day, the destination of the party being King's Bridge. Mrs. Jaffray was recently made the recipient of a solid gold bicycle watch and a basket of American Beauty roses. The former came from her clubmates and the latter from Prof. Golden, who taught her and the other members of the club to master the bicycle.

Cycling Booming in the South.

After a three weeks' tour through the South, President Hines of the Quill Club Wheelmen returned to town yesterday greatly benefited in health. According to Mr. Hines's observations, cycling has taken a firm hold on the Southerners' fancy, and promises to grow remarkably during the next few years. Mr. Hines was particularly impressed with the popularity of the wheel in Richmond, Savannah and Jacksonville. In each of those cities there are a number of very successful clubs. Richmond contains many devotees of the bicycle, the society people of the Virginia capital being particularly enthusiastic over the pastime.

Have the Makers Combined?

A rumor current in cycle trade circles yesterday had it that a score of the larger and more powerful companies had agreed to combine against racing teams and have nothing to do with them this season. Another rumor bearing somewhat on the case was to the effect that the company employing "Eddie" Bald had broken its contract with the rider, having determined not to send a team around the circuit. The first-mentioned rumor could not be verified, and it probably has little, if any, foundation. Nothing definite could be learned about the latter.

League Sanction Fees Reduced.

BOSTON, March 31.—President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen announces that by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, it is decided to reduce the sanction fee for open race meets from $10 to $5, and $2 for each additional day. This fee was raised from $2 by the National Assembly. The fee of $25 for National circuit race meets remains the same.

The Yorkvilles' Road Runs.

The Road Committee of the Yorkville Wheelmen will give special attention to their Sunday club runs this season, endeavoring not to visit the same place twice. The schedule for the next four Sundays is as follows: April 5, Bergen Point; April 12, Tottenville; April 19, Tarrytown, and April 26, Plainfield.

League of American Wheelmen's Growth.

The League of American Wheelmen is growing at a remarkable rate, over 1,000 new members and renewals having been listed last week. Of the number New-York furnished 257, Pennsylvania 240, and Massachusetts 115.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclist wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—George Ruppert, the son of the millionaire brewer of that name, who will represent Columbia College in the inter-collegiate cycle races, will leave on Saturday for Jacksonville. He will do his training there instead of in Savannah. In his preparatory work young Mr. Ruppert will have the valuable services of "Billy" Young as trainer.

—The Ascension Wheelmen, a newly-formed bicycle club, has elected the following officers: Captain—Edward M. Henry; Lieutenant—Harry Grey; Secretary-Treasurer—William S. Reynolds. The club meets every Saturday night in the Hudson Building, Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue.

—The balmy weather of yesterday enticed many cyclists to the Boulevard and park drives where the wheeling was at all favorable. It was the pleasantest day of the Spring. During the late forenoon the number of women a-wheel outnumber the men three to one.

—"Freddie" Titus has been very successful thus far with his cycle store at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. His is one of the few places in town having half-a-dozen tandems for rent, and the demand for them is very steady.

—There is a possibility that Otto Ziegler, the young California racing man, may decide to try his luck on the French tracks this season, turning "pro." of course.

—The Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn are now in their new home at 204 Putnam Avenue. The annual meeting of the club will be held on Friday evening.

—Twenty-four men are in training for the honor of representing the University of Pennsylvania in the inter-collegiate cycling championships.

—The Long Island Century Association has decided to hold a big run this season, probably in June.

Richmond County Trap Shooters.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., March 31.—A preliminary meeting, held for the purpose of forming an organization of the trap shooters in Richmond County, was held last evening in the Kill von Kull Yacht Club's house. There was a good attendance. Edward S. Rawson was chosen temporary Chairman, and Lewis Morris Secretary. Arrangements were made for the holding of a tournament on the grounds of the North Shore Gun Club, at this place, on April 11. There will be four open events, and a handicap shoot for residents of Richmond County. Entries may be made with Lewis Morris, Port Richmond. The fee is $5.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Spalding's Official Baseball Guide, which has just been published, is most complete. The half-tone portraits of all the leading ball players of the country which are to be found in this book are causing a great deal of comment. It has the largest and most complete gallery of baseball players' pictures to be found anywhere, for it contains no less than 470 portraits of individual players. It also contains the champion teams of every league of any importance in the country, pictures of the old-time players, a full page picture of Mr. N. E. Young, President of the National League, Harry Wright, and such celebrated college players as Carter of Yale, Wilson of Princeton, Mahoney of Georgetown, Highlands of Harvard, Clark of the University of Chicago, and Runckel of the University of Wisconsin.

—The entries to the $15,000 Kentucky futurity, trotting race, which have just been closed, number 825. The best mares in America are entered. A. H. Moore, Colmar, Penn., heads the list with 98, which breaks all records, no breeder ever naming so many in a stake. No other breeder names as many as thirty, save John H. Shults, of Parkville, L. I., who enters 38; Frederick Olcott of New-York names 16; L. V. Harkness, New-York, 23; George Litchfield, Boston, 16; Marcus Daly, Montana, 17, and William Russell Allan, Pittsfield, Mass., 21.

—To-day will be the ladies' day at the new Manhattan Athletic Club. An especially interesting attraction has been arranged for the afternoon, when Mr. Charles T. Rittenhouse of Columbia College will give a demonstration of photography by Roentgen rays, and also a demonstration with Crookes tubes, &c. This will be given in the theatre, beginning at 3 P. M. In the evening a miscellaneous entertainment, consisting of tumbling, club swinging, horizontal bar exercises, &c., will be given in the gymnasium.

—The Indianapolis Driving Club has decided to give a running meeting the last of May, with $10,000 in stakes and purses. The trotting and pacing meeting will be given Aug. 17-22, and $40,000 has been voted for purses.

—The Wyanoke Boat Club will hold a fancy fair and bazar at the boathouse, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, next week. The fair will be open from 8 to 11 P. M., beginning Monday night.

—The famous stallion Bonafide, one of the last sons of old Hambletonian, died at Comstocks, N. Y., yesterday. He was owned by Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

Golf Notes.

—Golf is going to be a feature at Garden City, L. I., this season, and a good nine-hole course has just been laid out by Alexander Finlay, who last year was the green keeper at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. The Garden City course is not far from the railroad station and the cathedral, and part of the golf grounds adjoin St. Paul's School. The first hole is 175 yards long, over comparatively level ground. The second is the longest on the course, 535 yards, and will be supplied with artificial hazards. The third is 450 yards, the fourth 325 yards, the fifth 250 yards, crossing, when within a few yards of the green, a large pond of water. The sixth hole also crosses a pond, about half way to the green, which is 450 yards from the tee. The seventh is 225 yards, and the eighth 150 yards, the shortest, but one of the most difficult, as it crosses an immense sand-pit. The ninth hole is 300 yards long, crossing, just after leaving the tee, the edge of a very large pond. The course will probably be opened for play in May.

—James Mackrell, the club professional, will probably go to Meadowbrook for the season, as that club is now without a man, Alexander Finlay, who was there last year, having left to go to the Essex County Country Club, at Orange, N. J. Golf is going to be much more of a feature there this season than last year, and extensive improvements are being made on the golf course. Mackrell last year was Joseph Lloyd's assistant at the Essex County Country Club, Manchester, Mass. That club, as well as the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, will have new professionals this season, and is now looking for good men.

Antitoxine Record in Berlin.

From The London Standard.

The Ann Urban Hospital, one of the largest of the hospitals belonging to the City of Berlin, treated 411 diphtheria patients in the year 1894-95, 20 of whom were still in the hospital at the end of that year. Two hundred and fifty-five were discharged cured. Of the 245 who were treated with serum, 28 per cent. died, while of the 146 who were treated otherwise, 41.0 succumbed. Of the serum cases, 53.2 per cent. were serious, 23.7 severe, and the rest slight. No injurious sequelae of the serum were observed, and its salutary effect was proportionate to the earliness of its application and the strength of the first doses. The general deduction is that the serum is not an infallible, but a highly valuable, remedy in such diseases.

Entries for Olympic Games.

ATHENS, March 31.—Two hundred and fifty foreign athletes are entered for the Olympic games.

RABBITS WORSE THAN TIGERS.

They Have Wholly Ruined Vast Tracts of Land in Australia.

From The London Times.

When, in the year 1881, a member of the New South Wales Legislature, in moving the address in reply to the Governor's speech, expressed his regret that the Ministerial programme did not include a bill to deal with the rabbit pest, he was laughed at for his pains, and another member met the suggestion with the remark that "they might as well propose a bill for the extermination of fleas." But since that time there has been a good deal of legislation, though not much scope for further witticisms, on the rabbit question in Australia.

The gravity of the evil was fully realized when it was found that, although the Government of New South Wales had paid for the skins of 27,000,000 rabbits in the course of a single twelve months, there were actually more rabbits at the end of the year than there were at the beginning! Since 1883, too, New South Wales alone has spent considerably over £1,000,000 in what has become a veritable war against the rabbits—one item in the precautionary measures taken being the erection of no fewer than 15,000 miles of rabbit-proof netting; but, all the same, the Crown has upon its hands something like 7,000,000 acres of land in the western and central divisions which have been abandoned, largely owing to the gravity of the pest.

And now the "bitter cry" which has been raised in New South Wales, in Victoria, in South Australia, in Tasmania, and in New-Zealand is spreading to Queensland. Mr. A. McDowall, the Surveyor General for that colony, has recently presented a report in which he makes the doleful announcement that as regards Queensland all the precautions against rabbits have been undertaken too late; that over hundreds of square miles the animals have established themselves in such numbers that any idea of eradicating them is hopeless, and that in some places he has found the ground literally white with the bones of dead rabbits.

"Although," he says, "grass and feed are so scarce as to reduce ordinary stock to very low condition—in fact, most of the country is in such a state of drought as to be destitute of grass—yet the rabbits, eating the bark and small twigs of bushes, keep in excellent condition, and generally when killed were found as fat as seals. Queensland has evidently been stocked with the strongest and fattest of the New South Wales rabbits, and they are not only stronger than the rabbits seen in New South Wales, but are the strongest, finest, and wildest rabbits I have ever seen, and in time of drought can thrive and grow fat while ordinary stock die of starvation."

They seem to be able even to climb trees in search of food, for Mr. McDowall further says: "Having taken notice of the way the bark and twigs are eaten up to at least eight feet high, I am of opinion that the rabbits must use their teeth as their principal aid in climbing." Thus the problem, "How to get rid of the rabbits" has become the question of the day in Queensland, and the solution is by no means easy to find. The former system of employing men to kill the rabbits has proved a complete failure. At one time the New South Wales Government had as many as 3,000 men employed solely in the work of rabbit destruction, and some of these men were earning £12 per week. It was, in fact, a good business, which the men were careful not to spoil.

The practice was for parties of professional rabbiters to settle down in a thickly infested country, and speedily kill multitudes of rabbits; but as soon as the numbers were greatly thinned a longer stay was unremunerative. "No attempt," says an official report on the subject, "at extermination is made. The party moves on to another place favorable for its operations, leaving the remaining rabbits to multiply ready for its next visit."

Then the New South Wales Government, it may be remembered, offered a reward of £25,000 to any person or persons who could suggest a really efficient method of getting rid of the pest; but, although this liberal offer led to the receipt of no fewer than 2,000 schemes from all parts of the world, none of them was regarded as satisfactory, and the offer was afterward withdrawn. The domestic cat was introduced, and in certain limited areas did much service. Poisons were largely resorted to, and ferrets, stoats, and weasels have been imported in thousands into some of the colonies, and have increased fast. But hitherto the rabbits, owing to the rate at which they multiply, have managed not only to hold their own, but to constantly spread over new ground, carrying destruction with them wherever they go.

In South Australia, for instance, the direct loss from the rabbits has been put down at £250,000 per annum, and the indirect loss at a similar amount. In Victoria the active operations for the destruction of rabbits on Crown lands have been carried on by the Government since 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1894 a total of nearly £300,000 had been spent by the State on that object. As for the money spent by private individuals for the same purpose, that is almost incalcuable; but it may be mentioned that on one estate alone upward of £15,000 has been expended by the owner with the view of clearing his land of the pest.

In the seventeen years ending with 1893, nearly 68,000,000 rabbit skins, valued at £402,000, were exported from Victoria, without counting the large quantities used by hat manufacturers in the colony, one establishment alone using 374,400 every year; yet, notwithstanding all this slaughter, the present infested area throughout the colony is estimated by the Chief Inspector at no less than 37,750,000 acres. Adding to the direct expenditure the depreciation of the grazing values of the land, the losses to the colonies concerned amount to millions of pounds sterling.

The final outcome of royal commissions, of intercolonial conferences, and of the testing of every practical method of extermination, is that the most effectual method of dealing with the evil is found to be the construction of rabbit-proof netting, by means of which the animals can be kept from areas not yet infested; can be shut off from food supplies, and can be more effectually dealt with locally.

The length of some of these fences is enormous. There is one starting at Barringun, on the Queensland border, and following the Main Trunk Line from Bourke to Corowa—a distance of 407 miles, and there is another along the entire western boundary of New South Wales—a distance of 346 miles. The Queensland Government, too, has erected a similar fence along a considerable portion of the northern boundary of New South Wales, but the Surveyor General of Queensland, in the report already referred to, says that "the rabbits must have come through the fence in mobs and droves of innumerable multitudes at some time," and thus have established themselves in Queensland as well.

This, of course, is the weak point in regard to fences, which are liable to break down in places, more especially in times of flood and where they cross over creeks, while the keeping of constant supervision over the fences, so that immediate repairs can be done where openings appear, is quite impracticable where the distances are so great. In many instances countless thousands of rabbits have been seen on one side of a fence dead or dying of starvation, after eating all the available food supplies, and leaping up at the fence in their attempts to surmount it. One can imagine how they would rush through in the event of any opening appearing, and how a single break in the fence might be the doom of a country not previously infested.

There have been many projects for the commercial utilization of the animals by sending them over here in order to contribute both to our food supplies and to the cost of their own destruction; but hitherto the enterprise has not been very profitable, while some of the most competent authorities in the colonies think that, if it should be followed up, the result may be to conserve the rabbits instead of getting rid of them. On the other hand, too, the shipping of some hundreds of thousands, or even a million or two, of rabbits to Great Britain every year would not be likely to make any appreciable difference on the numbers left behind to constitute what, it is feared, must be regarded as a pest now altogether ineradicable.

The Barber Who Doesn't Use Gas.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Germantown barber had just finished lathering his best customer's face the other day, when the door gently opened and a mild looking man, with pink whiskers, entered the shop. "My friend," he inquired, "do you use gas?" Naturally inferring that the question implied a doubt as to his ability to remove the hirsute adornment of the face without recourse to anaesthetics, the barber arose in his wrath and smote the stranger sore. When finally separated, the man with the pink whiskers emerged from the fray with a battered face, and the floor was strewn with gas burners. "You didn't give me a chance to finish," he sadly remarked, as he wiped his face with a bandana handkerchief. "I am introducing a new gas burner on the market, with a patent tip, and I thought perhaps you would like to try some." In his contriteness of spirit the barber bought two dozen.

A MUCH-INDORSED DOLLAR CHECK.

It Has Traveled from Buffalo to This City and Back Again.

From The Buffalo Express.

This is the tale of a check. It is a small check, calling for $1. Yet it is worth a hundred times $1, and has signatures on its back and face of men whose aggregate wealth climbs away up toward the nine figures on the financial indicator.

It is a funny story. It was born in the brain of Thomas T. Ramsdell. Mr. Ramsdell is a joker. Most jokers are fond of good dinners. Mr. Ramsdell is almost unequaled as a joker in this respect. Early in January Mr. Ramsdell and ex-Mayor Charles F. Bishop dined together. Mr. Ramsdell figured that Mr. Bishop owed him a rebate on the dinner. He formally notified Mr. Bishop of the indebtedness. Mr. Bishop, ever desirous of maintaining his reputation for promptness, forthwith sent to Mr. Ramsdell a check for $1. The check is drawn on the People's Bank of Buffalo. It is dated Jan. 25, 1896. Its number is 4,793. It reads: "Pay to the order of Thomas P. Ramsdell one ($1) dollar." It is signed, "Charles F. Bishop."

Mr. Ramsdell received the check on Jan. 26. He looked it over carefully. Was it safe to accept Mr. Bishop's check for the sum of $1? Mr. Ramsdell needed advice. He went to John A. Kennedy, cashier of the Niagara Bank. He showed Mr. Bishop's check to Mr. Kennedy.

"John," he said, "you are a friend of mine. I do not wish to become involved in any way. Yet I want the money. Now, how can I get it and run no risk?"

But Mr. Kennedy was careful. He was unwilling that any such burden should hang on an opinion delivered by himself.

"Oh, tend to your own affair," he said. "I have no advice to offer."

Mr. Ramsdell thought a long time. Then he indorsed the check. Then he consulted with Mr. Kennedy again. Then he wrote something over his name on the check. The indorsement reads: "Without recourse or afterclaps to T. T. Ramsdell."

"Here, John," he said; "cash this."

Mr. Kennedy read the indorsement.

"Hold on," he said. "This check must be certified. You have made it without recourse."

"That's all right. I'll deposit it if you cannot cash it," said Mr. Ramsdell.

So Mr. Kennedy had to send it over to the People's Bank to be certified. Charles T. Lathrop, Assistant Cashier of the People's Bank, signed the certification that Mr. Bishop's account was good for the check. Then the check started on a marvelous journey. Arthur D. Bissell saw it, through the care of Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Bissell indorsed it, and it went on to Willis C. Jacus. He indorsed it under Mr. Bissell, whose name was at the top of the back of the check. Isaac Scott of Monitor fame got it next. He indorsed it below and to the right of Mr. Jacus, and sent it on to S. M. Clement, who wrote his name in a large and heavy hand. Then H. M. Gerrans of The Iroquois got the check in payment for a luncheon. He signed under Mr. Ramsdell.

Mr. Gerrans gave the check to Fred O. Murray as change. Mr. Murray indorsed it and passed it on to J. H. Lascelles. Mr. Lascelles went to New-York and bought cigars at the Hotel Imperial with it. R. Stafford of the Imperial got it, indorsed it, and sent it back to Buffalo with Sidney M. Sweet. It got into Commissioner of Public Works Drake's hands next. He indorsed it, and it traveled on to A. H. Pettit, John B. Weber got it next, and W. H. Ticknor received it from him. All of them signed it. Mr. Ramsdell heard from time to time of the travels of the piece of paper.

The check turned up in the City Bank next. William C. Cornwell indorsed it at the top beside Mr. Bissell's name, and it started again. Alderman C. S. A. Coe scratched his name over the names of Mr. Gerrans, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Lascelles. Mr. Landsheft wrote his name on the lower edge. Then ex-Surrogate Jacob Stern indorsed it and passed it on to Henry Altman, who signed it and let it journey to John L. Williams. C. J. Fisher then got it, and from him it went to George Bleistein. P. H. Griffin signed it next. Then Peter C. Doyle indorsed it. John M. Burke wrote his name on the back, and the check then turned up with John A. Rudolf. C. Lee Abell signed it after Mr. Rudolf. Then Buffalo Bill Cody got it. He indorsed it, and it went into the hands of Nate Salsbury, his manager. The "Wild West" passed it on to C. W. Hammond, and with Mr. Hammond's indorsement the back of the check was filled.

But the face was good. What check would not be with all those indorsements? So Mr. Hammond sent it along again. Edward P. Field got it and soiled the face by indorsing it at the top. Mr. Field counted it as cash and sent it along to L. J. Heintz, who indorsed it and turned it in. George H. Curter got it, and added the third signature to the face. He started it out, and Norman E. Mack got it. Mr. Mack indorsed it, and it turned up at the New Tifft House, where John Hood signed it and gave it in lieu of a dollar to Augustus F. Scheu. Mr. Scheu turned it in. E. G. Spaulding rescued it, and wrote his name across the face in big bold letters. Joseph E. Gavin then got it and wrote his name up near the date line.

From Mr. Gavin the check passed to John Walls, who indorsed it, and turned it over to Cornelius Coughlin. Mr. Coughlin signed his name close by Mr. Spaulding's, and let it go to Christian Weyand. Mr. Weyand signed, and John Druar got it next. He turned it over to C. W. Miller, who sent it on to Philo D. Beard. All of them smutched the face with their names, and then E. J. Connell got it. Charles Davis received it next. Then Charles M. Weyand. They indorsed it, and passed it on to Charles F. Georger, who sent it to Louis D. Voltz. Then Palmer Cummings got it, and finally Henry E. Boller received it. He indorsed it at the end of the face.

By this time the face was covered with names. The back had been filled before the face was touched. In addition to all this, in the lower left-hand corner of the face, Mr. Ramsdell had written "Rebate for dinner." Most of those who saw this memorandum on the check thought it meant that they could get more than one dollar's worth of dinner for the check. And it is alleged that 80 per cent. of those who indorsed it spent it in payment for a dinner. Mr. Ramsdell's friends explain that these men then sought to buy it back, but the restaurant cashiers had better friends to whom to sell it.

There are fifty-six signatures on the check, including Mr. Bishop's. No bank stamped the check save the People's Bank, when it certified as to its worth. Strange to say, Mr. Kennedy got the check finally. It reached him the first week in February. He has kept it in the safe in the Niagara Bank since then. In explanation of the marvelous travels of the check in the two weeks it was at large, the friends of Mr. Bishop say that Mr. Ramsdell's friends knew the check was a good thing, and they pushed it along for four or five signatures a day.

Many of those who indorsed the check have offered Mr. Kennedy a big price for it. Others whose names can find no room on the check have offered to buy it. Mr. Kennedy announces that he will have it framed and exhibit it at the Press Club Carnival, where the highest bidder will secure it. Mr. Bishop's friends talk of raising a fund to buy the check, have it canceled, and relieve the maker's anxiety over such an outstanding liability. Mr. Ramsdell's friends threaten to raise a bigger fund and buy in the check, that Mr. Ramsdell may buy Mr. Bishop a dinner and return the rebate.

The Politest of Street Cars.

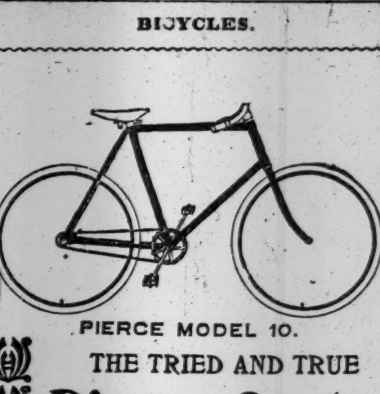
Frank R. Stockton is spending a few weeks delightfully in New-Orleans. He has, of course, visited the St. Louis Cathedral, the French Market, and the cemeteries—everybody does—and he has enjoyed the felicity of witnessing the Mardi Gras festivities. He has talked about all these things and others to a representative of The New-Orleans Picayune, and incidentally said:

"I greatly admire your system of street cars. To show how good the system is, take, for instance, the manner in which the carnival crowds were handled. Sometimes there was not an inch of ground on the street that was not covered by some-one's feet, and yet not a single accident occurred in that vast, surging, jostling mass of humanity. Let me give you an instance of the politeness of your street cars. On Mardi Gras Day I was standing on the neutral ground on Canal Street, surrounded by a dense crowd, when I felt a gentle push back of me, and I was slowly moved along. I looked back to see who was pushing me, and I saw it was a street car. The motorman smiled, and when the crowd grew more dense, the car gave me another little push, and so it moved on gently, till it got through the crowd without injuring any one. And so did all the cars. It was simply wonderful."

AN IDLE SCAVENGER.

The bowels act the part of a scavenger, inasmuch as they remove much of the débris, the waste effete matter of the system. When they grow idle, neglectful of duty, it is of the utmost importance that they should be impelled to activity. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters effects this desirable object without griping them like a drastic purgative. The Bitters is also efficacious for malaria, bilious, dyspeptic, and kidney trouble.

BICYCLES.



PIERCE MODEL 10.
THE TRIED AND TRUE
Pierce Cycles
never kept a repair shop busy. Every part of a Pierce has been carefully proved by expert mechanics and will stand any required test.
$75.00 and $100.00
Light Running, Smart, Stylish.
GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs. Est. 1865
New York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store, B'way and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.
Handsome Catalogue Free

We Make Wheels Too!

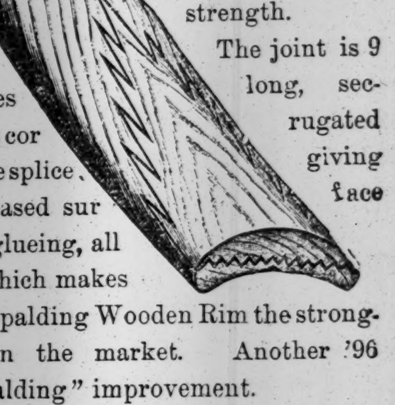
Eldredge & Belvidere.
They are the Lightest Running Wheels on Earth and Strictly High Grade.
We Always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't We Make Good Wheels?
QUALITY GUARANTEED THE BEST
HERMANN BOKER & CO., Agents,
101 Duane St., New-York City.
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,
BELVIDERE, ILLS.

Comfort in Bicycling
In every part a bicycle must be adjustable so as to fit the varying conditions of human anatomy. No bicycle so fully meets this requirement as the

Columbia Bicycle
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Columbia saddles are the standard of comfort, and the Columbia adjustable handlebar is the standard of rigid, quick-adjusting completeness.
Columbias in construction and quality are in a class by themselves.
$100 to all alike
POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New York Headquarters
12 WARREN STREET
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
Boulevard and 60th Street
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage

A section of the "Spalding" Wood Rim showing the JOINT, which indicates strength.



The joint is 9 inches long, secretions corrugated at the splice, giving increased surface for glueing, all of which makes the Spalding Wooden Rim the strongest in the market. Another '96 "Spalding" improvement.
Fashionable Riding School. Lessons by appointment. Modern cycling taught. Most complete school in the city. Uptown branch, 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.
See that the Christy Anatomical Saddle is fitted to your bicycle.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.
Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.
Agencies { Brooklyn—601 Fulton Street. Jersey City—554 Communipaw Ave.

THERE are Wheels and Wheels and Wheels galore, but . . The Liberty Wheel is the Wheel to the fore.
4 Warren Street.
S.W. Cor. 76th St. and Western Boulevard.
1,217 Bedford Ave.,
BROOKLYN.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

His Only Speech in Tombstone.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Chief of Police Hall of Paducah, Ky., says he once attended a political meeting at Tombstone, Arizona. The most prominent speaker was Judge Eastin of Texas. The meeting opened, and the crowd straightway called on the Judge to speak. He arose and with dignity began his address. "I was down in Texas," he said, "and held a lucrative position under the Democratic Administration. Well, as usual, just as I began to accumulate a little money, the Republicans came along and defeated us. 'Turn the rascals out,' was their first cry," and, with an attempt to be humorous, "and I was one of the rascals."

"Well, you look it," yelled a rough old fellow away over in the corner. The roar that greeted this sally was so great that the Judge concluded his speech in short order, and never made another address to the people of Tombstone.

PROMISES FOR PEDDLERS

BIG MEETING OF PUSHCART MEN IN THE HEBREW INSTITUTE.

Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, Mr. Roosevelt, Superintendent Dennett, and Others Speak—Letter from Dr. Parkhurst—A Block, to be Used Jointly for the Hester Street Market and a Playground, Suggested—Speakers Please the Audience.

More than 1,000 pushcart vendors gathered in the Hebrew Institute last night in a mass meeting, over which Mayor Strong presided, and at which the speakers were President Roosevelt of the Police Board, Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, Magistrate Wentworth, Aldermen Hall and Noonan, and Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League. The object was the discussion of "the east side market question." The enthusiasm of the peddlers was shown by the fact that the 800 seats in the hall were occupied by 7:30 o'clock, although the meeting was not advertised to commence until half an hour later.

It is doubtful if the audience understood the speeches. Their applause was wholly regulated by signals from the platform. Abraham Benowitz, President of the Fish Peddlers' Association, started, controlled, and ended the applause with the power of a well-trained hypnotist. Benowitz sat behind each speaker. When he raised both arms with outstretched hands it was the signal for tremendous cheering. When his hands fell the applause ceased as if cut off by a hatchet.

He ordered three cheers for Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, President Roosevelt, and Mr. Dennett as they stepped onto the platform, and the 1,000 men roared themselves hoarse.

A long letter received from Dr. Parkhurst read, in part, as follows:

> There has been a great deal of trouble over the push-cart business. The police used to wring all the money they could out of the vendors, just as they did out of any, and everybody else that they could get a chance at; but things now are very much changed.
>
> The meeting that is going to be held to-night is one of a kind that in old Tammany times would have been impossible; the object of the meeting is to find out whether the venders are being wronged in any way, and if they are, that matters can be so arranged that everything will go along quietly in time to come and to the satisfaction of all parties.
>
> We want our friends from over the sea to feel that New-York will deal faithfully and kindly by them, if they will be true citizens and deal faithfully and honestly by New-York.
>
> We have city officers now that are doing their best to afford the largest possible amount of comfort, cleanliness, and justice to every class of people, and we expect, therefore, that, in return for this, they will not only stand by and support the men that are now in office, but that from this time on they will always refuse to help elect any man to office unless he is honest and unless it is known that he is more anxious to serve the people than he is to make a fat place for himself and to fill his own pockets.

Mayor Strong opened the proceedings genially.

"I am aware," he said, "that you have had considerable trouble of late, but, believe me, you have given me some trouble, too."

Col. Waring and President Roosevelt smiled. Mr. Dennett looked serious. Benowitz made no signal. There was no cheering.

"I don't know of any special improvement that we have made in your condition recently," the Mayor continued, "because I don't know of any that can be made. Although you are licensed peddlers, and are entitled to the use of streets, you are not always particularly welcome."

Benowitz passed his hand over his forehead, and the movement was mistaken for a signal. A roar, checked in its inception, burst forth from portions of the hall.

"I am sure the City Vigilance League will make all you gentlemen happy and contented before it has done with you." Benowitz raised his arms, and the cheering was long and loud.

Benowitz spoke next. "In the old days you had to put up the dough," he cried. "Corner lots, middle lots were sold for so much cash. You appointed me as a committee to look around and see who would save you. I went to the City Vigilance League. [Cheers.] Sing a cheerful song that you should be permitted to sell and should not be bribed or molested."

Col. Waring told of the time when it took thirty minutes to get from one end of Hester Street to the other. He explained the necessity for his strict enforcement of the law regarding trucks and pushcarts, which must not be stabled in the streets, and explained the "east side market," as he viewed it.

"Clear away a whole block, asphalt it, grade it," he said. "Erect sheds with glass roofs and supported on iron columns. Here the push-cart men can sell their goods on counters or from carts and baskets. Here they will have a right to be. They will be protected from the rain and the sun, from Roosevelt and Waring, and when the market is closed and the space has been swept, the children can use it as a safe, desirable, and healthy playground. I will make a bargain with you. I will do all I can for you if you will attach to your push carts, meanwhile, a bag, bucket, or pail, in which to throw your stuff instead of leaving it on the streets."

Benowitz's arms swung like a windmill, and the building seemed to tremble with the applause.

"A good contract," the Mayor said, "and you see that he lives up to it."

President Roosevelt addressed the audience during the intervals of cheering. He said that out of sympathy for the peddlers he hated bitterly having to enforce the laws against them.

"But I felt that this community has got to learn that laws are put on the statute book to be enforced," he said, "and the way to get a practical solution of this question is to have the law properly enforced. You can count upon me in every way to help you in all legitimate methods and especially to get the market place and playground. I beseech you to let no demagogue persuade you that it is ever worth while to have a privilege which you get by bribery and corruption.

"If any policeman maltreats you, bring him to me, and not all the politicians in the State can save his neck. I am the good officer's stanchest friend and the bad officer's most relentless foe."

Magistrate Wentworth followed with a few remarks, and then gave place to Alderman Noonan, who said:

"I am here to-night solely in your interest. You can always depend upon me. I have been your Alderman for seven years, and you never found me afraid to go to the front."

Mayor Strong introduced the speaker who was apparently the most popular orator of the evening, Superintendent Dennett. Mr. Dennett said he was a peddler himself once and earned his first honest penny that way. When he was ten years old he sold his treacle for a few pennies.

"Then I became a peddler of newspapers on a train, and my experience in that calling has stood me in better stead gunning for wicked New-York policemen than any I could have gained at college."

Benowitz's signals lost their hypnotic power with Mr. Dennett. The audience cheered all the time.

Mr. Dennett, standing on one corner of the platform, unrolled a petition of 418 names that sailed across the platform.

"These are the names of east side storekeepers of all sorts," he cried, "who want the pushcart peddlers in their streets—418 signatures."

"All written by the same man!" some one cried out.

"And here is a petition from those storekeepers who don't want the peddlers," Mr. Dennett continued, not noticing the interruption; "it has eight names."

The meeting adjourned amid cheering and applause.

Decision in a "Big Fee" Case.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Appellate Court to-day handed down a decision in the "big fee" case of Edwin Walker, the corporation lawyer of this city, who prosecuted Debs and others for the Government. The Court sustained the lawyer's efforts to retain $127,000 worth of bonds of the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad Company which were placed in his hands in return for services rendered the road. The complainant was John McMannomy, a creditor of the company, who sought to reach the bonds held by Mr. Walker.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
Regret will haunt you if you miss this special sale of rich Armenian Rugs.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

NOMINATIONS IN BAYONNE.

Republicans Name Candidates for Ward Officers.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 31.—Republicans of Bayonne held their primaries last night. There was such bitter rivalry over the nomination for Councilman in the Second Ward that Councilman Philip Lumbreyer, who was defeated, gave notice that he would run on a "stump" ticket of his own creation. He is serving his first term. This programme insures the election of the regular Democratic nominee, William A. Holmes, Sr., who was reasonably sure of victory in any event, and is expected to poll more votes than his two Republican opponents combined.

The only other contest was in the Third Ward, where Selden B. Bennett was defeated. In each ward complete ward tickets were nominated.

Delegates were also elected to the State Convention, the Eighth Congressional District Convention, and to the City Convention. The latter will assemble to-morrow night to nominate candidates for President of the Board of Council and Police Recorder. Ex-Councilman Wolfram Flugel of the Third Ward and William J. Morrison of the First Ward want the nomination for President. James T. B. Collins of the Second, and William E. S. Crane of the Third are candidates for the nomination for Recorder. Mr. Collins, it is expected, will be nominated.

Among the ward nominations the following are the most important: First Ward — Councilman, Edward P. Allen; School Trustee, Frank Day. Second Ward—Councilman, Otto C. W. Lang; School Trustee, Oscar Ohning. Third Ward—Councilman, Alfred Davis; School Trustee, John F. Atwood. Fourth Ward—Councilman, Charles T. Munn; School Trustee, Thomas Landrigan, (Dem.) Fifth Ward—Councilman, John H. Burfiend; School Trustee, W. H. Osbahr.

In the city the First and Third Ward nominations for Councilmen are the only ones which Democrats fear.

KILLED A WOMAN, SHOT HIMSELF.

Ira Gibson, a Florist of Woodbury, N. J., Dying in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Ira Gibson, aged twenty-five years, a florist, of Woodbury, N. J., who sells the products of his conservatories in this city, to-night shot and killed Mrs. Fannie March, a widow, thirty-two years of age, at the Farmers' Hotel, 160 Annapolis Street, of which the woman was the owner.

After shooting Mrs. March, Gibson put a bullet through his own head, and to-night is at the hospital in a dying condition.

Gibson made the hotel his headquarters during his visits to this city. When he entered the house to-night he was under the influence of liquor. He went to the kitchen, where Mrs. March was alone. What led to the shooting is known only to the murderer and his victim. The people in the house were startled by five pistol shots in succession.

Mrs. March ran out into the barroom and fell to the floor. She had been shot four times through the body. Gibson was found on the floor of the kitchen with a bullet hole in his head.

MR. RIDENOUR GETS A MANDAMUS.

Wants to be Reinstated as Principal of a Brooklyn School.

William B. Ridenour, formerly Principal of Public School No. 43, in Brooklyn, who was summarily dismissed by the Board of Education without a hearing, obtained an alternative writ of mandamus yesterday from Justice Van Wyck, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to compel the board to reinstate him.

This action of Justice Van Wyck will oblige the board to take the case into the courts and explain the reason which led to Mr. Ridenour's dismissal, or to reinstate him without a contest. It is believed the case will be taken into the courts.

Mr. Ridenour has taken steps to sue the board for $10,000 damages, and to sue all the members who voted for his expulsion individually for $5,000 each. There will be three of these tried as test suits first, and if Mr. Ridenour wins them he will sue all the others.

Charges were made against Mr. Ridenour while he was Principal of his school, and the Teachers' Committee heard them in executive session. The committee exonerated Mr. Ridenour, but the board rejected the committee's report and voted for his dismissal. He appealed to Justice Gaynor, who decided that the board had a legal right to act as it had acted.

Mr. Ridenour says jealousy actuated his enemies to get rid of him.

STEEL-HEADED TROUT EGGS.

Fifty Thousand of Them Come to This State from California.

ALBANY, March 31.—State Fish Culturist A. N. Cheney has just received 50,000 eggs of the steel-headed, or Gairdner trout, from California. This is the first lot of eggs of this fish, which is a native of the Pacific coast, ever received in this State. They were placed in the Caledonia hatchery, and will be distributed from that point.

Mr. Cheney says that they are the gamest kind of fish, and, under favorable conditions, grow to large size, sometimes weighing as much as thirty pounds. Last year an experiment was begun with Rocky Mountain, or cut-throat, trout. Fish Commissioner Babcock and Culturist Cheney have both caught the California steel-headed trout, and assert that they make better angling than our native trout.

April Dividends in Boston.

The semi-annual dividends and interest money payable in Boston in April aggregate $10,610,834. In addition, the Suffolk National Bank, which reduces its capital from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000, pays its stockholders $500,000, and the Tremont National Bank, which reduces from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000, pays $1,000,000. The totals now payable are: Bank dividends and returned capital, $2,801,000; interest on Government and municipal bonds, $2,168,138; interest on railroad bonds, $1,602,695; interest on other bonds, $752,355; railroad companies' dividends, $1,951,460; other companies' dividends, $2,835,203. The bank dividends make a better showing than they did six months ago. The Hide and Leather increases from 2 to 2½ per cent.; Revere, 1½ to 2; Shawmut, 2 to 3; State, 2 to 2½, and Webster, 2 to 2½ per cent. Of the sixty banks within the limits of Boston, two pay 6 per cent. semi-annually, (one 3 per cent. quarterly,) one 5 per cent., four 4 per cent., two 3½ per cent., fifteen 3 per cent., six 2½ per cent., twenty-five 2 per cent., two pass, two not decided, and one is a new bank.

The Season Ending at Palm Beach.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 25.—The end of the season is approaching, and people are now going faster than they come. The season has been very short, but bright, and the number of very prominent and wealthy people to visit this resort has far exceeded that of any former Winter. The Vanderbilts, Carnegies, Pullmans, and Rockefellers are among the money kings, while artists, musicians, and society favorites have lengthened the list of well-known people. Newspaper people have been here in flocks, big editors from all over the country, either to rest after arduous labor or to gain inspiration and fortitude for those ahead. Big politicians and lawmakers have sought the Inn, soothed no doubt by "the sounding sea," which breaks beneath the wall of the delightful hotel. But the tide of travel has turned, and sundry preparations are being made pending the closing of the hotels. The boats of the hotel fleet are being hauled out for the Summer, and hotel forces gradually diminish as the crowd surges Northward.

Value of Court Site Property.

Clifford A. Hand, Charles Stewart Smith, and ex-Judge William G. Choate, the Commissioners appointed by the court to appraise the property taken by the city for the new Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, northeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, have made their report. They value the property on the site, owned by Congressman Henry C. Miner, at $263,000, and that owned by Dr. Edward A. Peaslee at $87,500. The total award is $68,000 less than the valuation put upon the entire property by the experts who appeared before the Commissioners for the property owners.

GEORGE HILLIARD FOR DEPUTY.

Republicans Will Recommend Him—Mr. Platt on Raines Law Changes.

Henry H. Lyman, who was nominated State Excise Commissioner; John T. Mott, the Rpublican State Committeeman from Oswego, and ex-Assemblyman Cullinan, also of Oswego, were expected in this city last night. They did not put in an appearance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was said they were to call on T. C. Platt, but Mr. Platt said he had not seen them, nor did he expect to see them last night. There was a telegram at the hotel for Mr. Mott.

Mr. Platt talked last night about rumors of bills supplemental to the Raines law.

"So far as I know," he said, "there will be no supplemental bill to reduce the license to sellers of beer. I guess there will be no change in that respect."

Mr. Platt's attention was called to a report that there would be a supplemental bill permiting free lunches. He shook his head and said he did not think so. There would be no supplemental bills of the kind.

It is evident that the Legislature is going to let the Raines law stay just about as it is.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach made a hurried trip to Albany yesterday, evidently on excise matters, for he made a hurried trip back again last night, and got here in time to attend a hurriedly called and supposedly secret meeting of the leaders of Mr. Platt's Republican local machine, which was held at Terrace Garden.

All the Platt leaders were present. The purpose of the meeting was to agree upon a man to recommend to Mr. Lyman for appointment as the Deputy Excise Commissioner for this city, a place that will carry a four-thousand-dollar-a-year salary with it.

The meeting was secret—very secret. It is said that Mr. Lauterbach brought assurances from Albany that whoever was recommended by the organization in this city would be appointed by Mr. Lyman.

As nearly as could be ascertained the names of George Hilliard and ex-Internal Revenue Collector Eidman were talked over, and it was finally agreed to recommend Mr. Hilliard for the appointment.

George Hilliard is the Platt leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and is a machine politician of years' standing. He once held a contract in the Custom House, but has never held an office. He belongs to the Jacob M. Patterson type of politician. He is a member of the Republican State Committee, and is well fitted to please Mr. Platt and the organization as Deputy Commissioner.

LIEDERKRANZ AND ARION AROUSED.

Will Be Represented at the Raines Law Conference To-morrow Night.

The Board of Trustees of the Arion Society held a meeting last night, at which the new excise law was to have been discussed at length and a line of action mapped out. The matter was, however, deferred until the next meeting, owing to the fact that the general meeting of the delegates of representative clubs is to occur to-morrow night for the same purpose.

It was the general impression of the Arionites that Corporation Counsel Scott was to be commended for having granted a stay until May 1. There seemed to be a feeling prevalent that a method of relief will be found, and that the clubs here will not receive harsher treatment than elsewhere in the Union.

At the Liederkranz there was hearty sympathy with the movement for joint action of the clubs expressed. Upon the earnest solicitation of a number of the leading members of the club, William Steinway consented to represent the Liederkranz at the general meeting of the clubs to-morrow night.

Mayor Gleason Will Enforce the Law.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 31.—Until the Raines law is declared unconstitutional, Mayor Gleason says, it shall be enforced. Free lunches are to go, and next Sunday will be "dry." This will be a source of inconvenience to Greenpointers, who flocked here in great numbers last Sunday. Corporation Counsel Burke is preparing an opinion upon the matter for the guidance of the Mayor. The Mayor will not hold himself responsible for the action of the Excise Board in ignoring the new excise law. He refuses to recognize the four licenses issued by the board for one year. Although the Mayor has engaged ex-Senator Luke F. Cozzens to attack the constitutionality of the law, he intends to enforce it until it is declared unconstitutional.

For Other News of the Raines Bill See Page 2.

TO BUILD A CENTRE PINTLE GUN.

An Ingenious Weapon Authorized by the Board of Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Army Ordnance Office will soon commence work on an ingenious gun device, recently authorized by the Board of Fortifications. This is a centre pintle gun, so called because it may be fired in any direction. It commands an all-around fire, the average gun being limited to an arc of 170 degrees.

This gun is to be of the disappearing carriage type, and for this reason the centre pintle idea is interesting. So far as known, there does not appear to be any guns mounted on disappearing carriages operated on this principle. The invention will be applied to the well-known Buffington-Crozier rifle of ten-inch calibre.

The inventor has devised a means of swinging the heavy counterweight with the gun. In other respects, the weapon does not contain any novelties. There are several places where such a gun would be of value, and, in any event, the arrangement increases the efficiency of the weapon over a gun the arc of fire of which is more limited.

Military Service, French and German.

From The Spectator.

In Germany, military service is not popular, though it is no doubt endured with resignation by all, and, also, though the vast majority of the nation is proud of the army. No one professes to enjoy the two years with the colors, or to regard it as anything but a hardship to have to serve. If any proof is wanted of the unpopularity of the service, take the number of suicides of private soldiers. In France, though the people are no more disinclined from suicide than are the Germans, there is, we believe, far less inclination shown by the soldiers to escape the miseries of barrack life by suicide. Of course the French peasant or the French bourgeois dislikes leaving home, but when he is once in barracks he finds his existence not so disagreeable. Life there is, indeed, not unlike public school life of a rough kind, and the man whose friends can manage to let him have a few francs to spend every week can be perfectly happy, while those who are richer and have an allowance often "do themselves" extremely well, to use the slang phrase of the day.

Go to a Parisian restaurant and watch a party of five or six young privates dining together at a table by themselves. They behave almost exactly like undergraduates, and hurry off at the end just like men in college who have to be back by a certain hour. Another fact which mitigates the severity and strain of army service in France is that the army is very popular with a nation so full of military patriotism as the French. All classes—rich and poor, Radical and Reactionary, and even the Socialists—love the army, and the man in the red trousers is sure to be petted and welcomed wherever he appears. In Germany this may be so among the rich, but by the Socialists, who in many places secretly, if not openly, constitute almost the whole of the poor, the army as at present organized, with its imperial head and noble-born officers, is viewed with suspicion and hatred. They may not dislike the private soldier, but look on him as a man condemned to misery, possibly to the shame of having to shoot down his own fellow-citizens.

The Telegram That Went Astray.

From The Washington Star.

"I was talking to a man in St. Louis recently," remarked an old-time telegrapher, "whose reputation for accuracy is unsurpassed, and he told me an unusual as well as an extraordinary telegraphic error he had made, or 'bull,' as we call it. He received a message addressed to 'Dr. E. W. Glasco,' and there being such a physician it was delivered to him, but the doctor saw there must be an error and returned the message to the company, and it was corrected. Now, what do you suppose was the correct name in that address? That message should have read 'Drew Glass Co.'—the error is easily made, and there is not a week passes but what I hear of something of this sort."

Sudden Death of Merchant Kydd.

James Kydd, fifty years old, who lived at 369 West Thirty-fifth Street, fell dead yesterday in Ninety-first Street, near West End Avenue. Mr. Kydd was a member of the dry goods firm of J. & T. Kydd, 83 Walker Street.

STOCK FOR LESS THAN ITS VALUE.

New-York Bankers Bring Charges Against a Prominent Chicago Man.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Henry Clews and Charles M. Foster, late co-partners in the New-York banking house of Henry Clews & Co., filed a bill in the Federal court to-day against William T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade and also of the Civic Federation, making serious allegations regarding the probity of Mr. Baker. The bankers accuse him of being recreant to his obligations as a trusted agent in 1884, when the charter of the old First National Bank of this city expired and a new corporation retained the old name, paying many of the old stockholders two shares in exchange for one share of old bank stock, which, it is declared in the bill, was then worth $400 a share.

It is alleged that the New-Yorkers, who owned fifty shares of old bank stock, were induced by the false representations of their agent, Baker, to accept for their stock $294.12 a share, when it was worth $20,000, the bank's assets being transferred to the new corporation nominally for $2,940,000, when they were worth $5,000,000.

It is charged that non-resident owners of stock were likewise frozen out of the new bank.

The charge also is made against Mr. Baker that he fraudulently concealed from the plaintiffs the fact that he had appropriated the 100 shares of new bank stock to which they were entitled by subscribing for that amount when he was not an old stockholder.

The court is asked to order a transfer of stock and payment of dividends. It is stated that the alleged betrayal of trust was discovered accidentally a year ago.

THE MINER--O'NEIL WEDDING.

To Take Place in a Roman Catholic Church Easter Sunday.

It was announced yesterday that the marriage of Miss Annie O'Neil, the actress, and Congressman Harry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, will take place next Sunday morning in the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. The rector, Father Kiely, is to perform the ceremony.

The fact that Miss O'Neil is a Roman Catholic, and that the marriage ritual of that Church is to be used, has given rise to the report that Mr. Miner intends adopting the Roman Catholic faith. It is said that he will be baptized just prior to the wedding.

Mr. Miner's eldest son, who is engaged in business with his father, said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"This report is news to me, and will be to my father. Miss O'Neil I know is a Catholic, and one of my brothers married a Catholic, but to the best of my knowledge father has not contemplated allying himself with that Church."

The wedding is to be private, only a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom having been invited.

WANTED TO LYNCH STRONG.

The Alleged Murderer of the Stone Family in Jail at Akron.

AKRON, Ohio, March 31.—Anson B. Strong, the alleged murderer of the Stone family at Talmadge Sunday morning, was arraigned before Mayor Harper at 8 o'clock to-night. He pleaded not guilty. He was not represented by counsel, and made a long statement privately to the Mayor.

A mob collected about the jail early this evening and at a late hour was still in evidence, though its numbers had diminished. No one has attempted to lead the crowd in a businesslike movement on the jail. The militia was dismissed at midnight.

The evidence gathered by Detectives Dunn and Mintz is said to point strongly to Strong as the murderer of the Stones.

The Appetite for War.

From The Spectator.

The present condition of international affairs brings forcibly to the mind one of the most curious of all psychological puzzles. Why do nations suddenly feel, as they undoubtedly do, the stirring of an appetite for war? Philanthropists argue always that peace of itself always produces a desire for peace, that if a nation can abstain from war for a generation it will lose the desire for war, just as a man who has "sworn off" for a long time loses the desire for drink; but experience by no means warrants their conclusion. On the contrary, history seems to suggest that war cools the desire for war, and that peace generates it again. A nation which has been engaged in a serious war, even if successful, soon wearies of the work, feels the excessive tension, laments the number of its dead, and frets over the loss of personal comfort in the home, which is almost inevitably one result of a campaign. The soldiers grow weary of the risk of their bones, and those who are left at home realize the horrors of battle with a vividness which often produces, even in warlike races like those of Western Europe, a deep reluctance to be engaged again.

The French between 1871 and 1881 could hardly have been driven to declare war, while even the Germans, though persuaded in their own minds of victory, regarded the idea of a fresh campaign with such horror that it would have been impossible to consult Parliament or to take a popular vote. It is after a long peace, when a generation has grown up which knows nothing of actual battle, that a nation begins to grow restless, to recall the pleasures instead of the pains of battle, to feel the desire of glory, and to display a readiness to quarrel which covers a secret desire for war. Something of this no doubt is due to sentiment, men gradually forgetting all in war that was not heroic or exciting, and filling themselves with a kind of poetry which, as time goes on, has more and more in it of a trumpet call; but there is something besides, for which recollection, or what may be called the historic mind, will not altogether account.

The Fierce Zebra.

From The Spectator.

It always appeared to the writer that Sutton, the head keeper of the Zoo, treated lions, and some male tigers, as if they were dogs; while all the lionesses, the leopards, pumas, and most tigers were treated as cats. Lionesses he never touched with the hand, and leopards, except the snow-leopards, very seldom; but some of the tigers and the male lions behaved in their dealings with him exactly as if they were domesticated animals. Bears, he maintained, always became unsafe to handle after they were full grown, though often tame and friendly when cubs. Polar bears, on the other hand, he looked upon as always dangerous and quite untamable, having a kind of incurable levity which makes them absolutely without respect or fear for man, even when they are kept in captivity. In the case of the larger cats, age and ill-temper do not necessarily increase together.

In all the years spent in the care of the large carnivora, he never received an injury. Yet, though never hurt by the bears or lions, he was nearly killed by a zebra. The correct facts of this curious accident were as follows: The zebra, which was known to be very savage, was turned out into a yard, the sliding-door between the yard and its stall being pushed to, but not fastened by the man whose duty it was to do so. Sutton was in the inner stall, putting in fresh hay, when the zebra heard him. He also heard it trot up to the door, and the next moment saw its muzzle pushed against the crack which had been left between the edge of the door and the post. It slid the door back in a moment, ran in, and, stooping its head, seized him below the knee, and threw him violently on his back. It held on to his leg, biting so severely that it cracked the shin-bone, though Sutton, who was lying on his back, kicked it hard with the other foot. The other men drove it off with stable forks, but the keeper was laid up for thirteen weeks from the effects of the bite.

Arrived at Newport Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 31.—H. McK. Twombly arrived to-day, and he and Louis L. Lorillard and their lawyers had all the papers prepared for the formal transfer of Vinland to Mr. Twombly to-morrow, according to agreement.

Mme. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Le Roy Edgar arrived at their cottages to-day from New-York.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
At less than manufacturing cost.
To make room for daily arrivals from factory.

DR. PETERS'S EXPLANATION.

He Denies Entirely the Grave Charges Made Against Him in the Reichstag.

Berlin Dispatch in The London News.

The letter in which Dr. Peters denied the statements of Herr Bebel with regard to his actions in Africa not having produced any effect, he is now endeavoring in interviews and by letters to the newspapers to justify himself in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. But even what he confesses is anything but what should be the conduct of a man who starts out, as he was alleged to have done, to spread Christianity and civilization. Of what happened on the 10th of September, 1891, Dr. Peters says as follows:

"The officers' mess room had been broken into, the intention having been evidently to penetrate into the store room behind where two girls, who did not belong to me, slept. When I noticed the burglary I had the station alarmed, called my people together, and asked who had committed it. At the same time I declared that if the culprit gave himself up he would get off with light punishment, but if he did not report himself, and the deed was brought home to him, he would be condemned by court-martial.

"I had in my service a mangan named Marbruk, who enjoyed my full confidence. He tried the whole of September to make me suspect first one of my men and then another. In the beginning of October I caught Marbruk in the act of committing a very cunningly thought out robbery. From the cleverness with which he went to work I suspected that Marbruk was the one who had broken into the mess room.

"I arrested him. At the end of October he was convicted of the crime and confessed. The girl who was suspected of having committed the burglary with him I sent back unpunished to her parents.

"At the beginning of October the news reached us of Zelewski's defeat on the Uhehe, and the position of the station was precarious, the greater part of my troops having been summoned to the coast, and the surrounding tribes having shown rebellious tendencies. At that time I was in Kilimanjaro with three white men and 135 soldiers, among a population of 125,000, mostly rebellious natives. The safety of the station, as well as the lives of my white men and soldiers, rested in the first line, on the fear of my person. Marbruk's burglary caused a great sensation, and the natives watched events and the examination which followed with the keenest interest. The court-martial unanimously sentenced Marbruk, for burglary, theft, and serious breach of confidence, to death. This is the case.

"There had lived at the station since the end of August, 1891, a native girl who was tolerated as from the land of Marealis. Her private life was, as is customary among the natives, a dissolute one. At the end of November she was suspected of carrying on treasonable intrigues with the people of the hostile Sultan Malamia. When the suspicion became public, she ran off. The day after, Malamia insulted the German flag and refused to obey us, Zelewski's defeat having, he said, proved that the Germans were women. I was forced to subdue Malamia by force, and his people handed over the runaway girl. I cross-examined her and found that she had planned to open the station at night to the enemy and to deliver us up into their hands. I sentenced her to six months' imprisonment in chains.

"At the station at that time I had only twenty-seven soldiers, and there was a greater number than this of chained prisoners. Twice a week, on Mondays and Wednesdays, it was proclaimed to them that any one who attempted to escape would forfeit his life. At the end of February, 1892, in the evening at 9, the above-named girl escaped, taking her chains with her. In two hourse she was brought back, and, according to the rule at our station, a court-martial, consisting of Freiher von Pechmann, Herr Janke, and myself, sentenced her unanimously to death. This severity was necessary, as otherwise the authority and rule of the white men would have suffered. These are the two executions which took place under my rule at the Kilimanjaro Station. They are in no wise connected with one another, and only by calumnious distortion could the fable which Herr Bebel produced in the Reichstag, according to which I had executed my 'boy' and my concubine for committing adultery, have arisen."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Wednesday night, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, slightly cooler, northerly, shifting to easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain in extreme southern portion, probably rain Wednesday night, northerly, shifting to easterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, probably with rain in the afternoon and night, winds becoming easterly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, cloudy and threatening, probably with rain, slight changes in temperature, southeasterly winds. VIRGINIA, cloudy and threatening, with showers, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, cloudy and threatening, with showers in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, partly cloudy weather, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, showers, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers, cooler in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. LOUISIANA, showers, cooler in northern portion, variable winds, becoming westerly. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, with showers in eastern portion, colder in northern portion, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair and colder, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, cloudy, possibly with showers, colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, cloudy and threatening, with scattered showers, colder in extreme western portions, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, probably with rain, fresh southeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, probably with rain in the afternoon or night, warmer, fresh southeasterly winds. OHIO, cloudy and threatening, probably with rain, warmer, fresh southeasterly winds, increasing in force. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer in southeastern portion, brisk southeasterly winds, increasing in force. INDIANA, rain, colder in western portion, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, rain, possibly turning to snow, colder, with a moderate cold wave in western portions, winds shifting to northwesterly. MISSOURI, rain, possibly turning to snow, colder, with a moderate cold wave, winds becoming northwesterly. IOWA, rain, turning to snow, colder, with a moderate cold wave, winds becoming northwesterly. KANSAS, cloudy and threatening, with light snow in the early morning, slightly colder, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, cloudy and threatening, with light snow in the early morning, slightly colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, rain or snow, colder Wednesday night, high easterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in northwest, light snow in southeast portion, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair weather, northerly winds. COLORADO, diminishing cloudiness, slightly colder in southern portion, northerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, generally fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable.

The storm central Monday night in Kansas has moved very slowly eastward to Eastern Iowa. The area of high pressure noted twenty-four hours ago on the Pacific coast has moved inland, and is now central over the Northern Rocky Mountain region. The pressure has risen on the Atlantic coast and over the lake regions. Snow has fallen over most of the Northwest, extending eastward to the upper lakes. Showers have occurred in the Central Mississippi Valley and on the North Carolina coast. A moderate cold wave has developed in the Northwest. Freezing weather extends southward to Colorado, and embraces Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Northern Wisconsin. There has been little change in temperature in other portions of the country. Fair weather is indicated for New-England Wednesday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain for the lower lake region, cloudy and threatening weather, with scattered rainfalls for districts south of the lake region and east of the Mississippi. Snow is indicated for the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys, and generally fair weather in the Southwest. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in districts east of the Mississippi. The cold wave will advance slowly into the Central Mississippi Valley. Decidedly colder weather will be felt throughout the Southwest. Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan.

AUCTION SALES.

G. F. HERRIMAN, Auctioneer.
BY MASON & CO., LTD.,
WILL OFFER TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
7TH ST. AND EAST RIVER,
AT 12:30 O'CLOCK,
A SELECTION OF
MAHOGANY, CEDAR,
AND OTHER IMPORTED WOODS.
LUNCHEON AT 12 O'CLOCK.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING IS SOLD HERE AT HALF price and less. Sterling silver bookmarks, 9c.; sterling silver earrings, 19c.; sterling silver scissors, 69c.; sterling silver Easter souvenirs at ridiculously low prices. 909 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Large, sunny, connecting rooms; private bath, with private service; references.

34th ST., 11 WEST, (Opposite Waldorf.)—Second floor; bay window; southern exposure; fine private table; reference.

48th ST., 115 WEST.—A private family offer, with excellent board, a large, handsome room.

54th ST., 259 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, together or separate, front alcove, closets, private, refined home; Americans, superior board and attendance.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28th ST., 14 EAST, BETWEEN 5TH, MADISON.—Large back parlor; bath; also doctor's office; others; breakfast; references.

48th ST., 107 WEST.—Large sunny room for gentleman; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Parties going to country will relet, at Summer rates, handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; also single rooms; breakfast.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES WISHING TO SEcure excellent board for the Summer, at Far Rockaway, and will pay liberally, can be accommodated in a refined Jewish home; highest reference given and required. S. S., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.
Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience.
JAS. & GEO. BEW.

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Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

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Going To.. EUROPE?
H. GAZE & SONS, (Ltd.)
The Universal Tourist Agts. (Est. 1844) will send out
67 Escorted Parties
of the highest class. Write for the details. Individual Tours Everywhere, and choicest berths on all steamship lines. Tourist Gazette—Post Free.
113 Broadway, N. Y.

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The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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Miss Peebles and Miss Thomson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; classes or private; moderate. Videre. 138 West 49th St.

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HOTEL MAJESTIC,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.
One of the LARGEST and FINEST in the World.
LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED.
Suites or single rooms with all modern appointments may now be engaged by the month, year, or transiently. Also a few suites unfurnished, which are set aside for parties who desire to use their own furnishings. Moderate prices for these superior accommodations. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. Cuisine of the highest order.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC DAILY.
Within twenty minutes of shopping and theatre district.
This magnificent hotel, owing to its situation between Central Park and the Hudson River, enjoys the advantages of a summer resort as to coolness and refreshing breezes. The unique rustic gardens, which during last Summer were the admiration of thousands, are for the use of guests and their friends only, and with orchestral music furnish a most delightful opportunity to enjoy the Summer evenings.
PAUL W. ORVIS,
General Manager.

THE AUDUBON.
This new and perfectly equipped apartment house, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th St., now open and receiving guests. The apartments are rented, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with regular hotel service included, together with steam heat and gas. W. L. Fish, Manager of the Broadway Apartment House, or his representative, Wm. T. Lovell, can be seen at the Audubon regarding arrangements.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.
HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM,
5TH AVE. AND 52D ST.
Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
H. C. SHANNON, Mgr.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year or Winter season.
CHARLES A. GERLACH.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Madison Square Garden
No Free Tickets to Any One.
For a very brief season only. Exhibiting in Brooklyn one week beginning April 27, and closing the season in the Coliseum, Chicago, Oct. 31.
Opening the regular season here next Thursday afternoon, rain or shine, at 2 o'clock P. M., (no postponement of opening performances from any cause,) and continuing every afternoon and evening thereafter at 2 and 8 P. M., except Sundays. Doors open an hour earlier.
THE GRANDEST SHOW EVER ORGANIZED.
3 Circus Rings, 3 Elevated Stages, a Racing Course, and Great Aerial Display.
100 Acts, 300 Performers, 20 Races, 50 Aerialists.
20 Clowns, 20 Animal Comiques, 100 Trained Beasts.
GRAND NEW ETHNIC ENTERTAINMENT.
Realistic Oriental India.
Johanna, the Famous Giantess Gorilla.
51 Horses Performing in One Ring at One Time.
24 Trained Elephants. 2 Complete Menageries.
Flock of Ostriches, Performing Dens of Wild Beasts.
An Imperial Programme of Startling Acts.
Admission to all, 25, 50, 75, and $1.
Single box seats, $2. Children under nine years half price.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
MONSTER ELECTRIC LIGHT PARADE
WEDNESDAY NIGHT NEXT,
if Weather Clear.
Route as follows: Madison Av. to 24th St., to 1st Av., to 57th St., to Madison Av., to 59th St., to 5th Av., to 14th St., to 4th Av., to Bowery, to Canal St., to Hudson St., to 8th Av., to 57th St., to Broadway, to 34th St., to Madison Av., to Garden.

PALMER'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2
2D WEEK. MR. PALMER'S PRODUCTION, MADAME, With MISS COGHLAN.
Herald—Made a decidedly favorable impression.
World—Deserves a run. Has the sparkle of true wit.
Recorder—Like a flash of lightning from a clear sky.
Evg. Sun—If merit counts it should have a long run.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK,
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
HOCKEY ON ICE.
YALE
vs.
St. Nicholas Skating Club,
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 P. M.
Admission 75c. General Skating 9 to 11.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS,
215 West 57th St.
18th Annual Exhibition.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
"Altogether the society has arranged one of the best displays in its history."—N. Y. Tribune.

CASINO To-morrow (Thurs.) Night: 75th Multi-Photo Souvenirs. Entire Audience Photoed! In 100,000 Flash Light! First Time Done! Copies to Ladies! No Advance in Prices! Canary & Lederer's Casino Co. The LADY SLAVEY! Chambers, 2 to 12 daily, Cabaret du Neant. Ad. 25c.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St.
Evening at 8. Positively last week
MRS. POTTER and MR. BELLEW
In the picturesque and romantic drama,
THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE.
No performance Good Friday
LAST MATINEES TO-DAY and SAT. at 2.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA B'way, 44th St.
Eve's 8:15. Mat. Sat. Adm. 50c.
VAUDEVILLE, CONCERTS, and MARGUERITE.
THEATRE PART, EASTER WEEK ONLY,
"Strange Adventures of Miss Brown."

BIJOU. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Funnier and brighter than ever.
MAY IRWIN in the WIDOW JONES.
Tues., April 21st, 300th performance, souvenirs.

"THE RED FAN" RECITAL.
A recital, consisting of original musical works by Miss Nettie Arthur Brown, prepared for rendition by special artists, at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, Thursday, April 2, 8:15 P. M. Programme bright, varied, attractive.

LYCEUM At 8:15 sharp. 4th Av. & 23d St.
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Matinées Thursday and Sat. at 2.
***No performance Good Friday night.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
RICE'S Burlesque Company. New Features.
EXCELSIOR, JR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl
A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
Prices, $1, 75, 50, 25.
HUMANITY
Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MAT., (SAT. ONLY,) 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday.
Richard Mansfield, Lessee; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
JOHN DREW | THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL, 34th St.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT AND ONLY CHEVALIER.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, cor. 38th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA CO.
"THE GODDESS OF TRUTH."
Next Monday—THE LITTLE DUKE.

5th Av. Theatre. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mat. Sat. 2:15
H. C. Miner..... Prop. and Mgr.
MR. SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S New Play
A HOUSE OF CARDS.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
Seats selling for four weeks in advance.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
"As Good as 'Trilby.'"—Times. | BOHEMIA.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Saturday.
50th performance April 20. Souvenirs.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.
Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
—THE LAST STROKE—
FOR FREE CUBA.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST WEEK. No performance Good Friday.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.
Last Mat. Sat. The Minstrel of Clare
Next Week—The Great CLARA MORRIS.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE,
58th, nr. Lex., 12 to 12. Adm. 50c.
SELMA, Soprano; SANDOW, Athlete.
Joe Flynn, Staley-Birbeck, Fields & Hanson, oth's

STANDARD THEATRE. B'way & 33d St.
Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES H. HOPPER IN CHIMMIE FADDEN

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Seventy-first Annual Exhibition
NOW OPEN—9 to 6, 7:30 to 10 P. M.
23d St. & 4th Av. ADMISSION, 25c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
125th St., near 7th Av.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS SHOW.
12:30 to 11 P. M. Seats 20 and 30 Cents
ROGERS BROS., GEORGE EVANS, and OTHERS

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
THE WHITE SLAVE.

IRVING PLACE Theatre. Eve., 8:15. | DIE WEBER.

ICE PALACE SKATING. | Lex. Av. & 107th St. Day & Night.

HOTELS.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. & 44TH ST.
A very desirable suite of rooms, suitable for large family; also two small suites—parlor, bedroom, and bath.
GEORGE MURRAY.

WILL STILL USE CABLE

HOW THE ELEVATED TRAINS WOULD CROSS THE BIG BRIDGE.

Frederick Uhlmann, President of the Brooklyn Union Road, Tells of the Plan—The Question Discussed by Charles W. Baker, Editor of Engineering News—How Trains Might Be Run and No Greater Weight Added.

Much public attention has been attracted to the proposition of the Presidents of the two elevated railroad systems in Brooklyn to carry their passengers free across the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, provided they are allowed to run their trains over the structure.

The Brooklyn elevated railroads now supply about 45 per cent. of all the bridge traffic, and there are thus at least 50,000 persons who are directly interested in the scheme for the reason that it promises each of them a saving of 5 cents a day, to say nothing of the opportunity offered to them of avoiding changes of cars and the terrible nightly jam at this end of the bridge, which is one of the worst characteristics of travel over the structure.

In their proposition to the Mayors of the two cities, the owners of the Brooklyn elevated railroad systems promise, in consideration of a lease of the bridge railway, its rolling stock and terminals, to pay to the cities as rental approximately the net earnings heretofore derived by the cities from the bridge railway, besides fully maintaining the roadbed, tracks, rolling stock, motive power, and shops. The Trustees of the bridge are to retain full jurisdiction of the structure.

There has been much curiosity to know what motive power the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad managers intended to use in running their trains over the bridge. They did not reveal this part of their plan in the proposition which they submitted to Mayors Strong and Wurster, and civil engineers have consequently been somewhat in the dark on this point.

While the comment among bridge engineers has been generally favorable to the scheme of operating elevated trains directly over the bridge, there has been a disposition among them to consider it, conservatively, as almost exclusively an engineering problem, in the absence of any data as to the motive power. Comment has therefore mainly hinged on the capacity of the present bridge structure to sustain any considerable increase of weight and on the question of running cars by steam or electricity.

That these are the ideas which have been chiefly bothering bridge engineers is shown by an interview which a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES held yesterday with Charles Whiting Baker, editor of Engineering News of this city. After considering for some time the different phases of the subject, without knowing anything as to the motive power proposed to be used, Mr. Baker pronounced favorable judgment on the project to run elevated trains across the Brooklyn Bridge.

"I should want to know more about the plans of this proposed corporation before expressing a definite opinion upon them," said Mr. Baker. "Do they propose to operate the bridge railway with the present steam locomotives? If so, they may find some trouble in hauling the present elevated railway trains up the long grades of the bridge. I see they promise, however, to 'adapt the motive power to the grades of the bridge railway.' This probably means that they would substitute electric traction for steam on all the Brooklyn elevated lines, a change which they ought to make in any event in the interest of both stockholders and passengers. With electric traction installed on the Brooklyn lines, there should be no difficulty in climbing the grades of the bridge.

"There would then remain two engineering questions of importance. First, could electrically operated trains be safely run down the grades of the bridge with the short space between trains that is required to handle the traffic during rush hours? Second, could terminal facilities be arranged to provide for safely handling both the local trains required to carry the bridge traffic proper and the through trains?

"As for the first of these questions, all engineers will agree that the cable is the safest method of operating trains on grades, and it is doubtless owing to the automatic spacing of the trains which the cable insures that the Brooklyn Bridge railway has had such remarkable freedom from collisions during the many years it has been in operation. But, while the cable is undoubtedly safest, it is quite possible that the bridge railway might be operated for years without serious accident by electric trains, although it would not be safe to run trains at as close intervals as could be done if a cable were used.

"As for the terminal facilities to provide for moving safely both classes of trains, it should be possible to provide them, though their design would present an engineering problem of some difficulty.

"The proposal to transfer passengers from any point on the Brooklyn elevated lines to New-York City, or to any point on the Manhattan system without change of cars is certainly a very attractive one, and will be of enormous benefit to thetwo cities if it can be carried out. With the elevated lines in both cities operated by electricity, I see no engineering difficulty in the way that might not be overcome.

"Some objection will doubtless be raised to the proposal to lease the bridge railway for a term of years. Such a lease should be for a short term in any event, not more than ten or fifteen years; and while the offers of a rental amounting to the cities' present net receipts is a fair one at the present time, it must be remembered that the traffic is all the time growing, and a rental increasing year by year with the gross earnings would therefore be more equitable."

Frederick Uhlmann, President of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad system, was found late yesterday afternoon at the office of the East River Bridge Company, 29 Broadway. He was in conversation with Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Kings County Elevated Railroad. President Uhlmann was asked what motive power it was proposed to use in operating the elevated trains over the present bridge.

"We propose to use the present bridge cable," said Mr. Uhlmann. "We have now found a device which will effectively grip the cable. It is not just like the cable grip now used on the bridge, nor is it just like the grip in use on the Third Avenue cable railroad in this city. It is somewhat between them in principle, but exactly how it operates I am not prepared now to state to the public. Our scheme is very simple, and will not only give our passengers and those of the Kings County Elevated Railroad the chance to avoid the jam at either end of the bridge in rush hours, and the trouble and delay of changing cars, but will save, as we calculate, 5 cents per day to 100,000 Brooklynites who use the bridge. Our plans have been gone over by our engineer, George B. Cornell, and there are no engineering difficulties in the way. We will compensate ourselves by our increased traffic.

"I am satisfied no Brooklyn official will object to a plan which remits 5 cents a day to 100,000 residents of that city, which saves from fifteen to twenty minutes daily to those who cross the bridge, and which yet maintains for Brooklyn and New-York the same incomes they now receive from the bridge.

"We would not have gone as far as we did in this matter if Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn had not publicly said not long ago that he was in favor of any plan to give through transportation over the bridge. Nor would we have gone so far if Mayor Strong of this city had not said at the outset of his administration that he would do anything he could to facilitate transportation between New-York and Brooklyn.

"If our plans are carried into effect, we will increase the capacity of the bridge from 35,000 persons per hour, the calculation of the Trustees under their new terminal scheme, to 50,000 passengers per hour. In ten years we will triple our traffic under the proposed arrangement.

"There has been some misconception as to the part which the Manhattan Railway is to take in our scheme. We do not propose to carry a person over the elevated systems of both cities and across the bridge, too, all for one fare of 5 cents. This scheme was designed primarily to carry the Brooklyn elevated traffic across the bridge. It is proposed to bring a passenger from any point in Brooklyn or its suburbs, touched by either of the two elevated systems, and land the passenger in New-York, at Centre Street, for 5 cents. It is proposed to take a passenger from Centre Street, New-York, to any place in Brooklyn for 5 cents.

"It is also proposed to connect the New-York terminal of the bridge and of our elevated lines with the entire New-York system of elevated railroads, so that there will be easy communication, without descending to the street, between any part of New-York and any part of Brooklyn by way of the bridge. It is proposed to make the connection between the New-York terminal of the bridge and the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads of this city by a new elevated road, to run along Center and Canal Streets, joining the west side division of the Manhattan Railway at West Broadway. To make these connections between the West Broadway tracks and the bridge terminal will require, of course, the consent of the local officials in New-York City. I do not think anybody really expects us to carry people all over both New-York and Brooklyn, including passage over the bridge, for 5 cents. It will cost 5 cents to get from any point in New-York on the elevated road to the New-York terminus of the bridge, and it will cost only 5 cents to get from the Centre Street terminal of the bridge to any point on either elevated system in Brooklyn. Our plan simply abolishes bridge tolls and provides continuous transit between New-York and Brooklyn.

"In case our proposition is accepted, the Brooklyn Bridge system and the Kings County elevated road will be united into one system, under one management, and there will be a plan of transfers by which passengers can change, without cost, from one road to the other, at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, for instance, without going down to the street. Under our plan a person can ride from Bay Ridge or East New-York to the New-York City Hall for 5 cents without a change of cars."

"As soon as it can be done, we propose," said Gen. Jourdan and Mr. Uhlmann, "to operate the Brooklyn elevated roads with electric motors. We will wait, though, to see the outcome of the experiment on the New-York elevated roads."

George B. Cornell, chief engineer of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Road, said: "There is no engineering problem involved in the proposition to run the elevated railroad trains of Brooklyn over the bridge. The bridge will not be subjected to any additional weight or strain, nor will the safety of the public be in any degree impaired. Our plan is to switch the trains from both elevated systems on to the bridge tracks in the bridge yard at a point somewhere between Tillary and High Streets by the ordinary grade connections. The through elevated trains will not in any degree interfere with the regular bridge trains. We propose to run solid five-car elevated trains across the bridge, with our engine attached, but not in operation while on the bridge structure proper.

"We will attach our train to the cable by our new grip, and will carry our engine across the bridge 'dead,' as engineers say. The new bridge motor cars will weigh twenty-eight tons. The passenger cars of the Kings County elevated weigh fourteen tons, empty. The Brooklyn-Union cars weigh twelve tons, empty. The new bridge engines weigh twenty-two tons, and the weight is entirely over the driving wheels. The elevated railroad engines weigh from twenty-two to twenty-five tons, and the weight is divided between engine and tender. It will thus be seen that a five-car elevated train, loaded with passengers, will not weigh more than the four-car loaded trains in ordinary daily use on the bridge. Our five-car trains, including engine, will, in any event, weigh no more than the new four-car motor bridge trains. So our plans will not subject the bridge to any additional strain.

"We do not propose to reduce the space limit between trains in transit on the bridge. When the new terminals are completed, the Bridge Trustees calculate to run their cable-car trains on forty-five seconds headway in rush hours. When our elevated trains are running over the bridge, they will simply take the place of just so many of the regular bridge trains. Under the present conditions, the elevated railroads of Brooklyn furnish 45 per cent. of the bridge traffic. But, with the natural increase in our joint elevated traffic under our proposed arrangement, we calculate to supply, from the outset, at least 65 per cent. of the bridge traffic. We would, therefore, supply 65 per cent. of the trains, with the result of a corresponding reduction in the number of regular local bridge trains. In other words, two trains out of every three across the bridge would be through elevated trains.

"Thus, the trains would proceed over the bridge on the regular forty-five seconds headway in the rush hours, and there could be no cutting down of the space between trains, no reduction of the headway, and no increase of danger to passengers. Ultimately, we hope to propel our trains by electricity."

Mayor Strong said yesterday: "As to the proposition made by the Brooklyn elevated railroad Presidents and August Belmont and Mr. Wingate, looking to an arrangement by which the elevated trains from both cities can run across the bridge, and passengers can travel from point to point for one fare, I want to say that I am most emphatically in favor of it if it can be properly carried out. I have always thought that passengers should be able to travel from up town in this city to the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge, and vice versa, for one fare of 5 cents.

"In the interest of the people, it should be so arranged that they would not have to pay additional fare in crossing the bridge. If it can be so arranged that they can travel from any point in either city to any point in the other for 5 cents, why, so much the better. I believe it can be arranged for the elevated trains to cross the bridge without danger to the structure. I do not claim that I originated this idea. It has been mentioned before, but I think I was instrumental in reviving it."

HELP FOR THE ARMENIANS.

More Money Is Needed—Wider Field for the Distribution.

Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee, yesterday sent out the following:

The National Armenian Relief Committee to whose Treasurer, Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, all funds should be sent, has just received the following cablegram from the American Legation at Constantinople:

"British Ambassador has been informed in writing by Tewfik Pasha that relief may be freely distributed in interior by the English and American agents, one member of Turkish commission being present at every distribution. Miss Barton's agents are thus able to distribute supplies directly with their own hands to whomsoever they think proper."

We have also received a letter dated Oorfa, Feb. 19, as follows:

"The massacre of Dec. 28 and 29 left over 1,500 widows among the Armenian survivors and 4,500 fatherless little ones. The relief work has been just begun and the distress is simply appalling. The Armenians are very timid, and so few of their men are left that they are reluctant to attempt to distribute even aid to their own people. We try to investigate the needs of all, and to treat all sufferers with impartiality. We need $1,000 a week for at least two or three months."

Aid is now being given in Marash to 7,000, including 600 refugees from Zeitoun, mostly women.

With great efficiency and economy, aid is being distributed as fast as received in sixteen centres in the interior by a large force of missionaries and British Consuls and Red Cross agents, whose work does not overlap. The constant cry from all is now that the money may not fail. The committee urgently requests that generous subscriptions for this worthy cause be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York City, without delay.

Change in Paying Some Pensions.

United States Pension Agent Truesdell has issued a circular to pensioners reciting the fact that by the repeal of Section 4,784, Revised Statutes of the United States, "personal payments" have been abolished, and stating that in future pension vouchers cannot be executed at the Pension Agency.

"Therefore," he says, "you will, when executing your voucher for the quarterly payments, cause same to be done before a Magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. Mail then the voucher, postage prepaid, to me. Cause your Post Office address to be accurately and plainly stated on your voucher, and it will be paid by mailing you a check to the sworn address as stated by you. I am not permitted to mail your check to the care of another person."

Value of Foreign Silver Coins.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow proclaim the exchange value of foreign silver coins in the terms of United States currency for the ensuing quarter, in accordance with the customary quarterly estimate made by the Director of the Mint. The new values established show a nearly uniform increase over those of January 1, 1896, expressed in mills, as follows: Boliviano of Bolivia, 2; Peso of Central America, 2; Shanghai tael of China, 4; Haikwan tael, 4; Tientsin tael, 4; Cheefoo tael, 4; Peso of Colombia, 2; sucre of Ecuador, 2; rupee of India, 1; yen of Japan, 3; dollar of Mexico, 3; kran of Persia, 1; sol of Peru, 2; ruble of Russia, 2, and mahub of Tripoli, 2. The average price for silver during the three months ending March 31, upon which the valuation of the silver coins is based, was 62.2 cents per ounce.

Driving Park Incendiary Fire.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 31.—A fire which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin was discovered late last night in the buildings attached to the Morristown Driving Park. The Volunteer Fire Department answered the alarm immediately, but was unable to check the flames, which destroyed the buildings, together with grain and farming implements. The loss is about $10,000.

Those in need of a cough remedy will find DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always prompt, thorough, and efficacious.

Regulate your bowels with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There will be no social entertainments of importance to-day, Holy Wednesday, and the remainder of the week will be equally devoid of dinner parties, luncheons, teas, and similar gatherings.

—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Lylly Barrett, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Barrett, who has a handsome country establishment at Newport, to Sargeant Prentiss Knut, formerly of Natchez, Miss., and now of Washington, D. C., causes no astonishment to their friends. Miss Barrett, who is an exceedingly pretty blonde, has spent the greater part of her life in Europe, and during her stay in Berlin she was one of the belles of that city. She has traveled through Asia Minor and up the Nile, and has been very popular in Paris. She is a clever horsewoman and an excellent whip. Mrs. Barrett, who is an Englishwoman, purchased the cottage of the late Charlotte Cushman at Newport, R. I., several years ago, and during the seasons there she has entertained very delightfully. Mrs. Barrett and Miss Barrett were in Washington last Winter, occupying the residence at 1,775 Massachusetts Avenue. Miss Barrett is a great favorite with Mrs. Cleveland, and when in Washington she frequently assisted the President's wife at the receptions to the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Knut is one of the best-known lawyers in Washington, is a plucky horseman, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club. He is well known in New-York, and has attended many of the social functions here. The marriage will take place late in the Summer.

—Mrs. Florence Gray gave the first of a series of readings yesterday morning at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Jamison of 43 East Forty-fifth Street. Her subject was "The Christian Mystics."

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ollive and Miss Ollive of West Seventy-fourth Street are spending a part of the month at Old Point Comfort, Va.

—Elliot Gregory of the Knickerbocker Club will sail early next month for Europe, and will spend the Summer abroad.

—A pretty wedding in Easter week will take place next Tuesday, when Miss Adelaide Priscilla Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barak G. Coles, will be married to Henry Stone Hand, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Hand of Honesdale, Penn. The wedding will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, and a large reception will follow. The bridal procession will be led by Harvey C. Knowles, a nephew of the bride, and Miss Julia Hand, the young niece of the bridegroom. The best man will be Dr. Alfred Hand, Jr., and the ushers will be Barak G. Coles, Jr., a brother of the bride, and John H. Torry of Brooklyn.

—A subscription dance will be given at Dodworth's on April 9. The patronesses will be Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. Vincent Travers, Mrs. Frank Travers, Mrs. Myles Tierney, and Mrs. August Tierney.

—Alfred R. Conkling will give a dinner party next Tuesday for the men he has asked to act as ushers at his marriage to Miss Ethel Johnson, on April 9. The dinner will also be attended by a number of friends of Mr. Conkling, and it will be given at his house, 27 East Tenth Street. Among those who will be present are Howard Conkling, who will be best man at the wedding; George Ronalds, De Forest Manice, Dr. William A. Pierrepont, E. McDougall Hawkes, Alexander M. Hadden, and Dr. Louis A. di Zerega.

—A large number of society women will attend the lecture to be given next Tuesday by Miss Boyesen on "Norway" at the home of Mrs. Theodore Connolly of 30 East Thirty-fifth Street. Miss Knight will sing, and there will be instrumental music by Miss Magda Bugge of Norway, who is a pianist of more than ordinary ability. Among those who will be present are Mrs. M. B. Cary, Mrs. Whitman, Miss Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Henry Short, W. D. Barnes, the Misses Cooper, Wilson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and Col. Church and Mrs. Church.

—Society women of the west end of the city will give a large subscription dance on Tuesday evening of next week at Dodworth's, 12 East Forty-ninth Street. Frederic West MacDonald of 325 West Seventy-fifth Street is in charge of the subscriptions. There will be several novel features in the cotillion, which will be led by Mr. MacDonald. Supper will be served at small tables. The patronesses are Mrs. J. C. Hatie, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mrs. John MacDonald, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. Artemus Ward, and Mrs. Leander H. Crall.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wallace and the Misses Wallace, who sailed for Europe a fortnight ago, will remain in London until the middle of May, when they will make a tour of France and other countries for three months.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence F. Mills, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wadsworth Mills of Philadelphia, to George H. Powers, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Powers of East Seventy-second Street, this city. Miss Mills returned from an extended trip abroad last month, and is at present visiting Mr. Powers's mother in this city. The wedding will take place early in June, and the young couple will spend the Summer at Newport. They will go abroad late in the Autumn, and will spend nearly two years in traveling.

—At the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of the late Nathaniel P. Rogers of Hyde Park, N. Y., and niece of Capt. P. Clayton Rogers of Poughkeepsie, to Edward Stephen Rawson of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Ohio Colonial Society, Miss Sarah Fuller, cousin of the bride, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Adelaide Clarkson, Miss Clarisse Livingston, Miss Ellen Crosby Roosevelt, Miss Mary Buddington Rawson of Cincinnati, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Everetta Kernochan. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell will be the best man, and Archibald Rogers Livingston, Charles King Morrison, G. Tarleton Goldthwaite, and Robert Van Boskirk of New-York, and Michael Schumacher and Thomas Barton Paxton, Jr., of Cincinnati will be the ushers. The marriage will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, this city, on the afternoon of April 7, and a reception will follow at the home of the bride's brother, Henry Pendleton Rogers of 35 West Forty-ninth Street.

—It was incorrectly announced in a city newspaper on Sunday that the daughter of a prominent New-Yorker was engaged to Mr. Norrie Sellar of London. Mr. Sellar started last evening for Chicago, from which point he will take a railroad tour through the United States. He expects to return to London in the Fall. He has been popular in social circles since his arrival here last September. He is a son of David Sellar, who was a great favorite while visiting this country some years ago. David Sellar married a Miss Norrie.

PATRIARCH.

Musical Service at Calvary.

The twenty-fifth special musical service took place in Calvary Church last night before a large congregation. The work performed was Sir John Stainer's "The Crucifixion." The tenor and bass solos were well sung by Mr. Charles Rice and Mr. Emil Echardt, respectively, while the large chorus sang the selections allotted to it with a power and delicacy, as required. It showed to greatest advantage, perhaps, in the unaccompanied chorus "God So Loved the World." The whole service was under the direction of Mr. Clement R. Gale, the organist and choirmaster of the parish.

OPAQUE BODIES AND LIGHT

A. G. DAVIS'S DISCOVERY WITH CERTAIN CHEMICALS.

He Says He Is Able to See Through a Solid Block of Steel—Description of the Apparatus He Uses—The Power of the Solutions Employed Can Be Transmitted, He Declares, to a Metal Plate by Means of Wires.

A remarkable discovery is mentioned in the current issue of The Electrical Engineer by which opaque bodies may be made transparent to light by the interposition of certain chemical solutions between the opaque body and the eye of the observer.

The only justification known for such a claim, leaving aside the discovery of the Röntgen rays, which are hitherto known only as an electrical product, is the phenomenon of ultra violet rays, ordinarily invisible to the eye, becoming visible when seen reflected in a solution of sulphate of quinine.

The discovery referred to is due to A. G. Davis of Parkersburg, and consists in an arrangement of chemical solutions, the effect of which is to make opaque bodies transparent to light.

The discovery is said to have come about in this way: Mr. Davis, who is a jeweler by trade, was engaged in soldering, seated at a table with three bottles of chemicals before him. In one hand he held a fourth bottle and in the other a file. By accident, he held the file between the bottle in his hand and the three bottles on the table, and, much to his surprise, only the ends of the file were visible. A number of other objects, including the hand, were tried, all appearing transparent.

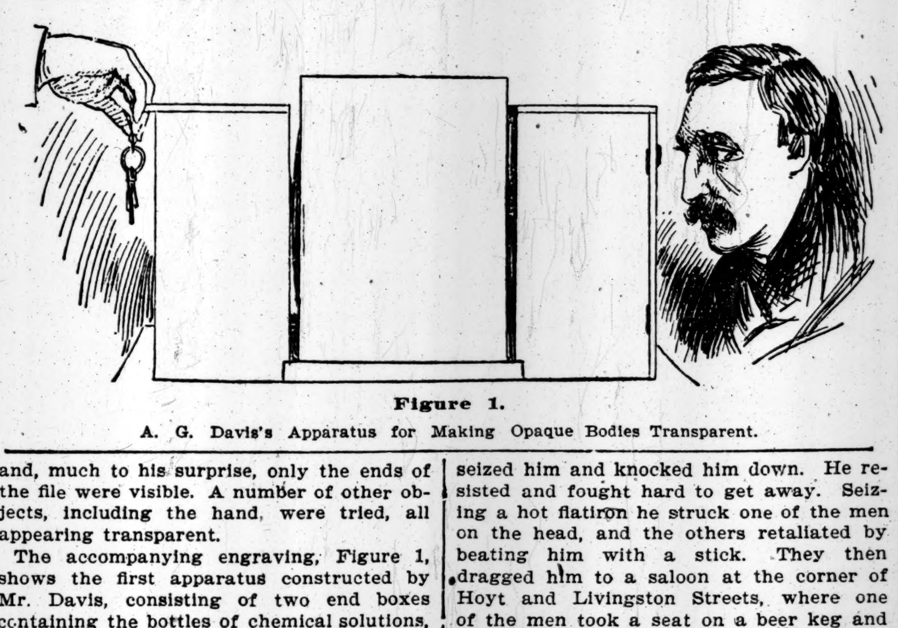

Figure 1.

A. G. Davis's Apparatus for Making Opaque Bodies Transparent.

The accompanying engraving, Figure 1, shows the first apparatus constructed by Mr. Davis, consisting of two end boxes containing the bottles of chemical solutions, with what is said to be a solid block of steel 12 by 18 by 25 inches between them. The internal arrangements of the end boxes is shown in Figure 2, which exhibits their contents exposed. Both these boxes in their latest form have glass fronts and backs. The box on the left hand is the one containing the single chemical, and which is the one placed next to the observer. The bottle has two wires connected to it, which extend to a metal plate inside of the small box shown above the bottle. A crank is so arranged that by turning it the contents of the bottle are shaken, and this agitation is said to produce the effect of making the metal plate inside the small box transparent.

The box furthest from the observer is shown at the right in Figure 2. This also contains a small auxiliary box, tightly closed, with a one-inch aperture and piece of tinfoil back of it and a piece of windowglass over it. This small auxiliary box also contains a metal placed behind the aperture, and from the plate wires extend to the bottles shown. In order to avoid the suspicion that the results may be due to an arrangement of concealed mirrors, placed in the board supporting the two boxes and block of steel, in the latest arrangement the two boxes are entirely independent of each other. In a communication received from Mr. Davis himself, that gentleman writes:

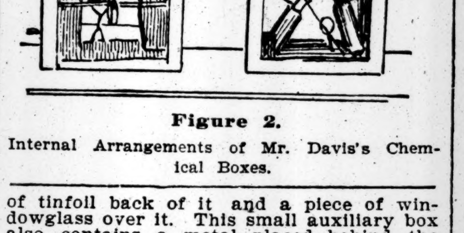

Figure 2.

Internal Arrangements of Mr. Davis's Chemical Boxes.

"I have found by a combination of four chemicals that I can make transparent any opaque object, one being on one side of the opaque object and the other three on the other side. I have further made a second and later discovery, that the powers of the chemicals can be transmitted by means of small wires to a metal plate, which, if inclosed in a dark box, makes a sort of fluorescent screen, and by looking through it all opaque objects become transparent the same as if looking through the one bottle of chemicals.

"I will not reveal the name or nature of the chemicals, nor the metal plates, but hundreds here in this city have seen their results. In order to conceal their identity, I inclosed them in two closed boxes on the two ends of a board, in order to keep them in darkness, as I find that the sunlight had a weakening effect on their powers.

"The later metal discovery enabled me to allow the chemicals to remain in the light, but I must keep the metal in the dark box, as shown in the engravings."

A GREATER NEW-YORK HEARING.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn Will Listen to All To-morrow.

The first public hearing in Brooklyn on the consolidation question will be given by Mayor Wurster at 1:30 P. M. to-morrow. A chance will then be given to all who are opposed to Greater New-York to state their objections.

The Executive Committee of the Consolidation League met yesterday afternoon and appointed speakers to argue in favor of the bill. It would suit the consolidationists better if they could be given a separate day, Saturday preferred, to present their arguments. The Mayor will be asked to-day to grant the consolidationists that favor.

Mayor Wurster was too ill yesterday to attend to his duties at the City Hall. He remained at his home. If he is well enough to-day to transact business he will probably say whether both sides must present their views to-morrow or whether he will prolong the hearing.

It was expected that Mayor Strong would attend Mayor Wurster's hearings, but as he has said he would hold his hearings also to-morrow at 2 P. M. he will not be able to do so. It is not thought that Mayor Wurster's hearings will develop any new arguments one way or the other, but that they will be much the same as were those made before the Lexow committee.

Henry W. Sherrill of the Twenty-ninth Ward said yesterday that he could not see how Mayor Wurster could veto the Greater New-York bill and retain his political prestige. As the bill has been indorsed by Thomas C. Platt, it would be folly for the Mayor to oppose it. If he does, said Mr. Sherrill, he will be sent to oblivion, and three years hence he will be ashamed of his action.

The League of Loyal Citizens held a meeting last night, arranged for speakers to oppose consolidation, and drafted a letter to Mayor Wurster asking him to use his influence to defeat the consolidation project.

Denman Thompson Sells His House.

Denman Thompson, the actor of "Old Homestead" fame, has sold his residence, 52 West Seventieth Street, to Hugo Blumenthal of this city.

W. & J. SLOANE

We are offering in large varieties new styles of high-class lace curtains at moderate prices.

Swiss Muslin,
Galatea Laces,
Frilled Laces.

BRUSSELS, IRISH POINT AND RENAISSANCE.

Suitable for town and country residences.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

CHARLIE MOON'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Would Not Give Money to Men Who Said They Were Policemen.

Charlie Moon, a Chinese laundryman at 37 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, was ironing clothes in his shop yesterday afternoon when three men entered and announced themselves as policemen. They told the laundryman that they had been sent to collect $5 from him. The Chinaman refused to give them the money. The three men then seized him and knocked him down. He resisted and fought hard to get away. Seizing a hot flatiron he struck one of the men on the head, and the others retaliated by beating him with a stick. They then dragged him to a saloon at the corner of Hoyt and Livingston Streets, where one of the men took a seat on a beer keg and declared himself a judge. The two other ruffians then arraigned the Chinaman for breach of the peace, drunkenness, and insubordination, and the "judge" promptly fined him $10.

The Chinaman was called on to pay his fine, but he refused, and, after a hard struggle, broke away from his captors and ran to Fulton Street, where he found a policeman. The policeman heard his story and rapped for assistance. Other policemen responded, and they went to the saloon, where they found the three men, who were laughing heartily over what they considered a good joke. They were arrested, and at the Adams Street Police Station they described themselves as Peter Nelson, of 324 Atlantic Avenue, Edgar Fish of 418 Pacific Street, and Olaf Hagensen of 126 Dean Street. They will be arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning.

JOHN RECH DECLARED GUILTY.

Coroner's Jury Hears His Confession that He Killed Bessie Weaver.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 31.—The jury summoned by the Coroner to investigate the death of Bessie Weaver, who was strangled to death by John Rech, on their farm near Estelville last Sunday, handed in this afternoon a verdict of murder against Rech. The evidence was conclusive, and a written confession from Rech was produced.

Benjamin Jones, a deaf mute, told of the finding of the woman's body, and then Prosecutor Perry read Rech's confession to Carroll Williams of Philadelphia, which is as follows:

> Mr. Williams: Sunday morning when I heard a noise in the lower story of my house I found Bessie ready to go away. I was so mad I strangled her, and then did not know what to do, so I buried her in the field, and I am very miserable. The little one is at 514 Callowhill Street, board paid two weeks. You attend to him.
>
> JOHN RECH.

The letter was hastily written in lead pencil, and was dated March 28. The Prosecutor said he had another written confession, but declined to make it public, as he had established his case, and wanted the other for the Grand and Trial Juries.

A letter has been found written to Rech by his wife from Catasaqua. It is couched in pitiful terms. In it she asks her husband to send her some money for herself and their children. It also warns him to be careful of Bessie's wiles, or he would get into trouble. It is expected that Rech will be brought to the jail here by Friday or Saturday.

Decision in the Russ-Telfener Case.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision in the litigation between Count Joseph Telfener of Italy and Gen. George W. Russ of Texas, which has been pending in the Federal courts for thirteen years. Count Telfener agreed, on Nov. 1, 1882, to purchase for $500,000 from Gen. Russ an interest which he claimed to hold in 1,160,320 acres of land in Texas. Later Count Telfener refused to carry out the contract, alleging that Gen. Russ had no interest in the land. Gen. Russ then brought an action in Texas to recover damages. The first judgment, in favor of Gen. Russ, was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1891, and a new trial was ordered. The second judgment, for $518,440, in favor of Gen. Russ, was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and is now set aside by the decision of the Supreme Court. The grounds of reversal are that Gen. Russ was never in law vested with the interest which he undertook to sell.

The case was argued by Wheeler & Miller of Texas in behalf of Gen. Russ, and by J. L. Peeler of Texas and Andrew Wesley Kent of New-York for Count Telfener.

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Japanese Wall Hangings.

What more charming than a Japanese room in the country house? Besides decorating such rooms with color on the bare walls, we use hangings of various sorts. Coarse matting, divided into panels with sticks of bamboo, is especially decorative. Inexpensive stuffs with a pattern of lines and small figures in positive colors, gives a pleasant effect of oddity. Leather-finished papers, with raised figures in one or two tints, are rich-looking and economical; soap and water will not injure them.

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LINED THROUGHOUT WITH SILK
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Also, a large variety of Suits, Box and Fly front styles—coat silk lined—of Scotch Cheviot effects, Covert Cloths and Plaid Bouclettes,
$15.00 each.
All sizes and colors.
These suits are good value for $25.00.

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Broadway and 11th St.

SPELLMAN'S HATS
Are Worn by Correct Dressers.
Spring Styles Now Ready.
Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.
Corner Park Row and Chambers St.
(109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 Chambers St.)

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the Coptic arrived at that port on Saturday, March 28, with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, March 5; Shanghai, March 6; Yokohama, March 15; due to arrive in New-York to-morrow morning. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. April 2, 10, and 12.

—Beginning to-day the New-Haven Line will resume its double service between New-York and New-Haven, putting on the route two fast steamers from each direction, affording passengers a chance to see Long Island Sound by daylight, and giving to traveling business people advantages and conveniences unsurpassed.

—Beginning next week, John Drew and his company will give Wednesday as well as Saturday matinées of "The Squire of Dames" at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Drew's engagement will close April 18, and he will be succeeded April 20 by the production of a new farce, called "The Thoroughbred."

—William Rounsavelle, twenty-three years old, a conductor on the Belt Line cars, was found dead in bed yesterday at 340 West Fifty-fifth Street, where he boarded. His death was due to gas suffocation. It is supposed he accidentally turned the gas on after putting out the light.

—The Rev. Dr. McAfee of the Home Mission Board will speak in the chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, this evening, on "Presbyterian Mission Work in the South."

—The Olympia Theatre will be opened again next week, when "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" will be presented there by John R. Rogers's comedians. Mr. Hammerstein made the contract yesterday.

—Mary Ziegler, forty-five years old, fell from a fire escape at her home, at 1,303 Tenth Avenue, yesterday and died a few hours later at the Manhattan Hospital.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow at 12:30 P. M. at the rooms of the Chamber, in Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty Streets.

—"Can Government Aid Industry?" will be the subject of Prof. George Gunton's free lecture in the hall of the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, this evening.

—Mary O'Neill, eighteen months old, died at her home, at 1,075 Third Avenue, yesterday from being scalded by overturning a kettle of boiling milk.

—It was decided yesterday to close the Produce Exchange on Friday. The other Exchanges had previously taken similar action.

Brooklyn.

—Charles Rice, a United States prisoner who has just completed a term in the Kings County Penitentiary for counterfeiting, was positively identified yesterday by Deputy Marshal James M. Chancellor of Paris, Texas, as J. W. De Armond, the murderer of Stockman Edward Howell, whom he killed Jan. 13, 1891, in Franklin Settlement, Indian Territory. He was arrested for that crime, but escaped, and Government officials have been looking for him since. He will be sent to Texas to-day.

—The will of Laura K. W. Fulton, wife of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., was filed with Surrogate Abbott yesterday. Real estate in Charlton, N. Y., valued at $7,000, is left to two sisters. Dr. Fulton is allowed $1,000 in repayment of money expended by him on the property, if, at its sale, it realizes more than $6,000. He is also made residuary legatee.

—In consequence of the leasing of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, all the employes of the former company, except motormen and conductors, have been notified that their services will soon be dispensed with. They include President Littell, all his subordinates, and the clerical force.

Long Island.

—A colored Republican club has been organized in Flushing with the following officers: President—J. A. Williams; Vice President—George Hicks; Secretary—R. P. Hammill; Corresponding Secretary—Samuel J. Stokely; Captains—H. E. Craig, Joshua Treadwell, O. P. Powell, L. C. Read, and R. P. Jackson.

—These officers have been elected by the Greenport Lecture Association: President—The Rev. J. J. Dunlop; Vice Presidents—The Rev. J. H. Bell and Dr. C. C. Miles; Treasurer—G. C. Adams; Secretary—G. H. Corwin.

—The Franklinville Ladies' Missionary Society has elected officers as follows: President—Mrs. W. H. Seely; Vice President—Mrs. Arminda Corwin; Secretary—Miss Angie M. Woodhull; Treasurer—Mrs. S. B. Fanning.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of Wading River has elected officers as follows: President—Mrs. Henry Major; Vice President—Mrs. James Rowland; Secretary—Mrs. Vincent Davis; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Woodhull.

—The following officers have been elected by the Eastern Union Telegraph Company: President—James H. Young; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Halsey Wiggins; Superintendent—Mrs. W. F. Hammond.

—Charles Homan of Riverhead is held in $100 bail in that village for the action of the Grand Jury upon a charge against him of having disturbed a Salvation Army meeting recently.

—The Sayville Young Men's Christian Association has elected new officers as follows: President—H. T. Rogers; Secretary—Dr. P. H. Kritchbaum; Treasurer—Robert Gordon.

—The Franklin Electric Illuminating Company of Sea Cliff has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $35,000.

—The Bayport Fire Department has purchased a new hook and ladder truck.

Yonkers.

—The Volunteer Life Saving Corps is engaged overhauling the boats that have been laid up all Winter, and will put its float in the water in a few days. There are eight crews in this city, under Capt. William Blakemore, and the district is along the Hudson River, from Hastings on the north to Mount St. Vincent on the south.

—The Rev. F. M. Davenport of the First Methodist Episcopal Church has gone to Fall River, Mass., to deliver the annual address of the Epworth League anniversary of the New-England Southern Methodist Episcopal Conference.

—A parish tea was given last evening by the members of the Unitarian Church in the Woman's Institute. The hostesses were Mrs. Benoni Irwin, Mrs. Benjamin Silliman, Mrs. Howard C. Thorne, Miss Wilson, and Miss Gookin.

—Motorman Samuel Straut of the trolley car which struck and killed the boy Chester Muller on Monday noon has been released in $1,000 bail to await the result of the inquest this afternoon.

—Pupils of the Yonkers High School will give a cantata entitled "The Rose Maiden" in Music Hall to-morrow evening. They have been rehearsing it for some weeks.

—Mrs. J. Paul and E. A. Clark of Dedham, Mass., are the guests of Henry A. Bates, in North Broadway.

—Charles J. Zubrod of New-York has obtained a permit to erect a frame dwelling in Codington Street.

—Thomas Lee is about to erect a frame dwelling at 96 Ash Street, three stories, size 22 feet by 41 feet.

—George B. Skinner has gone to Boston and New-Haven on a business and pleasure trip.

—An entertainment was given last evening in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church.

—Thomas Ewing, Jr., has gone to Washington, D. C., on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois have returned from a visit at Peekskill.

—John Forest, John H. Schlobohm, and August Nitsch left Yonkers yesterday to attend the institution of a new lodge of the Harrgari in Buffalo.

Westchester County.

—City Clerk Pease of Mount Vernon, who is under suspension from duty, pending the investigation of his accounts, asked the Common Council on Monday evening to postpone his hearing before that body one week. The request was granted. It was found that the bond filed at the time of Mr. Pease's appointemnt expired at the time of his reappointment by Mayor Lewis. The city, it is said, is therefore without security.

—Mrs. Aaron Carpenter of King Street, Port Chester, was thrown from a road wagon on Monday evening and badly bruised. A team of heavy draught horses, belonging to ex-Congressman William Ryan, ran away and crashed into the wagon in which Mrs. Carpenter was riding. The runaway team demolished a coach and two wagons.

—The Common Council of Mount Vernon on Monday night adopted the bill prepared by Joseph S. Wood, which provides for the appointment by the Mayor of five Commissioners, one from each ward, to take measures to purchase a water supply by the city. The Council recommended the passage of the bill by the State Legislature.

—The deadlock still continues in the North Tarrytown Board of Trustees. A week ago they took eighty-two ballots for a clerk, without result; last Monday night they took twenty more, of which Morgan Purdy received three and the other three were scattering. They then postponed further balloting until next Monday.

—The shad fishermen are busy setting their poles and nets in the Hudson to capture the "first shad of the season."

New-Rochelle.

—A delegation from the local chapters of the Epworth League attended the annual rally of the league yesterday at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, New-Haven, Conn. The Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, this village, presided at the rally.

—Funeral services were held yesterday at Trinity Church for Henry C. Seward, who died Saturday at Budd's Lake, N. J. Mr. Seward was related to the Allaires on his mother's side. The burial was in the Allaire plot in this village.

—The Salem Baptist Church Parsonage, in Locust Avenue will be completed July 1. There will be a large, comfortable study on the third floor for the pastor. The house will contain twelve rooms, and will have all modern improvements.

—Great interest is felt in the coming monthly meeting of the Board of Village Trustees, when, it is said, the Board will exercise its appointive powers under the new law amending the village charter.

—John Keeper, when dredging for clams off Pea Island a few days ago, hauled up a piece of wood in which two small cannon balls were imbedded.

—The letter carriers of the village will have an entertainment and dance at the Casino Monday evening.

Jersey City.

—A number of persons have been found who were swindled by William J. Hazzard and William J. Monk. Thomas Nolan of 1,013 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, is one of the victims. The Suffolk County National Bank of Riverhead, N. Y., was also swindled by a fraudulent check. E. M. Henderson, cashier of the Broadway Bank, Brooklyn, says that the men swindled his bank also. They will be arraigned to-day.

—Mrs. Catherine M. Wood, wife of William H. Wood, died at her home, 224 Eighth Street, Monday evening. Mrs. Wood was fifty-four years old. She was prominent in church and society. She was one of the managers of the Children's Home in Glenwood Avenue and one of the founders of the Woman's Club of Jersey City.

—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, at the annual meeting held Monday night, voted almost unanimously in favor of individual communion cups. The style of cups was left to the choice of the Elders. The will select a plain, inexpensive cup.

—Abraham and Samuel Ritchie, two Kingsland boys, who recently waylaid two boys in Jersey City, were yesterday convicted in the Court of Special Sessions. Judge Hudspeth sentenced them to the penitentiary for three months each.

—Joseph D. Bedle, who was appointed District Court Judge to succeed the late John A. Grath, sat for the first time yesterday. He will preside in the Second District Court on the Heights.

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A SYMPOSIUM FOR GOV. MORTON.

Mr. Platt and His Fellow-Delegates Urge the Governor's Nomination.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and Edward Lauterbach, the New-York delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, and C. W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, have contributed articles to the April number of The North American Review, which will be published to-day, on Gov. Morton's claims for the nomination to the Presidency.

Mr. Platt says it is not safe for Republicans to assume that they are going to have a walk-over at the next Presidential election. Speaking of one objecton raised against Gov. Morton, he calls attention to the fact that the great statesmen of Europe are mostly old men. He is confident that Gov. Morton will be nominated at St. Louis.

Mr. Depew says that all classes of citizens would feel assured of the prosperity of the country if Gov. Morton were President.

Mr. Miller says the Governor's election as President would restore the country's credit everywhere.

Mr. Lauterbach's chief point is that New-York should have the nomination.

Mr. Hackett says Gov. Morton "in every way answers the requirements of the hour," and calls attention to his contribution to the sufferers by the famine in Ireland.

Lay Judges Will Test the Law.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 31.—The law abolishing the office of Lay Judge in New-Jersey became operative yesterday. Lay Judges Albert Hoffman and John Kenny of the Hudson County Common Pleas presided for the last time yesterday. They have retained Allan L. McDermott and ex-Judge Stevens of Newark to contest the constitutionality of the law.

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Wednesday
April 1-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CITY OFFICIALS PROTEST

MAYOR AND OTHERS DENOUNCE THE AQUEDUCT RELIEF BILL.

Corporation Counsel Clark Sends to Albany a Memorial Embodying Their Condemnation—The Claim Has Been Rejected by the Courts—Contractors Demand $6,500,000 for Extra Work Made Necessary by Their Violation of Contracts.

The following memorial has, on behalf of the Mayor and other city officials, been presented by the Counsel to the Corporation to the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly, regarding the bill which provides for opening the question of payment for extra work done on the new aqueduct:

> There is now pending before the Assembly a bill entitled "An act to provide for the final settlement, determination, and payment of certain claims against the City of New-York."
>
> The object and purpose of this bill are to establish a commission to finally hear and determine all claims against the city which may be submitted, arising out of certain contracts for the construction of the new aqueduct, under the provisions of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.
>
> The undersigned respectfully and earnestly protest, in the name of the City of New-York, against the passage of this bill, or of any similar measure.
>
> The ostensible purpose of the bill is to facilitate and hasten the final adjustment and payment of large claims against the city, preferred by certain contractors for the new aqueduct.
>
> Its real purpose, as clearly disclosed by its provisions, is to afford to these contractors an opportunity to obtain payment of their outrageous and fraudulent claims, unhampered by the terms of the contracts into which they entered and of the statute authorizing those claims, and to deprive the City of New-York of the legal and equitable defenses upon which it relies, and has a moral and legal right to rely, to defeat said claims.
>
> The work in question was all done under written contract, carefully drawn and deliberately entered into, and for each contract there was active competition among those who sought to perform the work. The validity and binding force of these contracts have been expressly affirmed by the Court of Appeals, (O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 139, N. Y., 543.)
>
> The statute authorizing the work, and under which the contracts were made, provided that:
>
> "In no event shall the City of New-York be held in any action or proceeding brought or had under any contract so made, to any other or greater liability than that expressed therein, nor required to pay out or otherwise dispose of any sum of money for the doing of such work or the furnishing of such material greater than is stipulated in such contract, nor otherwise than in strict conformity to the terms thereof," (Chapter 490, Laws of 1883, Section 30.)
>
> The act now before your committee proposes to nullify and abrogate not only this provision of the statute above quoted, but also the express terms of the contracts.
>
> The Commissioners are directed to award to the several claimants, not the amount provided for by the several contracts, nor even the value, at contract prices of the work which they were lawfully required to perform, but "for such work, labor, and services rendered and materials furnished to said city such sum as shall be the fair, just, and reasonable value thereof over and above all payments made by said city therefor, and as said city fairly and justly ought to pay therefor." (Section 4.)
>
> In other words, the contractors are to be paid for all work done and all materials furnished, including as well the work done and materials furnished in correcting and replacing their own defective and fraudulent work, as in performing their contract according to its provisions, and for such work and materials they are to be paid not the prices agreed to in their contracts, but the "fair, just, and reasonable value thereof."
>
> A substantial part of the city's defense to these claims is that these contractors knowingly and willfully violated their contracts, and executed their work in a fraudulent, defective, and improper manner, and of this fact the evidence in the possession of the city is conclusive.
>
> This bill proposes to destroy and nullify that defense, for if the city must pay for all services rendered and all materials supplied it will not matter whether the work was done well or ill, fraudulently or honestly.
>
> These claims are now all in suit. They aggregate over $6,500,000.
>
> One action only has been tried, and that has resulted in favor of the city. The plaintiffs (the contractors) have never taken a single step toward bringing any other actions to trial, and their counsel have opposed and are now opposing every effort on the part of the city authorities to try and dispose of the other cases.
>
> The City of New-York is entitled to insist, and does insist, that these claims, like all others of a similar character, shall be tried and adjusted in the regular courts of the State, as established by the Constitution, and with all the safeguards and provisions against error that the experience of mankind and the history of jurisprudence have shown to be necessary to the ultimate triumph of justice.
>
> The claims of the contractors embrace in the main two large classes.
>
> First—They insist that, under the terms of their contracts, they are entitled to a much larger allowance for certain classes of work than has been made to them. This contention has been disposed of by the Court of Appeals.
>
> The second large class of claims is that which is impudently asserted for the cost of repairing the vast amount of defective work which was discovered along the whole line of the acqueduct. The existence of the bad work and its extent are not seriously disputed, but, with an audacity almost unparalleled, the contractors, by the bill now before you, propose that the city and not themselves should bear the cost of its repair.
>
> Any legal questions that may be involved should be decided by Judges, and not by laymen; questions of bad faith and fraud by a jury, and not by arbitrators.
>
> The City of New-York asks for no favor at your hands, but demands justice.
>
> The courts of this State are well equipped, and of recognized honesty and ability. Every poor suitor, be his claims large or small, just or unjust, must seek his remedy in them. Are you willing to say that the aqueduct contractors shall be relieved from all contractual obligations and afforded a special tribunal simply because their claims are large and their wealth great?
>
> W. L. STRONG,
> Mayor.
> FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
> Counsel to the Corporation.
> ASHBEL P. FITCH,
> Controller.
> JOHN JEROLOMAN,
> President of the Board of Aldermen.
> E. P. BARKER,
> President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.
> J. C. DUANE,
> President of the Aqueduct Commission.

Controller Fitch also wrote a letter to Assemblyman George C. Austin protesting against the bill.

The Controller said he did not wish to allow this opportunity to pass without expressing in the strongest possible terms his protest against the enactment of the measure. It proposes to revive and resettle a question which has already been settled and determined by the courts at great expense to the city.

It might result in the city being mulcted in an enormous sum of money, and it removes and annuls all those safeguards and restrictions which the Legislature has heretofore wisely enacted in the aqueduct law for the protection of the city against unlawful acts on the part of its agents and organized conspiracy on the part of its contractors.

TO HAVE A YEAR'S PROBATION.

Conditions Attending the Nomination of Capt. Reed to be Commodore.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Capt. Allen V. Reed, United States Navy, whose nomination as Commodore was sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, with a provisional statement, will be sent to sea as commander of a vessel of a size commensurate with his rank. It is to determine Capt. Reed's professional fitness for promotion that he will be given this assignment, in order to make it clear whether or not he is entitled to exercise the duties of a Commodore. At present he is Commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

The allegations against Capt. Reed did not affect his integrity, but were chiefly that he was careless in his attention to naval matters. With the confirmation of his nomination, Capt. Reed's name will be added to the list of Commodores, and a footnote will state that this is subject to examination. At the end of a year he will be called before the examining board, and if he fails to attain its favorable recommendation and the necessary approval of the President, he will be retired as a Captain. If the contrary should happen he will retain his place on the list of Commodores. During his year of probation Capt. Reed, while having the command and pay of a Captain, will be practically a Commodore in standing. Whether or not he succeeds in attaining that actual rank, Capt. Cook and the other officers affected by the President's action will not be disturbed, and will enjoy their promotion from this time on.

Some discussion took place among the higher officials of the Navy Department to-day as to the proper ship for Capt. Reed to command. As senior Captain in the Navy he is entitled to command the largest vessel afloat. This is the Indiana, at present under Capt. Robley D. Evans, who, of course, will not be disturbed. The new battleships Massachusetts and Oregon, sisters of the Indiana, will be ready for service in a month or two, and it is likely that Capt. Reed will secure one of these.

The President yesterday approved the recommendations of the naval examining board for the promotion of Lieuts. Thomas Snowden and Robert F. Lopez, Ensigns Chester M. Knepper, Clarence S. Williams, William G. Miller, and Joseph Strauss, Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles S. Williams, and Assistant Paymaster Walter L. Wilson.

The President has approved the recommendation of the naval examining board that Lieut. John O. Nicolson, United States Navy, be placed on the retired list on account of physical disability.

THE GROUNDING OF THE PARIS.

Divers Say She Is Uninjured—No Complaint Against the Pilot.

At the American Line yesterday it was said that the causes which led to the grounding of the Paris on the West Bank Sunday had been investigated by the company, and that the inquiry had exonerated Capt. Parson from all blame. Though no positive statement was made, it was intimated that a complaint would be lodged with the Pilot Commissioners against Pilot Gridley, who was in charge of the vessel at the time of the accident.

At the office of the Pilot Commissioners no complaint against Gridley had been filed yesterday. Gridley appeared before the Commissioners when the board met in its regular weekly session and told his version as to how the Paris had grounded.

According to his statement, the Paris, while feeling her way up the channel, had grounded on the West Bank at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. There was a fog at the time. The ship backed off at 6 P. M., the pilot says, and, the fog lifting fast then, the vessel was headed up the channel, going at slow speed. The fog shut in again, a vessel's bell was heard directly ahead, and in trying to avoid the craft, the Paris was again stranded. The second accident took place thirty minutes after the vessel had been got afloat.

No action was taken by the Commissioners in the case, and if no complaint is filed by the American Line within one week, the pilot will be sent to sea again.

Divers examined the bottom of the Paris yesterday, and reported that the vessel had received no injury. The agents said that the ship will sail at the scheduled hour to-day.

Thirteen Bids Were Made.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Bids were opened to-day at the Treasury for the brick, stone, and interior finish work of the New-York Appraiser's Warehouse above the second story. There were thirteen bids, that of James A. McGonigle of Leavenworth, Kan., being the lowest, at $434,500; C. Thomas & Sons of Washington, D. C., at $488,000, was the next lowest. It is possible that the McGonigle bid may be declared informal.

A Woman Lecturer Arrested.

Mrs. Ranke, a lecturer, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of having given a bogus check for $3.30 to Walter Banous, 36 Beach Street. She pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow. During the proceedings a policeman stepped forward and said the prisoner was his sister. He declared the charges were actuated by malice.

BABIES' HOSPITAL LIFE

MANY INTERESTING CASES AND EDUCATIONAL PLEASURES.

Mary Ellen, Born Deformed, Has Been Taught to Use Her Little Ill-Shaped Hands Between Surgical Operations—Her Pupil, Harry, Is Progressing—Kindergarten and Other Work Done by Young Women Volunteers for Charity's Sake.

Mary Ellen has learned to thread straws. Mary Ellen is just at present the bright particular star of the Babies' Hospital, at 659 Lexington Avenue. Mary Ellen is a little lady of four years, with a bright, rosy face. If visitors did not notice that her poor little hands are bandaged and hear that one little foot is in the same condition, it would seem that Miss Mary Ellen is masquerading in the ward with a host of sick babies. But she is not. Mary Ellen is a "case," and a most interesting one to the doctors. Something happened to the poor little fingers and to one leg before the baby was born, and now the surgeons are working to give the little girl a foot that she can walk on and fingers as near perfect as possible. She will need both, for she will have to take care of herself as soon as she is old enough. Poor little Mary Ellen has been to the operating room so many times that she knows what it means to go up stairs.

In the first place, she loses her dinner, which is not pleasant for any one. She was just about to have such a nice glass of milk the other day, when the nurse, catching the head nurse's eye, took it away.

"There," said Mary Ellen, recognizing the meaning of that action immediately, "I'm mad," and great big tears began to roll down her cheeks.

The babies in the hospital are about the happiest little children in New-York. They are most of them from the poorer parts of the city, and never in their lives before have they had such clean clothes, such good care, and food, or so many people to play with and pet them.

There is a board of women managers connected with most of the hospitals, particularly those for children, nowadays, and they see that there is nothing wanting to make the little sufferers happy.

The kindergarten training and the kindergarten methods are the latest additions to the hospital pleasures. In the Babies' Hospital, which has in connection with its work a training school for nursemaids, there is a kindergarten class once a week for these young women, and the babies get the benefit of it.

The kindergartner goes in the evening and after a long, hard day's work, the children's nurses settle down delightedly to play finger plays and sing baby songs.

The next day, with the babies in their arms, they sing the little songs again, and the babies sing, too—"Five little mice on the pantry floor, seeking for crumbs and something more," "Here a Ball for Baby," "Piggiewig and Piggiewee," and all sorts of songs that accompany very nice games when you know how to play them with your fingers.

The straws which Mary Ellen strings form part of the kindergarten work. A kind visitor took them in, and every morning since Mary Ellen has asked regularly as soon as she has wakened: "Can I string straws to-day?"

She always can except on those days when she has been up stairs and the poor little hands are bandaged.

Harry can string straws, too. Harry, from the right point of view, looks like a little monk with a tonsured head, only that the tonsured part is a little low down.

He has been ill for a long time, and on this big round spot on the back of his head the hair is worn entirely off. Harry is a sickly little fellow now, but if he can only live long enough to go into the country the nurse thinks he will recover. His papa had been taking care of him, while his mamma was out at work, for a long time before Harry was taken to the hospital. The papa died later, and it was thought that Harry had taken the consumption from him, but he is better now.

Mary Ellen was Harry's instructor in the art of stringing straws. He would not play with them at first. Mary Ellen is a young woman of too much decision of character to allow her pupil to neglect his education, and now Master Harry threads first a straw and then a disk, but never two disks of a color side by side.

Mary Ellen has a pretty pink dress that she is very proud of. She is not any more proud, however, than is Harold Augustus, across the ward. Harold Augustus is a small colored child, with thick kinky hair, which he wears tied with red ribbons in two little horns on each side of his head. When he has his ribbons on and a white dress, and a red jacket he is a very proud baby. He has a serious case of bronchitis, and may not wear his bright clothes much longer.

The babies enjoy their visitors very much, the nurse says, and there is nothing they like better for a present than a pretty, bright picture.

In the babies' and children's wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital they have regular kindergarten classes for the children in the middle of the wards on different mornings and afternoons. They have also a "Sunbeam Committee" in the babies' ward composed of young New-York girls, who make it their business to go and amuse the babies—some of them every day. They buy new toys when the old ones are worn out, and mend the old ones when they need mending, and support a bed, and do other practical work.

There used to be a sewing committee to make little dresses for the children, but that was given up recently.

"If people want to do a good work," said the head nurse of the babies' ward, "they can help us by making little gowns, bedding, &c., for our babies. We even need to have mending done—there are so many buttons and straps that come off in the mangle when the little clothes are washed."

The babies in all the hospitals attract a great deal of attention, and have innumerable friends. The most interesting baby picture can be seen at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, where one mother tends three wee babies at once. She holds one in each arm, a third lies on her lap, while she amuses herself by reading.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Arguments by New-Yorkers Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—H. D. McCord, C. C. Burke, S. S. Marples, J. B. McMahon, F. P. Furnald, F. H. Andrews, P. P. Williams, J. A. Sullivan, C. K. Bill, J. F. Steer, and R. A. Cheeseboro, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, to-day appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in support of the bill for locating the proposed new Custom House in New-York on what is known as the Bowling Green site.

Mr. Blackmar, attorney for the Exchange, made the principal argument. Referring to the statement made by the opponents of the bill that it was impossible to get a clear title to the Bowling Green site, he said it was wholly without foundation, for the ground had once been condemned by the Government, which settled the matter of title. Under the condemnation proceedings awards amounting to $2,101,000 were made for the property. No appropriation was available to pay this amount and the Attorney General, after waiting for Congress to act, went into court and had the matter dismissed. This was the reason that the site was not secured.

The present Custom House site could be sold for about $4,000,000, and the Bowling Green site would cost $2,101,000—the amount heretofore awarded. He thought the necessary building could be erected in two years.

Mr. Cheeseboro said that those favoring either site were actuated by selfish motives. The resolutions in favor of the present site were railroaded through the Chamber of Commerce. The steamship companies were behind the fight against Bowling Green.

Representative Quigg denied that he was interested in either site. What he and the people of New-York wanted was a Custom House. If the proposition of the Produce Exchange was accepted and the matter "lugged" through the courts, a Custom House would never be secured. Public sentiment was for the present site, and there was nothing behind the other plan but delay.

Collector Kilbreth said that no one could doubt that New-York was in need of a new Custom House. Speedy action was what was needed, and the question of a site was of secondary importance. The present building was erected sixty years ago, and was not fit for a Custom House. Its condition was alarming, and no one could say at what hour or day a disaster would take place. Several had been narrowly averted, and portions of the building were now propped up with wooden supports. Besides this, the building was very unhealthy. From a sentimental point of view, the Bowling Green site was all that could be desired. But a Custom House was built for business and not for sentimental purposes. The present site was near the banks, the Sub-Treasury, and the business section, and, in his opinion, was the proper place for a Custom House.

Mr. F. B. Thurber closed the hearing with a brief statement as to the business requirements, and in favor of the present site.

NEW-YORK EAST M. E. CONFERENCE

Preliminary Meeting of the Forty-fifth Session in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—A meeting preliminary to the forty-eighth annual session of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held to-day. Nearly all the delegates expected are present. They were at once disposed of by the Entertainment Committee, of which the Rev. Morris Prince of this city is Chairman. Among the delegates were the Right Rev. Divines: Stephen M. Merritt of Chicago, the presiding Bishop; the Rev. James Buckley, New-York; the Rev. W. W. Kelley, the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Brooklyn; the Rev. George Edward Reed, Dickinson, Penn.; the Rev. W. F. Oldham, Delaware, Ohio, and the Rev. A. B. Leonard, New-York.

The first event on to-day's programme was the examination of classes in conference studies. This took place in Trinity Church, where all the sessions of the conference will be held. The classes embraced the studies of the four years of conference work, and were conducted by committees, of which the following were Chairmen: W. T. Pray, Rye, N. Y.; Arthur H. Goodenough, New-Rochelle; A. D. Vail, New-York; W. E. Schofield, New-Haven, and S. E. Simonson, Brooklyn.

The seventh anniversary of the Epworth League, the young people's society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was observed this evening. Addresses were made by the Rev. F. W. Cronder of Rockville and the Rev. D. M. G. Downey of Stamford, Conn.

Telegraph Bureau Investigation.

Another step in the investigation of the methods of the Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department, which has been dragging along since last June, was taken yesterday. Commissioners La Grange and Ford made a personal inspection of the books of the bureau, and under the guidance of Superintendent Smith, made themselves familiar with the system of laying wires, establishing communications, and attending to the requests of those who need the services of the bureau.

Bids for Indian Supplies.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning to-day decided to open bids at Chicago, April 28, and New-York City, May 19, next, for Indian supplies for the next fiscal year. They will include beef, clothing, agricultural implements, and articles of all descriptions used in the Indian service. They will amount to about $2,000,000.

CITY'S SIGNS OF SPRING

FLOWERS AND EDIBLES THAT INDICATE ITS APPROACH.

Flower Gardens on the Sidewalks, Meats, Fish, Fruits, and Country Produce, Young Men and Maidens Clad in Light-Colored Costumes, and Countless Other Signs All Give Assurance that Winter Has Passed and Gone.

The Washington Market dealers' stout counters are already laden with Spring lamb, Spring chickens, Spring onions, Spring peas, Spring ducks, Spring geese—and Spring everything else. They think Spring is not near, but here. If any one does not believe that Spring is here, let him take a car at Central Park and ride down to the Battery. If he has any powers of observation at all, he will be convinced at the end of his journey that at least every one else thinks it is here.

The signs of Spring are here, there, and everywhere, from the Bock beer posters in the saloon windows and the sudden increase of hatless old men who play wheezy organs at the street corners to the hosts of nursery maids in Central Park and the resurrection of the awnings over the Broadway and Sixth Avenue stores.

A fat, red-faced man with a calf slung over his shoulders talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday in Washington Market about Spring meats.

"Spring lamb? Bless yer, yes. Why, it's been here since Christmas," and he laughed. "Spring pork, Spring beef, Spring mutton, and Spring veal, too, for that matter. It's a sure sign of Spring, though, when the women begin coming down and buying a piece of Spring lamb for their husbands' dinners. Feel these, now," opening a huge ice box in which a dozen carcasses hung in a row, "nice Spring lambs. All of 'em from Jersey, weighing from forty to sixty pounds, and worth from $6 to $10 each, according to weight, quality, and whether they're city or country dressed. Business in Spring meats is booming these days, I tell you," he added, with another laugh.

There are no vegetables in market yet that were grown in this neighborhood. The present stock all comes from the South—rhubarb, cauliflowers, radishes, cabbages, salad, spinach, green peas, onions, leeks, sprouts, asparagus, beans, and potatoes.

"And yet its an astonishing thing," declared a greengrocer yesterday. "It's astonishing, it is, how the people will come every year and want to buy vegetables before they are even planted in the ground. My son has a farm on Long Island, and sends me spinach, sprouts, and rhubarb raised in hotbeds, and Spring onions and cauliflowers, and such like, grown in a greenhouse, but he says they're only just now plowing the ground to set out the potatoes.

"Most of our stock is still coming from the South, though the Long Island hothouses and greenhouses do help us out a good bit. To hear my customers talk, though, you would think we were in the month of June, instead of the beginning of April."

The fish men know well enough that Spring is upon them. The shad are coming in fast from the South, and from the big lakes the pickerel are a good second. Black bass, striped bass, wall-eyed pike, and porgies may be seen piled up in slippery, sliddery heaps upon their counters, all of them Spring fish.

The florists know more about the approach of Spring than any one else, and the sidewalks opposite many flower stores yesterday were converted into fragrant and beautiful gardens. Mignonette, carnations, tulips, roses, narcissi, hyacinths, lilies of the valley in flower pots, and tall Easter lilies displayed their beauties in the warm sunshine and swayed gently in the breeze.

"Millions of bulbs are coming into town these days," said one florist, who wore a straw hat and a white waistcoat to attract custom. "Most of them come from Long Island—from Queens County and Floral Park. At present there are no outside flowers on the market. It's too early."

Spring chickens are here. That, at least, is sure.

"I brought 100 Spring chickens into town yesterday," said a farmer from New-Jersey, "and they were beauties, too—just five weeks old. Next week I'll have some Spring ducks and geese. I bought up a lot of pigeons, too, this week. Got 'em from a shoot, yer know. Yes; a shooting match. In Washington Market a box of six sells for $1. That's a sign of Spring, anyway."

In the parks of the city the signs of Spring are manifest. The grass is just beginning to push its tender, young shoots through the softening earth, and the crocuses, hyacinths, and narcissi will soon be seen above ground. In Union Square yesterday a large crowd watched the preliminary operations for planting the flowers about the fountain.

The large boxes are already in place, filled with rich, black earth, in which are the seeds of the Egyptian lotus plant. The dead leaves with which the fountain was filled during the Winter months were carted away yesterday, and a shout went up from several hundred spectators when, for the first time this year, a column of water shot aloft and fell in spray upon the surrounding flower beds.

Chu Fong Cautioned and Fined.

Chu Fong, the proprietor and manager of the Chinese Theatre, who was convicted two weeks ago of violating the Sunday law by giving immoral performances, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald, in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court, to pay a fine of $500. The Judge told Chu Fong that he and his countrymen must remember that they are now in New-York, and not in Peking.

NEW EMIGRANT AGREEMENT.

Made with Canadian Railroads and Steamships and Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Carlisle has approved a supplemental agreement entered into by the various Canadian railroad and steamship lines and Commissioner General Stump of the United States Immigration Bureau.

It provides that all immigrants destined to the United States provided for by the original agreement, who shall not have been listed on the manifest supplied to the United States Inspectors at the port of entry, and who, within thirty days from the date of their arrival at any one of the ports named in the agreement and the supplemental agreement, shall apply for admission into, or enter the United States, shall be considered as immigrants destined to the United States, within the meaning and intent of the agreement, and a per capita tax of $1 on all such immigrants shall be paid, and access to ship's manifest of passengers shall be afforded, or extracts therefrom furnished to the United States Inspectors whenever the same shall be requested, to verify the landing of any immigrants.

It is further agreed, that any uncertificated immigrant shall be returned to the port of landing or be transported to such place upon the line of travel of these transportation lines as said immigrant is willing to go most remote from the borders of the United States.

A DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.

To be Held Regarding the Bureau of American Republics.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Secretary of State has invited the diplomatic representatives in Washington of countries which are parties to the Bureau of the American Republics, to meet him in the Diplomatic Room of the State Department to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, for a consultation in regard to the continuation of the work of the bureau.

All the work originally mapped out for the bureau has been accomplished, and the necessity for arranging a new programme is said to be the basis for the meeting, but it is likely that the consultation will include the question of stimulating interest in the bureau among the Latin-American countries. Mexico and Argentina have expressed a desire to withdraw from the benefits of the Pan-American treaty, under which the bureau was organized, on the ground that they were not obtaining the anticipated benefits, and a desire to conciliate all differences and bring about a thorough understanding, is understood to have actuated Mr. Olney in calling the diplomats together.

Clinton Furbish of Illinois, the Director of the bureau, will be present at the meeting, and will explain the situation of the work and the need for a new programme.

M. F. H. De Haas's Will Admitted.

The will of M. F. H. De Haas, the marine artist who died recently, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mr. De Haas made the will before his first wife died, and in it made provision for her and their children. Mr. De Haas did not change the will after his marriage to Miss Alice Preble Tucker, and she made a protest. Surrogate Fitzgerald admitted the will, but the present Mrs. De Haas will obtain her dower.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister,
Anthony Hope,
Ian Maclaren,
Bret Harte,
J. M. Barrie,
Amelia E. Barr,
Grant Allen,
Mary E. Wilkins,
A. Conan Doyle,
Stanley J. Weyman,
Frank R. Stockton,
Beatrice Harraden,
Joel Chandler Harris,
Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

THE HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

"Nor King Nor Country,"

BY GILBERT PARKER,

author of "Pierre and His People," and other fascinating tales of Northwest trappers and Indians, will be continued until April 6.

April 2—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
3—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
4—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
6—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
7—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
8—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
9—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
10—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
11—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN EASILY

DYNAMITE USED NEAR BROOKLYN POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Office Robbed by Professional Burglars—$1,500 in Cash Carried Away—Carpet Torn from the Floor to Muffle the Sound of the Explosion—Elevator Doors Wired to Prevent Surprise.

A successful burglary was committed yesterday morning within 300 hundred feet of the Brooklyn Police Headquarters. A safe was blown open with dynamite, $1,500 in cash was taken, and the burglars escaped without detection. It was one of the boldest crimes committed in many years in Brooklyn.

The burglary was committed in the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square, opposite the Kings County Hall of Records, and the loser is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which occupies the entire third floor of the building. Samuel S. Voshell is the local Superintendent of the company. It has been his custom to keep all money collected on Monday in a small iron safe under the cashier's counter, and alongside a front window, and deposit it in his bank on Tuesday.

The collectors on Monday turned in $1,514.43, which Superintendent Voshell placed in a small leather hand bag, and put in the safe. Upon leaving the office, he carefully locked all the doors, but neglected to fasten a sliding transom which opens from another office upon the corridor.

The janitor, David Havron, and his family occupy rooms on the top floor of the building. Two watchdogs usually sleep in his room. He was awakened about 5 o'clock by a smothered sound, which seemed to shake the building. The dogs were also awakened, and they began to whine, but, as nothing else happened, Havron concluded that there was trouble on the trolley cars that run past the building, and went to sleep again.

Havron's assistant is Henry Holt, who lives at 430 Glenmore Avenue. Holt arrives at the building about 6 o'clock every morning. He sweeps out the rooms of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the first thing. As soon as he entered the office yesterday morning he saw that something had happened. The cashier's room was littered with checks and papers, and the door to the safe lay twisted and torn on the floor, wrapped in a piece of carpet. Beside it were some burglars' tools and a stick of dynamite.

Holt ran to the elevator shaft and found that the sliding doors were securely fastened with wire, and then he ran up stairs and notified Havron. Engineer Johnson, who was in the basement, took the news of the burglary coolly, but said he had heard no noise of any kind.

The police of the First Precinct were notified, and very soon Capt. O'Reilly went to the place. He took charge of the burglars' tools and the dynamite. He carried the tools to the police station, but the dynamite he threw in a sewer.

The officials at Police Headquarters exerted themselves yesterday to unravel the mystery surrounding the burglary. The tools that were left behind were new. The detectives hope to find the dealers who sold them, and thus get a clue to the thieves' identity.

It was the opinion of everybody in the Thomas Jefferson Building yesterday that the burglars gained access to the building late Monday afternoon and hid themselves in a vacant room. There they waited until it was deemed safe to attempt the burglary. They wired up the elevator gates in order to prevent any one from surprising them while at work. The carpet with which they muffled the safe they tore up from the floor. After taking what they wanted they descended the stairs to the first floor, passed through the large meeting hall, and out through a door which was fastened only with a snap lock into Red Hook Lane.

Capt. O'Reilly's action in throwing the dynamite in a sewer caused some surprise at Police Headquarters. Had the dynamite exploded in its downward flight, the consequences to Capt. O'Reilly and others might have been serious.

Capt. O'Reilly's behavior at the police station in Adams Street was strange. He ordered all newspaper reporters out of the building, and refused to give any information.

It was only a few weeks ago that Capt. O'Reilly issued a warning to persons residing and doing business in his precinct that bands of burglars were abroad in the city, and advised them not to leave their offices or homes a moment without some one in charge.

Royal Arcanum Anniversary.

An entertainment and reception in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of Knickerbocker Council, No. 572, Royal Arcanum, will take place in Central Opera House Hall, in East Sixty-seventh Street, next Monday night. A varied and interesting programme has been arranged, and it is expected that some of the Royal Arcanum celebrities will be present.

Henry J. Jordan Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Henry J. Jordan for practicing medicine illegally at 21 West Nineteenth Street, and also for personating a physician of the same name who is now dead. It is alleged that in some way he secured the diploma of the dead physician given by a Philadelphia medical college, and altered the date from 1867 to 1879. He gave bail in $1,500.

NOR KING NOR COUNTRY.
BY
GILBERT PARKER
AUTHOR OF
"PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE".

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SYNOPSIS.

John Enderby, a squire of Lincolnshire, is offered a knighthood by King Charles the First, while the latter is in Boston on business. Enderby refuses the honor, on the ground that he cannot afford to pay the fee contingent to its acceptance. The King is very angry, as the fee is the main thing involved, and is encouraged in his displeasure by Lord Rippingdale, an old enemy of Enderby's. Enderby persists in his refusal, and the King thereupon confiscates his estate. On the way home Enderby is warned by a stilt walker of the fens to keep away from the King that night.

PART II.

Suddenly the man's words began to repeat themselves in Enderby's head: "To-night the King sleeps at Sutterby on the Wolds. 'Tis well for thee tha doost not bide wi' his Majesty." Presently a dozen vague ideas began to take form. The man had come to warn him not to join the King at Sutterby. There was some plot against Charles! These stilt walkers were tools in the hands of the King's foes, who were growing more powerful every day. He would sleep to-night, not at Spilsby, but at Sutterby! He was a loyal subject; no harm that he could prevent should come to the King.

Before you come to Sutterby on the Wolds, as you travel north to the fen land, there is a comb through which the highway passes, and a stream which has on one side many rocks and boulders and on the other a sort of hedge of trees and shrubs. It was here that the enemies of the King, that is, some stilt walkers, with two dishonorable gentlemen who had suffered from the King's oppressions, placed themselves to waylay his Majesty. Lord Rippingdale had published it abroad that the King's route was toward Horncastle, but at Stickney by the fens the royal party separated, most of the company passing on to Horncastle, while Charles, Lord Rippingdale, and two other cavaliers proceeded on a secret visit to a gentleman at Louth.

It was dark when the King and his company came to the comb. Lord Rippingdale suggested to his Majesty that one of the gentlemen should ride ahead to guard against surprise or ambush, but the King laughed, and said that his shire of Lincoln bred no brigands, and he rode on. He was in the coach with a gentleman beside him, and Lord Rippingdale rode upon the right. Almost as the hoofs of the leaders plunged into the stream there came the whinny of a horse from among the boulders. Alarmed, the coachman whipped up his team, and Lord Rippingdale clapped his hand upon his sword.

Even as he did it two men sprang out from among the rocks, seized the horses' heads, and a dozen others swarmed round, all masked and armed, and called upon the King's party to surrender, and to deliver up their valuables. One ruffian made to seize the bridle of Lord Rippingdale's horse, but my lord's sword came down and severed the fellow's hand at the wrist.

"Villain!" he shouted; "do you know whom you attack?"

For answer shots rang out, and as the King's gentlemen gathered close to the coach to defend him, the King himself opened the door and stepped out. As he did so a stilt struck him on the head. Its owner had aimed it at Lord Rippingdale; but as my lord's horse plunged it missed him, and struck the King fair upon the crown of the head. He swayed, groaned, and fell back into the open door of the coach. Lord Rippingdale was at once beside him, sword drawn, and fighting gallantly.

"Scoundrels!" he cried; "will you kill your King?"

"We will have the money which the King carries," cried one of his assailants. "The price of three knighthoods and the taxes of two shires we will have!"

One of the King's gentlemen had fallen, and another was wounded. Lord Rippingdale was hard pressed, but in what seemed the last extremity of the King and his party there came a shout from the other side of the stream:

"God save the King! For the King! For the King!"

A dozen horsemen splashed their way across the stream, and, with swords and pistols, drove through the King's assailants and surrounded his coach. The ruffians made an attempt to rally and resist the onset, but presently broke and ran, pursued by a half dozen of his Majesty's defenders. Five of the assailants were killed and several were wounded.

As Lord Rippingdale turned to Charles to raise him, the coach door was opened upon the other side, a light was thrust in, and over the unconscious body of the King my lord recognized John Enderby.

"His Majesty—" began John Enderby.

"His Majesty is better," replied Lord Rippingdale, as the King's eyes half opened. "You lead these gentlemen? This should bring you a barony, Sir John," my lord added, half graciously, half satirically—for the honest truth of this man's nature vexed him. "The King will thank you."

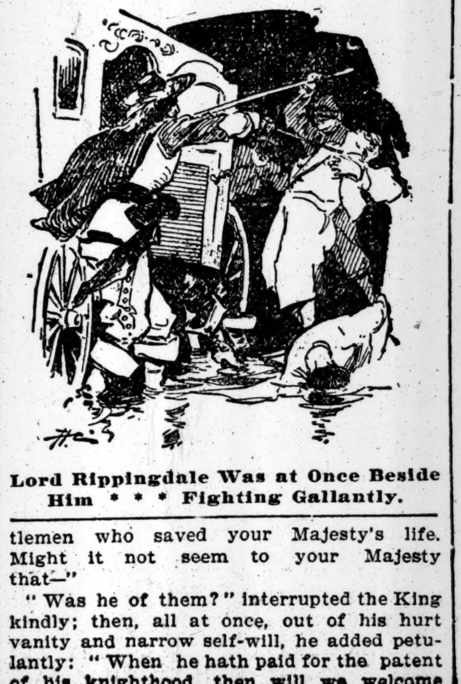
"John Enderby wants no reward for being a loyal subject, my lord," answered Enderby.

Then with another glance at the King, in which he knew that his Majesty was recovered, he took off his hat, bowed, and, mounting his horse, rode away without a word.

At Sutterby the gentlemen received gracious thanks of the King, who had been here delivered from the first act of violence made against him in his reign.

Of the part which Enderby had played Lord Rippingdale said no more to the King than this:

"Sir John Enderby was one of these gentlemen who saved your Majesty's life. Might it not seem to your Majesty that—"



Lord Rippingdale Was at Once Beside Him * * * Fighting Gallantly.

"Was he of them?" interrupted the King kindly; then, all at once, out of his hurt vanity and narrow self-will, he added petulantly: "When he hath paid for the patent of his knighthood, then will we welcome him to us, and make him Baron of Enderby."

Next day when Enderby entered the great iron gates of the grounds of Enderby House the bell was ringing for noon. The house was long and low, with a fine tower in the centre, and two wings ran back, forming the courtyard, which would have been entirely inclosed had the stables moved up to complete the square.

When Enderby came out into the broad sweep of grass and lawn, flanked on either side by commendable trees, the sun shining brightly, the rooks flying overhead, and the smell of ripe Summer in the air, he drew up his horse and sat looking before him.

"To lose it! To lose it!" he said, and a frown gathered upon his forehead.

Even as he looked, the figure of a girl appeared in the great doorway. Catching sight of the horseman, she clapped her hands and waved them delightedly.

Enderby's face cleared, as the sun breaks through a mass of clouds and lightens all the landscape. The slumbrous eyes glowed, the square head came up. In five minutes he had dismounted at the great stone steps and was clasping his daughter in his arms.

"Felicity, my dear daughter!" he said, tenderly and gravely.

She threw back her head with a gayety which bespoke the bubbling laughter in her heart, and said:

"Booh! to thy solemn voice. Oh, thou great bear, dost thou love me with tears in thine eyes?"

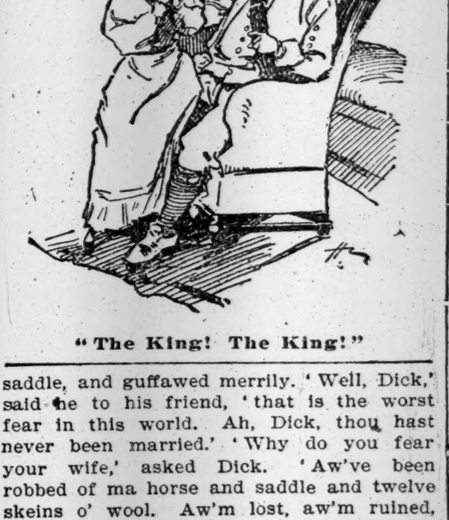
She took his hand and drew him inside the house, where, laying aside his hat and gloves and sword, they passed into the great library.

"Come, now, tell me all of the places thou hast been to," she said, perching herself on his armchair.

He told her, and she counted them off one by one upon her fingers.

"That is ninety miles of travel thou hast had. What is the most pleasing thing thou hast seen?"

"It was in Stickford by the fen," he answered, after a perplexed pause. "There was an old man upon the roadside with his head bowed in his hands. Some lads were making sport of him, for he seemed so woebegone and old. Two cavaliers of the King came by. One of them stopped and drove the lads away, then going to the old man, he said: 'Friend, what is thy trouble?' The old man raised his melancholy face and answered: 'Aw'm afeared, Sir.' 'What fear you?' inquired the young gentleman. 'I fear ma wife, Sir,' replied the old man. At that the other cavalier sat back in his saddle, and guffawed merrily. 'Well, Dick,' said he to his friend, 'that is the worst fear in this world. Ah, Dick, thou hast never been married.' 'Why do you fear your wife,' asked Dick. 'Aw've been robbed of ma horse and saddle and twelve skeins o' wool. Aw'm lost, aw'm ruined, and shall raise ma head nevermore. To ma wife aw shall ne'er return.' 'Tut, tut, man," said Dick, 'get back to your wife. You are master of your own house, you rule to roast. What is a wife? A wife's a woman. You are a man. You are bigger and stronger, your bones are harder. Get home and wear a furious face and batter in the door and say: "What, ho, thou hussy!" Why, man, fear you the wife of your bosom?' The old man raised his head and said: 'Tha doost not know ma wife or tha wouldst not speak like that.' At that Dick laughed and said: 'Fellow, I do pity thee'; and taking the old man by the shoulders, he lifted him on his own horse and took him to the village fair, and there bought him twelve skeins of wool and sent him on his way rejoicing, with a horse worth twenty times his own."



"The King! The King!"

With her chin in her hands, the girl had listened intently to the story. When it was finished she said:

"What didst thou say was the gentleman's name?"

"His friend called him Dick. He is a poor knight, one Sir Richard Mowbray of Leicester, called at Court and elsewhere Happy Dick Mowbray, for they do say a happier and braver heart never wore the King's uniform."

"Indeed, I should like to know that Sir Richard Mowbray. And, tell me now, who is the greatest person thou hast seen in thy absence?"

"I saw the King—at Boston town."

"The King! The King!" Her eyes lightened, her hands clapped merrily. "What did he say to thee? Now, now, there is that dark light in thine eyes again. I will not have it so!" With her thumbs she daintily drew down the eyelids and opened them again. "There, that's better. Now, what did the King say to thee?"

"He said to me that I should be Sir John Enderby of Enderby."

"A knight! A knight! He made thee a knight?" she asked gayly. She slipped from his knee and courtesied before him; then, seeing the heaviness of his look, she added: "Booh! Sir John Enderby, why dost thou look so grave? Is knighthood so big a burden thou dost groan under it?"

"Come here, my lass," he said, gently. "Thou art young, but day by day thy wisdom grows, and I can trust thee. It is better thou shouldst know from my own lips the peril this knighthood brings, than that trouble should suddenly fall and thou be unprepared."

Drawing her closely to him, he told her the story of his meeting with the King, of Lord Rippingdale, of the King's threat to levy upon his estates and to issue a writ of outlawry against him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CAREER.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. By S. H. Jeyes. 12mo. "Public Men of To-day" Series. With Frontispiece. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Jeyes, with reasonable fairness and impartiality, has traced Mr. Chamberlain's public career down to Jan. 18, 1896. The time is certainly opportune for presenting an extended sketch which enables the casual reader of political matters to form a tolerably clear idea of the man who is so eminently conspicuous before the leading nations to-day.

To those who have followed questions of international politics within the last three or four months, the events with which Mr. Jeyes has to deal in the last chapters of his book are familiar subjects. It is, indeed, unfortunate that the author should have been obliged to cut short his biographical sketch at a period when Mr. Chamberlain, as Secretary for the Colonies, is confronted by so many problems of international importance.

The fruits of Mr. Chamberlain's career previous to his life in Parliament are mature enough, perhaps, so that a just estimate of their value may be placed upon them. His successful career as a manufacturer, by which he amassed a fortune sufficient to enable him to retire at the age of thirty-eight years, and his administration of the affairs of the City of Birmingham, are pretty safe grounds on which to form an idea of his character and ability.

It is, of course, with Mr. Chamberlain's public career that Mr. Jeyes has to deal, and a few pages are made to suffice for stating facts relative to his life as a private individual. In dismissing that side of the subject, Mr. Jeyes says: "Politics apart, he is most admired in the very district where his business was carried on. Of course, he has enemies in his own neighborhood, but he has incurred their ill will or distrust either through the uncompromising nature of the opinions he has expressed or by his skill and energy in carrying his views into effect. The unscrupulousness which his adversaries attribute to him as a politician they no longer—whatever they once did—profess to discover in his private life."

The study of politics had been Mr. Chamberlain's favorite avocation while a business man, and when he left business he made politics his vocation and put into it all his energy and skill. He was elected Mayor of Birmingham three successive years, during which the city acquired its own gas and water works, and undertook other projects in the line of municipal Socialism that proved more or less successful. Mr. Chamberlain has always taken great pride in his work for the improvement of Birmingham, which was performed in the days when his opinions were held to be of the extreme Radical type. Mr. Jeyes says:

> Two things were equally clear about the Chamberlain régime, which was now established in the local government of Birmingham. The first is that the party which had got into power made no pretense of foregoing its advantages by making any compromise with its opponents. The second is that, while it used its majority for all it was worth, it administered the affairs of the municipality for objects it believed to be for the common good. It embarked on what may be called a policy of State Socialism on a small scale.

Not the least important feature of Mr. Jeyes's book is that it enables one to trace the gradual modification of the ideas which Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical, entertained when he entered the political field, and thereby, possibly, to form a juster estimate of the man. Mr. Jeyes's criticism is, on the whole, favorable to Mr. Chamberlain:

> If we look at Mr. Chamberlain's whole public career; if, for the time, we put aside criticism of the particular measures which he has advocated or opposed, and, if we disregard the personal motives which, justly or unjustly, have been attributed to him, we are forced to conclude that the one dominating object—the key to internal unity amid external diversities—is his desire to improve the daily lot of the poor, and to use legislation for the purpose of helping and protecting those who cannot help or protect themselves. We may believe, if we like, that some of his schemes would, in the end, do more harm than good; we may show, if we please, that opinions he has put forward at one time are logically inconsistent with those he is at present maintaining; we may say—if the charge is one to which any politician is more amenable than any other—that he has played for popular applause. All this being, for the sake of argument, admitted, it is nevertheless true that the one man in English politics who seems to be the incarnation of logic has based his career on sentiment.

Mr. Jeyes quotes appropriately, here and there, extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's speeches and explains the circumstances in which they were delivered. Americans feel interest in Mr. Chamberlain from the fact that his wife is an American. She was Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Mr. Chamberlain became engaged to her while he was in the United States representing Great Britain on the Fisheries Commission.

Mr. Jeyes terms the final chapter of his book, "Mr. Chamberlain, the Imperialist," and in it touches on Mr. Chamberlain's attitude in the Venezuelan, Transvaal, and other questions of the hour. The following sentences—the last of the chapter—are a little enigmatical: "Just now, it is true, there seems to be a dead set against England. We are isolated, it is said. We have been isolated before. But we have in our hands, to use when we please, the power of making such a bargain as no power or combination of powers could decline."

ROBERT BARR'S NEW STORY.

A WOMAN INTERVENES; OR, THE MISTRESS OF THE MINE. By Robert Barr. 16mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

In a commercial way, Mr. Barr has written a highly amusing romance. The methods of the professional promoter of schemes put up on the London or New-York Mining Exchange are cleverly described. There is an option on a valuable property in Canada, and the mining engineer, Kenyon, and his friend, the accountant, Wentworth, hold an option on the mine. Neither of the two is careful as to the secret of the mine, and Wentworth gives it away. There is a question of newspaper ethics which Mr. Barr propounds. The editor of a New-York paper wants the news about that mine, and sends a reporter to Ottawa, who steals the documents, but somehow is thwarted in the transmission of them. Then the editor sends for a brazen woman, whose sobriquet is "Dolly Dimple," whose duty it is to get the news, by hook or crook. Kenyon and Wentworth get on board the steamer Caloric, bound for England, and there, too, is Jennie Brewster, who is "Dolly Dimple." Jennie fascinates Wentworth, and gets from him, bit by bit, the story of the mine. On the Caloric is, however, Miss Longworth, and she likes Kenyon's straightforward and honest ways.

By one of those lucky incidents novel writers have at their command Miss Longworth is the daughter of Longworth of the City, who is a millionaire. The father is on board of the ship, and his daughter is his woman of business. Both of them know about the mica mine. They deem it a fair property, but hardly worthy of their attention. Still Kenyon interests Miss Edith, and he tells her that the mica is only a minor consideration in that Ottawa mine, for there is another substance found there, invaluable to manufacturers of porcelain. She sees into it at once. Then Dolly Dimple's plans are understood, and, as publicity would ruin the engineer's and the accountant's prospects, Edith manages by physical force to restrain Dolly Dimple from sending on the news by cable on the arrival of the steamer in England.

The conclusion of this story is just as it should be. Miss Longworth, though in opposition to her father's wishes, sends on the money just in time to secure the option, and in Ottawa Kenyon becomes the manager of the mine. Dolly Dimple, turning over a new leaf, rather regrets ever having been a news thief, and she makes Wentworth happy. Then there comes a time when old Longworth is caught in a panic. He must have £30,000 or he will be bankrupted. Then Miss Edith steps to the front and draws her check for a cool $150,000. It is the Ottawa mine that has made all the money, and John Kenyon gets his reward, the hand of the mistress of the mine.

To use a current Americanism, this romance is "all-fired smart" and interesting from opening to finish. For the go in it and its cheeriness, its nice humor and rollicking ways. "A Woman Intervenes" deserves to be a popular book.

THE STATE AS WE SEE IT.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE NATURE OF THE STATE. A Study in Political Philosophy. By Westel Woodbury Willoughby, Ph. D. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

The study of the development of the State, from its earliest form to that in which we have it to-day, makes necessary the traversing of such a vast amount of material, as a general thing, that it is with pleasurable surprise that one takes up such a book as this, and discovers that that which he would know has been epitomized and brought to hand in a form readily understood and agreeably stated.

Of the ancient and mediaeval States the average man now has a sufficiently full knowledge, while of the modern State, and its ever-changing powers and functions, due to new and amended constitutions and legislative acts, he knows but little, because, knowing the State to exist, he is satisfied, generally, with the condition in which he finds it from time to time, and fails to inquire whether it is permitted to exceed, or allowed to fulfill, its proper functions.

To this supineness among all but the active politicians — the office-holding or office-controlling class—is due the fact that the State is absorbing more and more power, and, by a process of centralization, is politically devastating the cities within its borders. To a great extent, this is due to the example set by the Federal Government after the late war, in its method of reconstructing the States then lately in rebellion. Centralizing of power then seemed to be necessary to many, and to-day, whenever a doubt arises as to how best to accomplish a certain thing that local controllers object to having done, relief is sought, not by an uprising at the polls in the individual locality, as it should be, but by the appointment of a State officer to do that for the doing of which the State was never created. It is by the dissemination of facts such as Prof. Willoughby has placed in his book, and their absorption by the public, that we may hope to see government by the State brought within its proper bounds.

But to return to the ancient or mediaeval type from which our modern State is descended. In comparing the chief characteristics of the State of former times with those of the State of to-day, Prof. Willoughby finds those which distinguish the modern State to be as follows:

> Church and State are divided. The State, while not immoral, is essentially non-moral. The representative principle is applied. Legal responsibility of those in power is demanded. The right of suffrage is widened, until in the most advanced countries of the world practical manhood suffrage exists. The right to hold office has been correspondingly broadened. The equality of all before the law is enforced. The limits of governmental action are clearly defined. The separation of legislative, executive, and judicial functions largely prevails. Constitutional restrictions prevent hasty and unwise changes in State life. Public and private rights are distinguished. Positive written law has largely supplanted unwritten law. Local self-government has been substituted for completely centralized control.

These distinctions embody all that has been fought for for thousands of years, and in their ideal form include all that the greatest advocate of freedom and personal liberty could demand from any form of government under which he might choose to live. That our rulers do not always permit us to enjoy all the liberties to which we are entitled does not in the least detract from the value of obligations that the State owes to us, but rather sets out in striking relief the failures that we, as citizens and voters, make from time to time by not performing the duties imposed upon us by the franchise of suffrage, as it is largely owing to such failures through neglect that improper men are allowed to assume office, curtail our liberties, and force us to suffer indignities until such time as they become unbearable and a political revolution is inaugurated and carried to a successful termination.

If works such as this of Prof. Willoughby were more generally appreciated and read, the obligations of the State to its citizens and those of the citizens to their State would be more clearly understood, and those without whom the State is as nothing would have less cause to complain, and laws would be administered more nearly in favor of all than they now are.

In relation to the increasing internationality of interests that attends advancing civilization, publicists see in the national State the most perfect type of political development thus far attained. The facts that we find mentioned here tend to render closer the relations between independent States, and to render less likely a future resort to arms in cases of disagreement. The possibilities that our author perceives in these he succinctly states as follows:

> The advancing enlightenment of the masses has been instrumental in creating the true feeling of nationality; that is to say, a demand for unity based upon some other ground than mere coercive political control, and the present century has seen the enormous influence that this principle has had in reforming the political map of Europe.
>
> At the same time, the point may be made that it is not too much to expect that this same spirit of enlightenment that has thus given rise to this demand for a redemarkation of political boundaries will, in turn, as civilization continues to advance, make this demand less imperative. And for this reason: While at first the enlightenment of the masses creates in them a consciousness of their own individuality and solidarity, and thus a national feeling, at the same time, as the culture of the people increases, their sympathies become more cosmopolitan, and their appreciation of the true unity of all humanity more real.
>
> Ethnic, lingual, and even political unity will thus exercise comparatively less and less influence as nations find themselves drawn into a higher and more intellectual union. At the same time, also, economic interests will tend more and more to cross national and political boundaries, and thus will unite with increasing closeness the material interests of different peoples.

DORA WARDSWORTH'S PORTUGAL JOURNAL.

JOURNAL OF A FEW MONTHS' RESIDENCE IN PORTUGAL AND GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH OF SPAIN. By Dora Wordsworth, (Mrs. Quillinan.) New edition. Edited, with memoir, by Edmund Lee. With portrait. London and New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1895. $2.

We are not a patient people, and to bring forward a new edition of a book of travels half a century old argues a good deal of confidence either in the intrinsic merit of the work or in the power of the writer's name to command indulgence. Probably the latter assumption was the controlling motive in this fresh edition of Dora Wordsworth Quillinan's journal. Many will doubtless buy it for love of the Wordsworth name, but only those will read it who have ample time and taste for literary loafing.

The narrative is one of purely personal experiences and impressions. Mrs. Quillinan was in Portugal in 1845-6, years of much political interest in the annals of that stormy country; but her pleasant, womanly eyes saw little beneath the surface of things, and the journal is innocent of a single significant passage, unless one may twist a lame and impotent significance from the Malaga incident, which is described merely from the point of view of the traveler who had to submit to the discomfort of sitting up all night in a coach. On the other hand, Wordsworth's daughter was as sensitive as might be expected to the charm of "sporting lambs," of primroses and violets, and all such "vernal seemings," as well as to the Murillo faces and picturesque costumes of the Portuguese women.

The memoir with which Mr. Lee has prefaced the journal is the most interesting portion of the book. It adds little new matter to what has already been published about the poet's daughter, but the facts of her life are brought together in a consecutive narrative, and one realizes how naturally the sweet, wild, and somewhat wayward child ripened into a woman of marked strength of character and attractiveness of disposition. Dying at the age of forty-three, she had had only half a dozen years of married life, owing mainly to her father's opposition, which had endured for nineteen years in spite of the fact of his warm friendship for Mr. Quillinan. Had Dora Wordsworth made herself less necessary, less the sunshine of her father's life, very possibly her path of love would have been a smoother one, but the strong old man was a selfish old man in this respect, and did not hesitate to inflict needless suffering.

The memoir is strewn with poems by Wordsworth of which Dora was the subject. If they are not among those that appeal most strongly to Wordsworth's public, they plainly indicate the place his daughter occupied in his thoughts from the day of her birth to the day of his own death, his final words being "Is that Dora?"

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Rev. John Watson, (Ian Maclaren,) the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Brush," will deliver the Yale lectures on preaching in September next.

—A new book by Kate Sanborn is in the press of the Appletons, its title, "My Literary Zoo." An account is given of the pets of famous persons, "from Homer to Bernhardt."

—Louis Becke, whose book on South Sea life is well remembered by many readers, has in press with the Lippincotts another volume called "The Ebbing of the Tide."

—Under the title "Recollections of Fenianism," John O'Leary, who was closely identified with the movement of 1865, will publish this Spring two volumes. He deals also with the struggle of 1848 and other Irish topics.

—Mr. Traill's biography of Sir John Franklin contains letters written by Lady Franklin during her travels in Egypt and the East. She met Benjamin Disraeli in Corfu and showed no mercy toward his excessive foppishness and bad manners.

—The late Lord Leighton, a short time before his death, assisted Cosmo Monkhouse in selecting the series of illustrations from Leighton's pictures which accompany Mr. Monkhouse's article on Leighton in the April number of Scribner.

—English reviewers have suggested both Herbert Spencer and James Bryce as the possible authors of the anonymous reply to Max Nordau, entitled "Regeneration."

—The Messrs. Putnam will publish this month R. W. Chambers's new story called "A King and a Few Dukes." A volume of short stories by Mr. Chambers will be issued by the same house later in the year.

—The first part of Beatrice Harriden's new story, "Hilda Strafford," the scene of which is laid in California, is printed in the April number of Blackwood's.

—Mr. Crockett has gone to Holland, in which country will be laid the scene of his next piece of fiction.

—Among the contents of the first volume of Victor Hugo's letters, to be published in June, are letters to his fiancée and to Sainte-Beuve.

—The current statement that Stephen Crane's first book, "Maggie; a Girl of the Streets," was refused by a publisher, is incorrect. Mr. Crane never offered it to a publisher, but printed it himself because he wanted to do so.

—The new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography," soon to be issued, extends the work from Pocock to Puckering. James Gairdner writes on Cardinal Pole, Leslie Stephen on Pope and Praed, Joseph Knight on Alexander Pope the actor, on his wives, Mrs. Elizabeth Pope and Mrs. Maria Pope, and on the actors George and William Powell; C. A. Harris on Sir John Pope-Hennessey, Prof. Jebb on Porson, Miss Elizabeth Lee on Jane Porter, the novelist; P. J. Hartog on Priestley, W. A. S. Hewins on Bonamy Price, Austin Dobson on Matthew Prior, Dr. Garnett on Barry Cornwall, Miss Clerke on R. A. Proctor, the astronomer; Cosmo Monkhouse on Samuel Prout, and Sidney Lee on George Psalmanazar.

—Among the features of the April number of The American Historical Review will be "The Battle of Bunker Hill," by Charles Francis Adams; "The Bohun Wills," a group of wills illustrating the life of a great family of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, translated and annotated by Melville M. Bigelow; "Recent Memoirs of the French Directory," by Prof. H. Morse Stephens; "Virginia and the Quebec Bill," by Justin Winsor; "The Case of Josiah Philips," by Prof. William P. Trent; "Light on the Underground Railroad," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, and "The First Six Weeks of McClellan's Peninsular Campaign," by James Ford Rhodes.

—Of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's new story, "A Singular Life," The London Christian World says: "The very heart of life, pure and true, passionate and strong, pulses in it, and to the heart of life no one can approach save with reverent footsteps."

—The April magazine number of The Outlook will have an article on Prescott in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the historian's birth, which occurred on May 4, 1796.

—Henry Holt & Co. are the publishers of Mr. A. S. Martin's volume, entitled "On Parody." Whether it was Hipponax, some 500 years B. C., who invented parody, we do not know, but he has the credit of it. Mr. Martin follows closely the history of parody, and shows how its character changed. If parody is a plant of parasitical growth, it must have something solid as the main trunk on which it lives. Great works are alone worthy of parody. Sometimes the facetiae of the Middle Ages were wanting in reverence, since the rites of the Church were presented in a ridiculous sense. Political parody always is in vogue. Mr. Martin's preface, or introduction, to the volume is excellent and replete with examples of former methods of parody. In the last half of the book are given the best known modern parodies. The book furnishes pleasant and instructive reading, and there is no bitterness in it. A man must have written something which made an impression, or nobody would have taken notice of it. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, even if there be some distortion in the copy.

—Henry Funck, a professor of Gernsbach, has published in The Frankfort Gazette a fragment of Lavater's "Journal," still in manuscript, relating incidents of a journey with Goethe from Frankfort to Ems in June, 1774. Goethe said to Lavater, "None has expressed himself on the subject of divinity in such terms as Spinoza's. His expressions come nearer to those of Jesus Christ than the expressions of any other writer. All the deists who came after Spinoza only pillaged him."

—William R. Jenkins publishes "Pêcheur d'Islande," by Pierre Loti, with explanatory notes by C. Fontaine that are interesting even to those for whom peculiarities of French style have no secrets; "La Frontière," by Jules Claretie, with similar notes and an introduction in English by Charles A. Eggert; a key to Paul Bercy's "Short Selections for Translating English into French," and Victor Hugo's "Quatrevingt-Treize," with a historical introduction and English notes by Benjamin Duryea Woodward, who has been singularly fortunate in finding English equivalents for French slang terms.

—The Société des Gens de Lettres has made with an advertising agent a contract by the terms of which French books are to contain several leaves of advertisements of all sorts. These will be bound in the back covers of every volume. The money earned from this contract by the société is to be applied to its authors' pension fund.

—The Deutsche Rundschau has published a number of letters written by Queen Louise of Prussia to her friend, Countess von Voss. They are charming letters, describing her childhood in Hanover, her beginnings at the Court of Prussia, her first years of happiness at Charlottenburg, at Potsdam, and in her "cherished Berlin," her amicable relations with the Czar Alexander, and all the joys, the anxieties, and the sufferings of her family. They are sweetly sincere letters, reminding one of "her voice so harmonious," as described by Philippe de Ségur.

—Baron C. de Vaux is writing a history of "L'Equitation Militaire," for which Prince Roland Bonaparte will make a preface, and Berne-Bellecour, Gervex, Madeleine Lemaire, and others illustrations in colors.

—Hokousai, the Japanese painter, wrote in the preface to his "One Hundred Views of the Fushi-Yama" as follows: "I had the mania to draw the form of objects when I was six years old. When I was fifty, I had published an infinity of drawings, but all that I have produced before the age of seventy is not worth considering. It was when I was seventy-three years old that I began to understand the real structure of nature, of animals, of herbs, of trees, of birds, of fishes, and insects. Consequently I shall have advanced much further at eighty; at ninety I shall begin to know the mystery of things; at one hundred I shall have attained a degree of marvelous achievement, and at one hundred and ten every point and every line in my work shall be lifelike. I ask of those who will live as long as I to watch and see if I keep my promise." Hokousai died at ninety.

—The people of Arras are to erect a statue to Adam de la Hale, known as the Hunchback of Arras, who created in the thirteenth century the drama in France. He was the author of celebrated plays, ornamented with music that he adapted to them. He went to Naples with Robert II., Count of Artois, and died in 1287.

—Edmondo de Amicis is writing a book on socialism. He defends the doctrine which he adopted "several years ago, with his entire conscience and with all his heart." His dream is to reform society quietly, slowly, by dint of mutual concessions. Amicis has been devoting himself for some time at Turin to educational questions. He has made a collection in one volume of speeches delivered by him at commencement exercises: they are jewels of familiar eloquence.

—Cosmopolis is to publish letters of Lazare Carnot, recently discovered.

—Léon Bélugou announces that he is to edit a work by Taine hitherto unknown, "Notes sur la France." Taine's widow is collating the various chapters of it. The critic's nephew, a Chevrillon, is writing a biography wherein are to be included the most valuable letters written by Taine.

—Maurice Talmeyr is writing a comedy in one act for the Comédie Française and an article on the philosophy of posters for The Revue des Deux Mondes.

—Bonnell, Silver & Co., who were formerly connected with the firm of Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., have opened a bookstore at 24 West Twenty-second Street, where they have an attractive line of stationery and Easter cards.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MISSING A ROMANCE. By Julius Chambers. 16mo. New-York: The Transatlantic Publishing Company. $1.

A FINANCIAL ATONEMENT. By B. B. West. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

REASONS FOR UNBELIEF. By Louis Viardot. 12mo. New-York: Peter Eckler.

BROTHER AND SISTER. A memoir, and the letters of Ernest and Henriette Renan. Translated by Lady Mary Loyd. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Statistical and historical annual of the States of the world for the year 1896. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. With the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick. Revised after official returns. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLVI. Pocock-Puckering. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

"FORT RENO; OR, PICTURESQUE CHEYENE AND ARAPAHOE ARMY LIFE. Before the opening of Oklahoma. By Mrs. D. B. Dyer. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

THE EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Ida M. Tarbell. Assisted by J. McCan Davis. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: S. S. McClure. $1.

THE BROOM-SQUIRE. By S. Baring-Gould. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

LA GRANDE BRETECHE AND OTHER STORIES. Translated by Clara Bell. With a preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. 8vo. Boston: Wright & Potter Company.

I MARRIED A WIFE. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

THE COURTSHIP OF MORRICE BUCKLER. A Romance. By A. E. W. Mason. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

SOCIAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES. Addresses to Ethical Societies. By Leslie Stephen. Two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

THE STORY OF NEW-SWEDEN AS TOLD AT THE QUARTER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SWEDISH COLONY IN THE WOODS OF MAINE JUNE, 1894. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

THE FRENCH LAW OF MARRIAGE, MARRIAGE CONTRACTS, AND DIVORCE, AND THE CONFLICT OF LAWS ARISING THEREFROM. Being a second edition of "Kelly's French Law of Marriage." Revised and enlarged by Oliver E. Bodington. 8vo. New-York: Baker, Voorhis & Co.

THE HEART OF A MYSTERY. A novel. By T. W. Speight. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

MOSBY'S RANGERS. A Record of the Operations of the Forty-third Battalion, Virginia Cavalry. By James J. Williamson. 8vo. New-York: Ralph B. Kenyon. $3.50.

THE FARMER AND THE LORD. By George H. Hepworth. 16mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

NYE AND RILEY'S WIT AND HUMOR, (Poems, Yarns.) By Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

BILL NYE'S SPARKS. By Edgar Wilson Nye. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE HOUSE-BOAT BOYS. By Harry Castlemon. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

SADLIER'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND CLERGY LIST. Quarterly for the year of Our Lord 1896. Sixty-fourth Annual Publication. New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. $1.25.

LORENZO DE' MEDICI AND FLORENCE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. By E. Armstrong. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE CHARACTER OF SOCRATES. THE PRESENT STATE OF ETHICAL PHILOSOPHY. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. With an introduction by Edward Everett Hale. 18mo. Boston and New-York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

MAGDA. A Play in Four Acts. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated from the German by Charles Edward Amoy Winslow. 18mo. Boston and New-York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

THE RULE OF THE TURK. A Revised and Enlarged Edition of the Armenian Crisis. By Frederick Davis Greene. Illustrated. Eighteenth thousand. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

EARTH'S ENIGMAS. A Volume of Stories. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 18mo. Boston and New-York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

STUDIES IN EDUCATION, SCIENCE, ART, HISTORY. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Werner School Book Company.

BOOK, VERSE, AND ANTHOLOGY OF POEMS OF BOOKS AND BOOKMEN. Edited by W. Roberts. 18mo. The Book Lover's Library. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.

THE GOLD FISH OF GRAN CHIMU. By Charles F. Lummis. Illustrated. 18mo. Boston and New-York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

STREET CAR RESOLUTIONS VETOED.

Mayor Strong Wants the Metropolitan Company to Remove Snow.

The Board of Aldermen recently adopted resolutions allowing the Metropolitan Traction Company to construct and operate certain extensions and connections in Broome Street, University Place, West Third, West Fourth, Dey, and Greenwich Streets, and West Broadway.

Mayor Strong yesterday returned the resolutions embodying the permission for the extensions and connections to the Board of Aldermen without his approval. His veto messages suggested that the resolution be amended so as to provide that the company shall remove the snow, from curb to curb, from the streets, in which the tracks are to be laid, and that the resolutions be further amended so the company cannot revoke or discontinue any free transfers now in existence.

The resolutions, when passed by the board, did not contain any restrictions as to transfers.

The vetoes were contained in three messages, and Alderman Hall moved as to each that the matter be referred back to the Railroad Committee.

On motion of Alderman Marshall, Alderman Hall's motion was each time laid upon the table by a vote of 21 to 6.

The veto messages then went over for a week under the rules. When they come up at next week's meeting, it is thought an attempt will be made to pass the resolutions over the Mayor's vetoes.

Alderman Parker, (Rep.,) Chairman of the Railroad Committee, said yesterday that he thought that would be the result.

"The Mayor and the public do not seem to understand the work done and the concessions obtained by the Railroad Committee in this matter," Mr. Parker said. "Some of the lines affected by these resolutions now operate under franchises that do not require them to clean the street, to pave or repave between their tracks, or to pay the city 3 and 5 per cent. of their receipts. We obtained all these concessions from the company, and thought that was better than to enforce an arbitrary transfer system. If the company accepts the proposed transfer regulation it can, on many lines, claim the exemptions of original franchises, and the city would be the loser. Some persons seem to think we have favored the company, and that we have been paid for it. That is absolutely false. We have done the best we could for the city, and no man has profited one penny."

OBJECT TO THE PROPOSED ARMORY.

Property Owners Protest Against the Use of the College Site.

The meeting of the Armory Board held in the Mayor's office yesterday was not the ordinary quiet affair that usually characterizes the sessions of that body. The purpose of the meeting was to select sites for armories for the Sixty-ninth Regiment and for the First Battery, National Guard.

The present site of the College of the City of New-York was decided upon by the Committee on Sites as the best place for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and a plot on the south side of Sixty-sixth Street, Columbus Avenue, and Central Park has been chosen for a home for the battery.

The battery site was approved, but when it came to the proposed Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory there was a vigorous protest from property owners on Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. They were headed by ex-Judge Ernest Hall, their counsel, who contended that the erection of an armory there would be a detriment to business, and would depreciate the value of real estate. He asked for a week in which to prepare objections.

Among those who objected were the Trustees of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church.

Commissioner Barker thought the objection of the church people absurd. There had never been a protest from the churches opposite the Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiment Armories.

The hearing on the Sixty-ninth Regiment site was adjourned to April 8.

IMPORT DUTIES IN URUGUAY.

Some Changes of Interest to Manufacturers of This Country.

Some important changes have been made in the import duties of Uruguay. These changes have just been officially announced, and are of interest to the manufacturers of this country who seek foreign markets for their goods. Hereafter the following articles are to pay duties as below, based on their official valuation:

	Per Cent.
Plows and parts thereof	5
Wire for fencing and vines, up to No. 14	5
Glass bottles	15
Unmounted boxes	15
Undressed hemp and jute	5
Dynamite	20
Empty flasks	15
Binding thread	5
Machinery for industrial establishments and parts thereof	5
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	5
Potash and potassic chlorate, for industries	5
Wicking	10
Posts, half-posts, and standards for fencing	10
Common and double soda	5

All vegetable oils imported shall pay a uniform and specific duty of 10 cents per kilogram of net weight.

Another enactment which will be felt by exporters of this country is that providing that until Jan. 1, 1898, all importers in Uruguay shall pay an additional extraordinary license of 2½ per cent. on their importations. By importer is understood any one who introduces merchandise or any class of articles into the country. This tax will be collected fortnightly by the Direction General of Direct Taxes, or by the department revenue officers, to whom the customs authorities shall furnish a statement of the articles imported and the respective importers.

Magistrate Rebukes Policeman.

Policeman Carey of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Spiro Hermes, a candy peddler. The policeman charged him with standing fifteen minutes without moving, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Monday. The prisoner denied the charge. "Officer," said Magistrate Crane, "my experience tells me that these poor peddlers run away at the sight of the policemen." The policeman said he had been compelled to take action by residents; otherwise he would get into trouble. The Magistrate, after rebuking Carey, discharged the prisoner, and declared that no such interference would be tolerated in future.

Points About the Coal Trade.

Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, has recently published "The Coal Trade" for 1896, a handy manual of facts and figures about the production and prices of coal in this country and abroad. A general review of the coal trade for 1895 is given, showing the United States to be second only to Great Britain as a producer of coal. The coal trade is taken up by States and the various shipping points are discussed.

A CAVALRY HORSE REMEMBERED

When He Saw His Old Friends He Kicked His New Master High.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., March 31.—George Goldsmith has not so high an opinion of Government horses now as he had a few days ago. The obstinacy of Government mules is proverbial, but that condemned horses should possess the same quality to any unusual degree never dawned upon the mind of Mr. Goldsmith.

Fresh from the Quartermaster's sale of antiquated animals, snatched from the jaws, as it were, of Bargain Hunter Rubenstein, Goldsmith took his purchase home from the West Point auction stables, and groomed him until there were no teeth left in the currycomb. He hitched the new horse yesterday to a light buckboard, invited a friend for a drive, and off they started. Goldsmith was delighted with his bargain. The horse cantered, trotted, galloped, did everything that a well-taught, well-behaved, and well-fed horse should do. The friend suggested that a spin up the new road toward West Point would be just the thing to show off the horse's best qualities. It was an unfortunate suggestion, as events proved.

The Episcopal Church had not been reached when a detachment of cadets on cavalry horses came thundering behind. An instant later, and, like a whirlwind, the squad had shot past. Goldsmith's horse at the first sound pricked up his ears. The gray uniforms and jingling sabres brought a rush of memories to his mind. He seized the bit between his teeth, and started off to fall in line with his former companions. Goldsmith might as well have tried to hold a tornado.

On swept the cavalcade, and on dashed the discarded war horse. Men shouted, women screamed, scraggy dogs scampered out of the way, while Goldsmith pluckily held on to the reins, and his friend roared. The flying squadron realized that something was going on in the rear, and an order to deploy was given. Part of the squad turned down the road that leads to the station, and it was after these the homesick animal, with Goldsmith still clinging affectionately to the reins, decided to go. The cadets galloped alongside and endeavored to seize the bridle.

Joy at being among his companions was too great for the discarded horse. He just lifted his heels and kicked buckboard, Goldsmith, and friend high in the air.

He gave the débris one look of disdain, and continued on a gallop. The cadets talked soothingly to him, and brought him back to the disgusted owner. The wagon was gathered together and carried home. The cadets patted the horse that had "tanbarked" a generation of officers, and Goldsmith took the animal home. A condemned horse (second hand) can be bought cheap at Highland Falls.

HAD PLATES FOR COUNTERFEITS.

Trial of Sidney Smith, Said to be an Accomplice of Brockway.

Sidney Smith, who is under arrest as a counterfeiter, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court. He was arrested on August 3, 1895, and plates for printing counterfeit one-hundred-dollar bills of the Bank of Montreal and a large quantity of fibre paper were found in his possession. He is an engraver, and is said to have been one of the most active men in the Brockway-Bradford counterfeiting schemes.

Thomas J. Gilleau of Ottawa, Canada, an expert engraver, testified that notes printed from the captured counterfeit plates would deceive most people.

Secret Service Agent Esquirel said he found a counterfeit plate and a genuine one-hundred-dollar bill in Smith's possession. He also said Smith frequently visited Dr. Bradford's house.

George R. Bogg, Chief of the local Secret Service Bureau, told of the raid upon the headquarters of the counterfeiters in Hoboken, N. J., last August, and of a conversation he had with William E. Wagner, which resulted in Smith's arrest. Wagner said Smith made the counterfeit plates for Dr. Bradford, and he identified the accused later.

The defense proposes to raise the point that Smith was transferred from New-Jersey to New-York without due authority.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

KILLED CHILDREN AND HERSELF.

Mrs. Deuse Was Jealous—Woman and Man Use Pistols and Razors.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Mrs. Olga Deuse killed her three children and herself, the eldest child eight years old, this morning by gas asphyxiation. She was jealous of her husband, who went out last night and did not return until 3 o'clock this morning, when he found the house full of gas. He went into a bedroom, where he found his wife and three children dead in bed.

GAITHERSBURG, Md., March 31.—Mrs. James Jackson made a desperate attempt to kill herself last evening. She fired six shots from a revolver and then cut her throat with a razor. She is still alive, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Five of the bullets were deflected or stopped by her corsets; the other bullet entered her left breast. Mrs. Jackson's act is thought to be the result of grief over the recent death of a grown daughter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—Leonard Thornton, twenty-two years old, was left at home by his sister last evening to care for the baby. A few moments after she left the house he shot himself and cut his throat, and a moment later rushed into the street. Friends called to him, but he ran up an alley, then back to the street, and entered the public room at the Illinois House, where he threw himself into a chair. He was taken to a hospital. He may recover.

STRANDING OF THE NEW-YORK.

Evidence All In and Decision Expected Soon from the Inspectors.

The taking of testimony by the Inspectors regarding the grounding of the American Line steamship New-York was concluded yesterday with the examination of George E. Beckwith, who was senior second officer of the vessel at the time of the accident.

He was questioned more particularly concerning the disputed point as to whether, as Pilot Bigley stated, Capt. Grant had refused or neglected to have the anchor made ready during the fog of Feb. 29, in which the New-York ran on the West Bank.

Officer Beckwith stated to Capt. Fairchild and W. H. Barret, the local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, that the anchor was not swung over the bow until the vessel had reached smooth water inside the bar. The anchor was, however, ready to let go fully half an hour before the vessel struck. Witness had not received orders from any one to let go the anchor.

The Steam Vessel Inspectors will render a decision in the case within a few days.

Citizens Complained of the Smoke.

The Health Board yesterday considered a complaint made by residents in the neighborhood of Fifty-eighth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues, against the New-York Steam Company, whose building is at that place. The citizens, whose names the board declined to make public, say that the smoke and cinders coming from the place make it unpleasant as well as unhealthy for them. Wallace C. Andrews, President of the company, said the company intended at once to remove their building to Fifty-eighth Street and the East River.

Funeral of Peter Walton Aims.

The funeral of Peter Walton Aimes, who died suddenly Monday night at the Harlem Club, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, will take place from his home, 9 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 1:30. No inquest was deemed necessary, as the physicians who had been summoned said that death had resulted from heart disease. Mr. Aimes amassed a fortune in the coal business and retired over twenty years ago.

Good Friday to be a Holiday.

The Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution offered by Alderman Marshall, directing that all public offices shall be closed on Good Friday.

BELL TELEPHONE'S ANNUAL REPORT

Great Strides Made in the Construction of Long-Distance Lines.

BOSTON, March 31.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Bell Telephone Company to-day, the Directors were re-elected and it was voted to increase the capital stock from $21,500,000 to $23,650,000. Treasurer Driver and Clerk Hubbard were re-elected.

The annual exhibit of the year ending Dec. 31 compared as follows with the previous year's: Gross earnings, $5,124,952, as against $4,848,244; net earnings, $3,213,759, against $3,123,785; regular dividends, $2,502,453, against $2,400,000; extra dividends, $630,000, against $609,000; total surplus, $2,151,011, against $2,151,011.

The total number of metallic stations Jan. 1 was 97,747, a gain of 40,067 for the year.

In the long-distance companies' system there are in operation 5,804 miles of pole line and cables, and 90,251 miles of wire, containing 149 offices, an increase during the year of 1,187 miles of pole line and cables, 14,695 miles of wire, and 14 offices. During the year the companies leasing instruments expended, for new construction, $6,463,000; addition to real estate, $465,000; for repair and reconstruction, $7,223,000, making a total of $14,151,000, applied to care and extension of telephone plant in the United States.

The principal cities and towns through most of the States east of the Mississippi are now connected by wire, and conversation can be held by telephone over distances of 1,500 miles, which is twice the length of line anywhere brought into use for this purpose outside of the United States. Within the last five years alone 130,000 miles of telephone wire has been placed under ground. The long-distance company had invested, up to Dec. 31, 1895, in line construction, franchises, equipment, and supplies, $11,435,055.

WILL NOT IMPROVE SING SING

PROPOSITION TO SPEND $150,000 TO REPAIR ROADS VOTED DOWN.

Exciting Time at Taxpayers' Meeting—Progressive Element Defeated by Those Fearing Increased Taxes.

SING SING, N. Y., March 31.—The taxpayers of this village had a public meeting last night, in Olive Opera House to discuss and then vote upon a proposition to bond the village for $150,000, to make permanent improvements on the present wretched roadways, which, although thousands of dollars have been expended on them annually for years, are deep in mud. The macadam that was put on the side-hill streets has all been washed down into the Hudson River.

Trustee E. T. James of the Board of Trustees presided, in the absence of the Village President. The discussion was continued until a late hour. The elderly speakers opposed the measure strongly, urging the great increase it would make in the taxes, and said the present roadways were very good—as good as to be found in any country village between here and Poughkeepsie.

The younger element as strongly supported the project, and said the streets of Sing Sing were a disgrace to a civilized community and kept people from settling here. Abram Hyatt said he sold to a wealthy New-Yorker a handsome farm just outside the corporation limits, and that important improvements upon it were begun at once. At the first rain the streets disclosed themselves as sloughs and mudholes, and the gentleman farmer got stuck up to the hubs in them. The next day he rushed into the agent's rooms, and told him to sell that farm for what he could get for it, as he would not stay another day in such a place.

The old and the young indulged in acrimonious personalities, to the delight of the galleries, where the non-taxpayers had been crowded. The young men called the old men "fossils" and "old fogies," and the old men called the young men "upstarts" and "carpet-baggers," because some of them had been taxpayers only a few years.

Resolutions were presented, stating it to be the sense of the meeting that the bonding should take place.

George Brandreth moved to amend that the whole matter be laid on the table. That was voted down. Then the aged Francis Larkin moved to amend that the whole matter be postponed until March 30, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. This raised a howl. The Chairman declared it out of order, as it changed the entire sense of the resolutions, and he would not put the amending to the meeting. This raised another uproar from the opposers of the bonding scheme, and so, amid the confusion, Mr. Brandreth took the reins of the meeting in his own hands, and put the question, which was also lost.

Then Varian Banks, a taxpayer, got up, and said he wanted to know how long this village was to be run by old fogyism and fossils, and concluded by asking Mr. Larkin what he had ever done to benefit the village. Another howl of derision greeted this.

Mr. Larkin looked with withering contempt upon his young interrogator, and replied that he laid out the Quimby Road, now Central Avenue; the Secor Road, the main road to the railroad station, and Ellis Place, the "Fifth Avenue" of the village; Emwilton Place, Lincoln Place, Agate Place, and Maurice Avenue. But he was stopped there by dozens of crys of "What did you do it for? Only to open up lots for sale, and you got rich out of it." And so the bandying of words continued, until the discussion was declared closed and a ballot ordered on the resolutions.

There were 196 ballots cast, of which 90 were for the resolutions and 106 against. The project was declared lost, and the disputants left the hall in disgust or in triumph, as their individual preferences happened to be.

The result of the meeting was a great disappointment to many taxpayers of the village, who so expressed themselves to-day, but many admitted they did not attend the meeting and help carry their desires through.

To Investigate Milk Supply.

The Health Board yesterday instructed Dr. C. S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, to find out where the milk comes from which every child taken with a contagious disease drinks. It is believed that much disease among children comes from this source, and the board is to do what it can to prevent it.

PARADE OF PARIS'S POSTERS.

Their colors—yellow, blue, green, corn, lilac, pansy, red, pink—explode in one's eyes. Even the gray is dazzling. They are feminine figures in draperies, smiling or ferocious, enchanting; warriors on horseback; tall figures in hieratic attitudes; a curly headed Joan of Arc, one of the four Aymon brothers of the old legend in his armor, naïve children and grave men. They extend to you their hands and promise to lead you into palaces where are played all the dreams and all the comedies. They immortalize Sarah Bernhardt, Loïe Fuller, Yvette Guilbert, Paulus, Grille d'Egout, and Valentin le Désossé. They distribute fame and gayety as if they cost nothing.

They are the four emblematic groups made by Chéret to represent Music, the Dance, Comedy, and Pantomime, in melodious, epileptic, intense, absorbing lines and colors. They are Willette's love-sick, lifesick Pierrots; Grasset's stained-glass window saints, Forain's cruelly ugly bourgeois, Boutet de Monvel's astonished boys and girls, Gerbault's dainty shoppers, Caran d'Ache's heroes made like maps, Steinten's crowds, Detaille's soldiers, Ibels's individuals blocked like Assyrian Kings.

Their art is as simple as the lines of a Greek bas-relief, and as impressive. Collectors of prints realized that there were prints everywhere—on letters in the form of postage stamps; on bottles in the form of labels; on advertising cards and handbills—before they realized that theatrical posters were prints which might rise to the dignity of artistic pictures. Iconophilists like Maindron suggested, lithographers like Chéret initiated, and the enthusiasm was immediately responsive. Posters made for the streets found a welcome in private museums. They are catalogued and their prices, like those of paintings, are quoted. The most distinguished among them have records of their successive owners. It is as difficult to collect them into one gallery as etchings by masters.

There are 367 of them in the shop almost opposite Delmonico's, which Meyer Brothers & Co. occupy, and there are not five in the entire number that artists may regard indifferently.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

HEARING BEFORE THE STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Two Formal Complaints Against Railways Disposed Of—The Union Railway Company Can Collect Two Fares in Westchester County—Decision Against the Lackawanna on the Mileage Book Question—Other Matters of Railway Interest.

Commissioners Beardsley, Chapin, and Rickard of the State Railroad Board met in the Chamber of Commerce Building, this city, yesterday to investigate a complaint that the Union Railway Company had charged an excessive fare on its Westchester line. H. P. Rose of 63 West Ninety-sixth Street was the complainant.

Mr. Rose explained to the Commissioners that the Union Railway gave a transfer from West Farms to William's Bridge, and he thought it no more than fair that the company should give a transfer through to Westchester village. "I own 500 lots in that district, and am interested in its development," said Mr. Rose.

William H. Page, who represented the Union Railway Company, claimed that the company had the right to charge two fares before the district was annexed to New-York, and, though it was annexed now, the annexation did not alter the right of the company to still charge two fares.

Chairman S. A. Beardsley of the commission said the case was similar to one that had already come before the board. "In that case," said he, "the board held that annexation could not alter the fares, and we make the same order in the present complaint." This was a victory for the Union Railway Company.

The board then investigated a complaint that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company had not complied with the law relating to the issuing of mileage books. The complaint stated that the company had not placed for sale at the principal stations along the route the mileage books, and that the patrons of the road were compelled to make application at the stations and forward the money to New-York, frequently having to wait four or five days before they received their books from the main office.

Chairman Beardsley said that the board was of the opinion that the complaint had been substantiated, and that the Lackawanna Company in causing persons to wait four days before supplying them with mileage books was not reasonably complying with the law. Secretary De Freest was directed by the board to lay the papers before the Attorney General, with the recommendation that mandamus proceedings against the Lackawanna people be instituted, if necessary.

Railway Bills in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Assembly Committee on Railroads will report favorably the six measures of Mr. Nixon's introduced from the committee named last year to investigate municipal ownership and operation of street surface railroads. They are: Compelling cars to be properly heated and lighted, compelling transfer system by surface railroads, authorizing the sale of railroad franchises to the highest bidder, compelling railroad companies to obtain the consent of the Railroad Commission as to its amount of capital stocks, compelling surface cars to stop before passing each at street crossings, compelling the use of fenders on surface railroad cars.

These bills will also be reported: Mr. Nixon's, prohibiting the future construction of railroad and street crossings at grade; Mr. O'Grady's, authorizing the Railroad Commission to appoint electrical expert; Mr. Husted's, providing for storing in warehouses of unclaimed property by railroad corporations; Mr. Brennan's, compelling railroads to lay tracks within a year after securing a franchise; Mr. Coughlin's, allowing the Board of Railroad Commissioners to modify rates of speed.

Boston's Proposed Union Station.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Committee on Railroads at the State House this morning reopened the hearing on the petition for an act to establish a southern union station in Boston. There was a large attendance of persons interested, including Vice President Kendrick of the Old Colony, Vice President E. D. Hayden of the Boston and Albany, Peter Clark, son of President Clark of the Consolidated Road; J. H. Benton, Jr., Mayor Quincy, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. S. Hamlin, Alexander S. Porter, and others.

Charles S. Hamlin spoke at some length, asking the committee to report in favor of a commission to investigate the entire matter and to report to the Legislature next year. He presented various reasons why the project should not be pushed through in a hurry.

Alleged Canadian Deal.

Information comes from Hamilton, Ontario, that an arrangement has been entered into between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Road by which the latter secures running rights over the Toronto Branch of the former. A contract to this effect, it is said, has been signed and only needs ratification by the Canadian Pacific Directors at the forthcoming meeting. The deal is to cover a period of thirty-five years, and the plan is for the Canadian Pacific to come over the Grand Trunk tracks to a point near Hamilton, and there branch off to a connection with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad. This will obviate the necessity for the construction of a Toronto branch of the latter road.

Pennsylvania's Pullman Contracts.

This is from The Pittsburg Post: "The Pennsylvania has probably obtained more concessions from the Pullman Company than any other great railway system. Not only has it taken the dining-car service out of Pullman's hands, but it recently assumed charge of the steam-heat system on all Pullman cars and placed the manipulation of all steam-heat paraphernalia under the supervision of its own conductors and brakemen.

A special bulletin issued by the General Superintendent shows that, according to a new arrangement, a certain number of first-class Pullman cars will be reserved for the Pennsylvania for which no mileage will be paid. The list gives the names of ninety-eight cars which will be run under the agreement.

Increase in Earnings.

Earnings of the Western roads are rapidly improving. Every road running west from Chicago reports better earnings for February than were made in January.

The net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and St. Paul systems for the month of February show flattering increases. Net earnings of the Atchison for the month increased $228,434 over last year, and those of the St. Paul increased $144,108.

A Chicago View.

CHICAGO, March 31.—There is no indication of a cessation of manipulation in east-bound freight rates from Chicago. While shippers probably do not obtain cut rates direct, yet they manage to get the equivalent of cut rates, the railroads absorbing switching and transfer charges, clipping, mixing in, cleaning of grain in elevators where transfer is made, elevating, and other devices of this nature. This manipulation of rates stimulates shipments, and in consequence the east-bound shipments to seaboard points are much larger than they would otherwise be.

New Transcontinental Tariff.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—A special committee of transcontinental freight lines is in session at the Pfister Hotel for the purpose of organizing a transcontinental association and establishing a tariff schedule for through freight traffic. The meeting is an adjourned session, begun at New-York March 19, and will probably last eight or ten days. It is proposed to enforce higher rates across the continent. Officials say that since 1892 through freight business over the lines has been demoralized because in that year the Panama Road was opened out of the association. All the leading railroads between Chicago and the Pacific coast will be members of the new association. R. H. Countiss of Chicago is the Chairman and Mr. Chaffin the Secretary of the committee.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has unanimously confirmed Chancellor McGill's decision in favor of the mode of construction adopted by the National Docks Railway Company, in its efforts to run a tunnel under the tracks of the Pennsylvania Road at the Point of Rocks, Jersey City. While this is a defeat for the Pennsylvania Company, it does not decide the contempt case, which is still pending.

—On the 13th of this month will occur the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that being the date on which the act to incorporate the company was passed. During its fifty prosperous years the company has had but three Presidents, viz.: J. Edgar Thomson, Thomas A. Scott, and George B. Roberts.

—An act of Congress authorizing the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, became a law yesterday, without the President's signature.

—A. S. Ostrander, Superintendent of the Air Line of the Consolidated Railroad in Connecticut, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Fred C. Payne, Superintendent of the Danbury Division of the Consolidated Railroad.

—Receivers Cowen and Murray, General Manager Green, Chief Engineer Manning, and other officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will start to-day on a tour of inspection of the entire system.

—Charles E. Perkins, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, representing the bondholders of that road, has bought the Humeston and Shenandoah Railway in Iowa for $2,900,000.

—Officers of the New-York State Editorial Association have accepted the invitation of the Lehigh Valley to hold the annual meeting of the association at Mauch Chunk, Penn., in June.

—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is negotiating for the purchase of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore Railroad.

—Work on the Pennsylvania's new road to Ocean City will probably begin within a few days, in order that it may be opened for travel this season.

—Deposits of securities under the Northern Pacific reorganization plan have thus far been very heavy.

—E. A. Walton has been appointed private Secretary to General Manager Green of the Baltimore and Ohio.

—Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston, a member of the Atchison Directory, was in this city yesterday.

—The ticket brokers of Chicago have determined to organize for mutual protection and advantage.

—Stockholders of the Lake Shore Road will hold their annual election on May 6.

UNION OF HEBREW VETERANS.

Plan to Provide Special Memorial Services—Other Objects in View.

A permanent organization has just been formed by local Israelites who were soldiers in the Union Army. A call was recently issued, signed by Civil Justice Joseph H. Stiner of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 8, Isaac Eckstein of Post 233, Jastrow Alexander of Post 192, Jacob Jacobs of Post 128, State Senator Joseph Wolf of Post 44, Joseph Unger of Post 32, and Isador Isaacs of Post 557.

In answer to this call, about 140 Jewish Union veterans assembled, and organized, under the name of the Hebrew Union Veterans' Association. Justice Stiner was chosen Chairman and Isidore Isaacs Secretary. The Chairman explained that the primary object of the meeting was to arrange for the holding of memorial services on Decoration Day in honor to their comrades of the Jewish faith who had given up their lives for their country.

The project was heartily indorsed, and a committee was selected to arrange for such services, with ex-State Senator Joseph Wolf as Chairman.

Justice Stiner, in his opening remarks, said that the credit of the successful outcome of the project was due to Isaac Eckstein, a member of the Advisory Board on Military Drill of the Board of Education and an officer of the Court of General Sessions, he having first agitated the idea of a Hebrew celebration of Decoration Day.

According to the committee's arrangement of programme, services will be held Friday evening, May 29, the day before Decoration Day. President Lewis May of the Congregation of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, tendered the temple for the celebration, which was accepted. The Rev. Drs. Gottheil and Silverman will assist, as also will the cantor and choir of the temple. A patriotic address will be delivered by Gen. Daniel Butterfield.

With the Hebrew Union Veterans' Association there will be in attendance in uniform all of the Israelites of the Grand Army of the Republic from neighboring cities, and also those Jewish soldiers not enrolled in the Grand Army, these making about 1,000 army men. The Hebrew Union Veterans' Association will not participate in the Decoration Day parade as a body, but each member will march with his post.

The new society will provide for the burial of its members, and give assistance to the widows and orphans of such, and participate in a body and in uniform at funerals of members.

BROKE HIS LEG WHILE ESCAPING.

Makaskowsky's Trip as a Burglar Ends Disastrously for Him.

William Makaskowsky, who says he is a clerk at 185 Rivington Street, met with an unexpected end to his attempted burglary at 30 East Broadway yesterday morning. While trying to escape he fell and broke his leg.

Mrs. Nathan Horowitz, who lives on the third floor of the house, was awakened about 3 o'clock by some one rummaging about the room. She woke her husband. The robber, hearing the noise, ran from the room, and Horowitz followed.

Horowitz caught the thief in the hallway, but it took Makaskowsky only a few seconds to get away. He started to strike his captor, who fell over backward in trying to dodge the blow. The prisoner ran down to the second floor, where a window overlooks a story-and-a-half extension, to the top of which he let himself down.

The whole house had been aroused by Mrs. Horowitz's screams by this time, and all started to look for the burglar, who had planned to jump from the extension to the fence. In doing this, however, his foot slipped as he was trying to touch the fence, and he fell twenty feet to the ground. His left leg was broken.

A policeman who was called took charge of the prisoner and sent to Gouverneur Hospital for an ambulance. Makaskowsky was searched, and Horowitz's gold watch and chain and his silver cigarette case were found on him.

BIG CROWD ON ELLIS ISLAND.

More Immigrants Arrive and Many Are Detained Over Night.

Several ships landed their steerage passengers yesterday, and Ellis Island last night was again thronged with new arrivals, whose right to land will be determined after a more thorough investigation of their status as prospective citizens.

Twenty-five hundred immigrants were examined during the day, and were allowed to land. Four hundred, all of them Italians, were barred under the provisions of the alien contract labor law, and proscriptions of the pauper clause, and a number of others, whose cases have not been desided, spent the night in the detention pens.

The hordes that have recently been detained on the island have been so large as to make necessary an enlargement of the apartments known as the detention pens, and carpenters were at work yesterday making the required alterations.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Cutter Silk Manufacturing Company of West Bethlehem, Penn., has made an assignment to ex-Postmaster John Field of Philadelphia. The company is capitalized at $500,000, and issued bonds May 18, 1895, for $100,000. The company has had financial and legal troubles for some time. The minority stockholders petitioned the court last year for the appointment of a receiver.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Julius Moses, manufacturer of trousers, at 733 Broadway, under the style of J. Moses & Co., on two attachments, one for $1,963 in favor of Henry W. T. Mali, and one for $1,299 in favor of W. E. Iselin.

—Judgment for $15,543 was entered yesterday against Amos M. Lyon of the Amos M. Lyon Company, which deals in toys at 20 Park Place, in favor of the German Exchange Bank.

—Two executions have been received by the Sheriff against Charles Gross, dealer in meat, at Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, for $576 in favor of Henry Hohenstein.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $1,966 against the Equitable Cigar Manufacturing Company of 1,414 Avenue A in favor of John Hall.

—An execution for $1,044 was issued yesterday against Marvin & Co., safemakers, at 74 Duane Street, in favor of Margaret C. Ryan on a promissory note.

—Samuel and Solomon Yantis, stockmen, of Ridge Township, Ill., have failed, with liabilities of $40,000; assets, $45,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATE SPECULATIVE DEMAND AND PRICES STEADY.

Business Again Chiefly Local Scalping—Wheat at the Close Was Firm and Unchanged—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton Was Quiet and Higher—Coffee Lower and Very Quiet.

The breadstuffs markets were without activity and prices were generally unchanged at the close, although higher early in the day, with business confined mainly to the scalping interest. Provisions were offered at lower prices, but had little demand. Cotton was quiet and a trifle higher, but closed easy. Coffee was easier on the expected large crop.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	79 @	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator......	24¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed...........	37½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring...........	$3.00 @	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter...........	3.60 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands.........	7 15-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess............	9.00 @	9.75
Lard, Western, steam............	5.30 @	..
Beef, family................	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy...........	22 @	..
Sugar, granulated..............	5 3-16@	5 5-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7.............	13⅝@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new......	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake...............	10.62½@	10.75
Lead.................	3.10 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with trading only local; opening firm, and advancing ¼@⅜c with the West and on local covering, declining ¼@⅜c through foreign selling and local liquidation, and closing firm at unchanged prices; Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 740,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 1,496,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was in good export demand at steady prices. Sales, 194,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and 144,000 bushels ungraded Spring on private terms, and 10,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 3c over May, free on board, afloat, for Duluth....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 8c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 89,702 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 177,611 bushels; receipts, 5,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 68,572 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without special feature, closing steady at ⅛c decline; Bradstreet's reported an increase of 410,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was scarce and firm, with demand light. Sales, 8,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer yellow, 37⅛c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do, 38⅛c delivered; 2,000 bushels steamer, white, 37¼c elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, 37½c elevator....Receipts, 22,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 119,184 bushels.... Clearances hence, 15,229 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 46,488 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and ⅛c lower, with only a local scalping trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 965,000 bushels east of the Rockies. ....Spot were ¼c lower and very quiet....Sales, 33,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c; No. 3, 23½c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 23⅝c for 1,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 74,400 bushels; exports, 38,346 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	10,000	70⅝@71⅛	..
April	25,000	70 @70½	70
May	935,000	69 13-16@70⅜	70
June	15,000	69⅝@70	69⅝
July	560,000	69 5-16@69⅞	69½
September	....	..@..	69¾
December	15,000	71½@71⅞	71½
Total	1,560,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	60,000	35¾@..	35¾
May	35,000	35⅝@35½	35⅝
July	25,000	36⅝@36 7-16	36⅝
September	30,000	37½@37 9-16	37½
Total	150,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	15,000	24 @24⅛	24⅛
No. 2 White—			
May	....	..@..	25⅛
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Demand chiefly for car lots and on jobbing account, with prices steady....Sales, 17,775 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,175 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clears, and 250 bbls fine at quotations; 3,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.95, 100 bbls supers at $1.70, 2,300 bbls Winter straights at $3.60@$3.65, 500 bbls patents at $3.85 @$3.95, and 450 bbls bakers' at $2.85, in sacks. ....Arrivals, 15,263 bbls and 12,620 sacks; exports, 7,300 bbls and 13,164 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 42,350 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.65@$2.95.

CORN PRODUCTS—Barely steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@ $2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The tone was perhaps a little steadier. There were one or two bids of 25½c for prime yellow, without prompting offerings to sell, and about 25¾c asked, while good off yellow had 25¼c bid and was held at 25½@ 25¾c. There was a report that a fair-sized lot was wanted for export, and, indeed, that it had been sold, but there was no confirmation of the statement. The steadier temper may have been owing to the belief that there was an unsatisfied immediate export demand, or from the fact that the receipts here, being small, did not permit material offerings outside of the hands of the principal holders, who are somewhat indifferent over the current market. Crude, in barrels, quoted at 21c....LINSEED OIL was at firm prices; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 31.—Oil opened highest, lowest, and closed 132. Standard's price, 129.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Made another decline and were again slow, by reason of continued full supplies of hogs at all Western packing points. Pork sold off 25@27½c and closed at the lowest; lard was down about 5 points, and bacon 7½ points. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 24,000 head.

LARD—The West was sold off 5 points and Continental slow, with March closing at 5c nominal. May was at 5.07½@5.12½c, closing at 5.05 @5.07½c; July at 5.20@5.25c, closing at 5.20@ 5.22½c. Here there was a slow and weak feeling, with cash at 5.30c bid; May option at 5.35. City steam was quiet; sales of 40 tcs at 4.90. Refined continued dull; Continent at 5.65c; South American at 6c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c.

PORK—Exporters were freer buyers here at a decline, taking about 700 bbls mess. The West declined 25@27½c, and closed easy with slow speculation, where March closed at $8.22½; May was at $8.32½@$8.60, closing at $8.32½; July at $8.52½@$8.77½, closing at $8.52½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.75@$9.50; family mess, $9.75@$10; short clear, $10.75@$11.75.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs were light, with prices down 7½ points, and closing easy, with at the West March closing at $4.52½ nominal; May was at $4.55@$4.65, closing at $4.57½; July at $4.65@$4.75, closing at $4.67½.

CUTMEATS—A steamer this week will take out about 180 bxs clear bellies, which cost chiefly 5c. The general trading was dull, with the market easy. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@ 9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BEEF—Was taken up slowly at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50 @$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was dull. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were about steady in price. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5½c, 120 lb at 5⅝c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 57,916 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; dull; 5@10c lower; $3.55@$4.15; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,479 head; dull; $3.25@$4.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 12,837 head; 5@10c lower; $3.40@$3.90. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; 5c lower; $3.50@$3.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,500 head; slow; $3.50@$3.80. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $3.80@ $4.05.

TALLOW—Buyers of city were scarce and were not inclined to pay over 3⅝c, with at 3⅝c a little export demand. But the melters continued asking 3 11-16c. For country made a dull market at 3¾c for prime, packages free.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a steady market at 4 9-16c, at which price 100,000 lb were taken. In lard stearine unimportant demand and 6c quoted nominal for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and easier on the expected large crop, with the close steady, at unchanged prices to 10 points decline. Karl Krische cables estimate of growing crop 4,250,000 bags, and for Santos at 4,750,000 to 5,000,000 bags, with quality good and expected early harvest. About 450,000 bags left over from present crop.... Havre and Hamburg were steady and unchanged to ¼c down....Spot Rio steady at 13⅝c for No. 7. Sales, 3,000 bags Central American and 600 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 12.50c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—April, 250 bags at 12.00c, and 1,250 bags at 12.85c; May, 250 bags at 12.50c, 250 bags at 12.45c, 500 bags at 12.50c, and 1,000 bags at 12.45c; June, 500 bags at 12c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.85c; December, 750 bags at 10.40c, and 2,000 bags at 10.35c; March, 250 bags at 10.20c; total, 8,000 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 750 bags December for September; total for day, 9,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.25@10.35c; February, 10.20@10.25c; March, 10.10@10.20c; April, 12.85@ 12.90c; May, 12.45@12.50c; June, 11.95@12c; July, 11.50@11.60c; August, 11.10@11.20c; September, 10.80@10.90c; October, 10.60@10.70c; November, 10.45@10.55; December, 10.30@10.35c.

COTTON.

Contracts had only a moderate demand, chiefly in a scalping way, with the close easy at 1@3 points advance....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 1,979 bales for export, direct shipment, and 204 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; middling uplands, 7 15-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
April	7.58@7.60	7.63	7.55	1,800
May	7.66@7.66	7.71	7.64	34,000
June	7.67@7.68	7.72	7.67	13,900
July	7.69@7.70	7.75	7.68	8,900
August	7.68@7.69	7.74	7.68	63,700
September	7.34@7.35	7.40	7.35	2,400
October	7.24@7.25	7.30	7.25	9,300
November	7.20@7.21	7.26	7.20	8,100
December	7.22@7.23	7.27	7.23	3,500
January	7.26@7.27	7.31	7.28	1,600
Total				147,200

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 15,683 bales, against 19,642 bales the same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,406 bbls; peas, 2,573 bbls. Exports for week: Beans, 310 bbls; peas, 3,314 bbls. The market has been very much depressed again this week. Stocks have come forward pretty freely, and the outlets have not been large enough to keep the docks clear. This has made quite strong pressure to sell, and prices have been cut from time to time, the decline for the week varying from 5c to 10c per bushel. At the close there is still a very dull, sluggish trade for nearly all kinds, and our quotations are high for wholesale business. Most receivers are trying to maintain $1.20 for choicest marks of marrow, but some very nice stock is obtainable for a shade less. Most of the medium arriving are Canadian and the addition of the duty makes them cost so high that sellers are very reluctant to yield much; still $1.20 has now become extreme, some of the favorite brands selling at $1.17½. Pea have fallen to $1.12½ for choicest stock in barrels; some very fine State in seamless bags sold to-day at $1.10. Hardly any demand for white kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye, and our figures are entirely nominal. The steamers sailing for the West Indies the last half of last week took out between 700 and 800 bbls of red kidney, at a cost of from $1.02½ to $1.10, mainly $1.05@ $1.07½. Since then there has been scarcely any trade and the price has fallen to $1@$1.02½ for best stock in shipping order; second-hand bbls and inferior qualities of all kinds are almost unsalable. California lima are held a shade firmer, under higher Western advices, but the trade passing is very light. Old foreign beans have shown further decline. Green peas are lower in the West, and this causes weakness here. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium, $1.17½@$1.20; do, pea, $1.12½; do, white kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, red kidney, $1@$1.02½; do, turtle soup, $1.30@ $1.35; do, yellow eye, $1.25; do, lima, California, $1.82½@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 90@95c; do, foreign medium, old, 80@90c; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags and Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Fair demand; unchanged; Western, 13@21c; extra, 21c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 12@17c; do, factory, 8@ 13c.

CHEESE—Fair home trade demand; steady; State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10½c do, small, 6@10⅝c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Steady; fairly active; Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12c; Western, fresh gathered, 11@11½c; Southern, fresh collections, 10½@11c; duck, 25@29c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 7,180 bbls. The supply has continued very light from Western New-York, where stocks are getting in small compass for the season of the year; fancy qualities are in good demand, and sell readily on arrival at former prices. Receipts from up river are still moderate, and mostly from cellars; the quality of these is irregular and largely below prime. Cranberries meet a moderate demand, and the stock on hand is gradually working down; prices steady. Very little call for State grapes, and quotations for basket stock more or less nominal; some trays arriving and offering at 1@1½c per lb. California oranges have been quieter toward the close, but prices are held steady; outside quotation is, however, very extreme, except for close selections of very fancy quality. Florida strawberries have been in moderate supply; fancy grades arriving in refrigerators have sold well and at generally firm prices, but close weaker, and lower qualities move rather slowly. Arrivals in open crates average lower than those in iceboxes, and some of the recent receipts have been in quite bad order, necessitating sales at low prices. We quote: Apples, extra fancy varieties, per bbl, $4.50@$6; Ben Davis, per bbl, $3.25@$4; Baldwin, $3@$3.50;.. greenings, $3.50@$4.50; russet, $2.25@$3; grapes, State, Catawba, per small basket, 7@15c; do, per case, $1@$2.25; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $1@$2; oranges, California, per box, $3.50@$4; strawberries, Florida, in refrigerators, as to size and color, 30@45c; do, open crates, prime, 30@35c; do, poor to fair, 15@25c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 9,651 pks; exports, 6,268 pks. Some lots of evaporated apples have gone abroad on direct shipments, and exporters have picked up a few lots on this market, but the demand is still very small from both English and Continental markets. Home trade remains quiet. Jobbers take small lots as the needs of their trade require, but there is unwillingness to stock up at all largely. Slight concessions in price have been made whenever it would lead to business, and our quotations were shaded down a little. There is a large stock of sun-dried apples of ordinary to prime quality, particularly Southern, and these are very hard to sell at any reasonable price. Jobbers are inquiring for a few fancy North Carolina sliced, and these command 3@3½c, and are fairly steady. Chops are slow, and cores and skins are quiet, but well sustained. Very few buyers are interested in either peeled or unpeeled Southern peaches, and values are entirely nominal. Choice dry cherries have occasional jobbing sales. Here and there a lot of prime raspberries is sold at 18c. Blackberries hold steady but are slow. Huckleberries and plums very dull. A moderate quantity of California fruit is still selling in a jobbing way, and now and then a considerable line is placed by conceding a little in price. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, to extra fancy, 6@6½c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5½c; do, common to fair, 3½@4½c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 1½@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 2¾@3⅝c; chops, 2@3¼c; cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 5@5½c; huckleberries, 5c; plums, Southern, Damson, 4½c; apricots, 9@12½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@ 14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@3¾c.

GAME—Most all kinds which were killed in season have been marketed, and as season is practically over further quotations useless. Very few fresh English snipe arriving. Wild ducks in fair supply, but have scarcely any demand, and prices low and irregular. We quote: Wild ducks, per pair, canvas, 50c@$1.50; do, redheads, 50c@ $1; do, mallard, 40@60c; do, other kinds, 20@30c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay have been quite liberal, and, with trade slow, market is weak, except for finest grades. Straw quite active and steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 50@60c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts here have been heavy, and while fine large Western fowls have sold fairly at 11@11½c, small have ranged down to 10c, and at the close even less has been accepted. Chickens are weak and seldom good enough to exceed 10c. Roosters steady. Turkeys quite firm. Choice ducks and geese scarce, and have a possible value above quotations, but most offerings are of ordinary quality, and such dull at ranges given. Pigeons sell well at full prices. We quote: Fowls, Western, per lb, 10½@11½c; do, Southern, 9½@10c; chickens, per lb, 10@11c; old roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11@ 12c; duck, Western, per pair, 60@80c; do, Southern, per pair, 60@65c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.12@$1.37; do, Southern, per pair, $1@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 5,647 pkgs. While receipts of fresh-dressed poultry show a natural falling off, the demand has been correspondingly lighter and no more than sufficient to absorb the offerings. Fowls and chickens comprise the bulk of the supply, and while 11c for dry-packed and 10½c for iced were obtained the latter part of last week, they weakened a trifle on Monday, and since then 10@10½c for dry-packed and 10c for iced have been the extremes, and a very slow demand on that basis. Capons have been in quite moderate supply, and choice to fancy grades promptly salable at firm prices. Fresh turkeys in moderate supply, but rarely desirable, nearly all lots running too large and coarse. Squabs plenty and barely steady. Frozen turkeys, soft-meated chickens, choice ducks and geese have had a moderate peddling demand for current use at about steady prices, but little movement in round lots. Frozen fowls continue dull and outlook uncertain. We quote: Fresh turkeys, average grades, young hens, 14c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 12½@13½c; do, young toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lb average to pair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4 to 5 lb average to pair, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, dry-packed, 10@10½c; do, iced, 10c; do, fair to good, 8@9½c; old cocks, 6¼@7c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75. Frozen—Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, No. 1, 15@15½c; do, young toms, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 12@12½c; chickens, No. 1, 11c; fowls, No. 1, 10c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 7@8c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes in limited demand and plentiful; Maine, 75c@$1.50; Long Island, 60@80c; State, 50c@$1.25; Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $3@$7.50; sweets, $1.50@$4.50; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$3; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$3; kale, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; string beans, per crate, $2@$3.50; spinach, per bbl, $1 @$2.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate at firm prices. ....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Market firm and business fair....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¼@3⅝c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was in better demand at firm prices. Sales, 4,500 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 4 3-16c, and 1,500 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c....Refined, 1-16c higher and in fair demand....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3¾c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3½c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 4 3-16c bid....Cutloaf, 5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16c; granulated, 5 3-16@5 5-16c; standard A, 5 3-16c; off A, 4¾@4⅞c; softs, 3 13-16 @4 9-16c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5@$5.50 per 1,000; Jerseys, $4.50@$5; pale, $2; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $10.50@$11; Philadelphia, front, $22; Trenton, front, $19@$20....Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl; American Portland, $2; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@$2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 80@85c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90@95c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Lathes are worth $2@ $2.10 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Slow demand, and prices weak....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c.

HIDES—Business light, and prices steady.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Market easy, and trading light.... Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acids, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy, backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin firm at 13.45@13.55. Copper dull at 10.62½@10.75. Lead quiet at 3.10c. Spelter quiet at 4.10@4.15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand fair, with prices steady....Southern, regular, at 28c; machine-made, barrels, at 28½c.

RESIN—Market steady, and demand fair.... Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.75; E, $1.77½; F, $1.82½; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.40; W G, $2.50@$2.60; W W, $2.65@$2.70.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Turpentine firm at 24½c; sales, 10 casks. Resin firm; sales, 200 bbls; B C, $1.25; D, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.55; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.90; window glass, $2; water white, $2.15.

WILMINGTON, March 31.—Resin firm; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Crude turpentine, nothing doing. Tar firm at 90c.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—The naval stores season of 1895-6 closed to-day. Savannah still holds the distinction of being the largest market for spirits of turpentine and resin in the world. The receipts and exports during the past year have greatly increased over any preceding year. The previous year, with which comparisons are made, was the largest up to that time. The total receipts of spirits of turpentine have been 303,702 casks, an increase of 35,393 over those of 1894-5. The exports have been 300,969 casks, an increase of 23,446 casks. The receipts of resin have been 1,143,026 bbls, an increase of 149,882 bbls over those of 1894-5. The exports have been 1,097,328 bbls, an increase of 83,497 bbls.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 807 bbls. Resin firm at $1.30.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 122,786 pks flour, 4,468 pks cornmeal, 18,500 bushels wheat, 1,950 bushels rye, 677,200 bushels oats, 201,900 bushels barley, 9,900 bushels peas, 230,100 bushels corn, 18,672 bales cotton, 1,159 bbls spirits turpentine, 8,722 bbls resin, 375 bbls tar, 1,398 bbls pork, 655 bbls beef, 11,627 pks cutmeats, 32,210 pks butter, 6,038 pks cheese, 5,028 tcs lard, 11,032 kegs lard, 1,926 bbls whisky, 925 hhds tobacco, 4,104 pks tobacco, 332 bales wool, 2,486 bbls beans, 3,669 bbls cottonseed oil, 17,163 bags flaxseed, 2,976 bbls molasses, 936 bags peanuts, 68,089 pks eggs, and 3,070 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,839,927, and since Jan. 1, $99,376,032, against $89,890,436 same time last year. The week's exports included 617 bbls apples, 100 bbls potashes, 74,866 bbls wheat flour, 1,237 bbls corn meal, 182,282 bushels wheat, 78,439 bushels rye, 43,324 bushels oats, 58,415 bushels barley, 12,319 bushels peas, 98,557 bushels corn, 218 bxs candles, 1,011 tons coal, 22,417 bales cotton, 2,562 bales hay, 362 bbls spirits turpentine, 4,353 bbls resin, 106 bbls tar, 135 bbls pitch, 767 gallons sperm oil, 6,901 gallons lard oil, 1,649 gallons linseed oil, 363,411 gallons cottonseed oil, 10,172,551 gallons petroleum, 2,720 bbls pork, 2,053 bbls beef, 577 tcs beef, 4,328,750 lb cutmeats, 192,231 lb butter, 164,230 lb cheese, 4,339,056 lb lard, 256 bbls rice, 1,859,494 lb tallow, 1,080 hhds tobacco, 2,757 pks tobacco, 106,581 lb manufactured tobacco.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was neglected and rates quoted weak....Charters included: Two British steamers, sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Coosaw to the United Kingdom, private terms, chartered abroad; German steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to the United States, 8s, if one port; 8s 6d, if two ports, chartered abroad; British steamer, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.50; British bark, 50,000 cases petroleum, hence to Haiphing, private terms, chartered abroad; Italian bark, cottonseed oil, New-Orleans to Gibraltar, for orders, to Marseilles or Genoa, 5s; if Trieste, 5s 6d, chartered abroad; schooner, coal, Port Reading to Nuevitas, $2.30; schooner, 275 tons, general cargo, hence to San Domingo and back, $5 for the round trip and port charges; schooner, sugar, Macoris to a port north of Hatteras, $3.50; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to Boston, private terms; schooner, 329 tons, Palatka to Philadelphia, $1,425, and towage; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Savannah to New-York, $4.50; schooner, pipe, Philadelphia to Sorrento, $2.25; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boothbay, 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Bedford, 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portland, 90c, and b. m.; schooner, coal, South Amboy to Machias port, 75c; schooner, coal, South Amboy to Amesbury, 75c, and towages.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 31.—WHEAT—After a session barren of particular incident, closed slightly lower than last night. The selling was rather superior to the buying, the fact that many of the sales were made by small brokers leading to the impression that Armour was not pushing the bull campaign, but, on the contrary, was quietly disposing of wheat. Thoman's report, the figures of which were in the hands of subscribers last Saturday, was given to the public to-day. It made the condition of Winter wheat 80.6 per cent. It had no effect on prices, a decline taking place shortly after the announcement, whereas the report was bullishly interpreted. Bradstreet's report of the world's supply gave a decrease of 2,230,000 bushels. At the opening a steady to firmer feeling prevailed, but the tone changed later, and as there was no enthusiasm on the buying side there was scarcely any recovery from the inside point. Northwestern receipts were lighter than recently, only 425 cars arriving, against 705 last Tuesday and 654 a year ago. Chicago received 27 cars and inspected out 183,370 bushels. Export clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 370,524 bushels. Liverpool cables were ¼c lower. Paris closed lower and Berlin higher. Antwerp was unchanged. May wheat opened from 63⅝c to 63½c, sold between 63¾c and 63c, closing at 63⅛c—¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 363,661 bushels; shipments, 176,912 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 66,572 bushels; shipments, 112,640 bushels.

CORN—There was no pretense of activity in corn. Trade was as dull as it was possible to be and at the same time present the semblance of a market. Quotations were established on the basis of the strength or weakness of wheat. There was some buying against puts and selling aganist calls, these privileges still ruling out of proportion, the former selling higher than the latter. Receipts were 461 cars, and 100,176 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and easy. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 410,000 bushels. Export clearances were large, at 675,315 bushels. May corn opened at 29½c, sold between 29½@ 29⅝@29¾c, closing at 29⅝@29½c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was steady and ⅛c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 368,866 bushels; shipments, 132,212 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 119,184 bushels.

OATS—Were moved by the fluctuations of wheat and corn. May, however, exhibited more firmness than the distant deliveries, closing a shade over yesterday, while July and September closed at a slight decline. Receipts were 324 cars, and 1,200 bushels were taken from store. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 965,000 bushels. Cash oats were weak and ¼c lower.

RYE—Was dull. Offerings were light, and there was no demand from any source. Receipts were 5 cars. No. 2 to go to store sold at 35¾@36c. There were no sample sales. May closed at 37¼c, and July was nominally 2c premium over May.

BARLEY—Was steady. The supply was smaller than yesterday, and buyers appeared for all offerings. Receipts were 64 cars, most of which were on the market yesterday. Screenings were quotable at $6@$9.50 per ton. Poor to fair barley from 25c to 29c; good to choice, 30@34c; fancy, 35c.

PROVISIONS—There was another slump in provisions to-day, but it was unaccompanied by anything extraordinary in the way of activity. The opening was easy and slightly lower than last night, the hog market having declined 10@15c. Later in the day the offerings asserted themselves, with the result above mentioned. At the close May pork was 25c under yesterday, May lard 5c lower, and May ribs 7½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted a decline on lard. Receipts were light and the shipments large. The cash demand was moderate, and prices were quoted steady. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 10 cars; corn, 160 cars; oats, 112 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Rates to Buffalo were steady at 1⅜c for wheat and 1½c for corn. A small load of corn was taken to Ogdensburg at 4c.

HIDES—Were easy: heavy and light green salted, fully cured, 5¼@5½c; green salted calf, 6½c; No. 2 calf, 5c; salted bull hides, 4¼c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
March	62¼@..	62⅛@..	62 @..	62⅛@..
May	63⅝@63½	63¾@..	63 @..	63⅛@63¼
July	63⅝@..	63¾@63⅞	63¼@..	63½@..
Corn No. 2—				
March	28⅝@..	28⅝@28¾	28½@..	28⅝@28⅝
May	29½@..	29⅝@29¾	29½@..	29⅝@29⅝
July	30⅝@..	30⅝@..	30⅜@30½	30½@..
Sept	31⅝@..	31⅝@..	31¼@31⅜	31⅝@31⅝
Oats No. 2—				
May	19¼@..	19⅜@..	19¼@..	19¼@19⅜
July	19⅝@..	19⅞@19⅞	19⅝@19¾	19⅝@..
Sept.	20 @..	20 @..	19⅞@..	19⅞@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
May	$8.50	$8.60	$8.32½	$8.32½
July	8.72½	8.80	8.52½	8.52½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	5.10	5.12½	5.05	5.07½
July	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.22½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	4.62½	4.65	4.55	4.57½
July	4.72½	4.75	4.62½	4.67½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and steady; hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $3.35@$3.50, in wood; soft wheat, patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat, bakers', $2.25@ $2.40, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $2.10@$2.25; red dog, $1.20@$1.40, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.35@$3.50, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40, in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 62@62⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@62c; No. 2 red, 65@66¼c; No. 2 Corn, 28½@28⅝c; No. 2 oats, 18¾@19¼c; No. 2 rye, 35¾@36c; No. 2 barley, 35c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; prime timothy seed, $3.15, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.37½@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, 6c; granulated, 5.37c; standard A, 5.25c. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	5,983	4,910
Wheat, bushels	9,750	105,969
Corn, bushels	193,140	98,666
Oats, bushels	290,285	303,617
Rye, bushels	3,300	4,800
Barley, bushels	29,861	25,208

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 21c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 14@17c; eggs firm; fresh stock, 10@10½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—There was one short flurry in the speculative wheat market this morning, and then all was quiet for the remainder of the session, and closing prices were practically the same as yesterday. May opened at 58⅜@7⅝c, and rallied to 59@59⅛c; then came a quick decline to 58⅝c, and a steady market for an hour, with the close at 58¾c; July opened at 60¼c, and advanced to 60⅜c, followed by a break to 60@60⅛c, and closed at 60½c. Cash Wheat—With rather light receipts millers bought at a premium of ¼@⅜c over May. The price at which the bulk of sales were effected was 59¼c; No. 2 Northern was in good demand at ⅜c under No. 1. Receipts, 170 cars; shipments, 46 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 59⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 58c. Flour steady at $3.05@$3.45 for patents, and $2@$2.45 for bakers'. Production, 33,000 bbls; shipments, 24,318 bbls. Millstuffs—Business a little better; bran, in bulk, quoted at $6.75; shorts, $6.50.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Wool—Market quiet; prices nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 17@19c; X, 17@18c; medium, 20@22c; coarse, 20@21c; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c., fine or X and XX, 16@ 17c; medium, 20@20½c; coarse, 19@20c; fine, washed delaine, X and XX, 18@21c; medium washed combing and delaine, 21@22c; coarse, do, 20@22c; Canada do, 23@24c; tub washed, choice, 23@24c; fair, 22@23c; coarse, 21@22c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 15@16c; coarse do, 15@16c; bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 11@12c; medium, 14@15c; coarse, 14½@15c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 9@10c, medium, 11@12c; coarse, 12@13c; Montana, fine, 9@12c; medium, 12@13c; coarse, 12@13c; Territorial, fine, 8@10c; medium, 10@12c; coarse, 12@13c.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Wheat opened steadier, and prices advanced ⅛@¼c above yesterday's closing figures; later there was a reaction on Bradstreet's decrease in the visible supply; May opened at 63½c, rose to 63⅝c, fell to 63⅛c, and closed at 63¼c; cash ranged 1c below; sample wheat dull but steady; No. 2 Northern, 64c; No. 4 Spring, 60@62c. Sample barley firm but quiet; No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 27c. Rye steady, but inactive; No. 1, seller, May, 39½c, nominal; cash, 38c, bid; No. 2, 37¼c, nominal. Flour steady and in moderate demand at previous prices. Millstuffs steady at $9.25@$9.50 for sacked bran, $10.25@ $10.50 for white middlings. Receipts—Flour, 11,450 bbls; wheat, 27,950 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels; rye, 4,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,630 bbls; wheat, 14,650 bushels; barley, 20,800 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

DULUTH, March 31.—Wheat was steady and for the most part firm all day. It was absolutely without feature and closed ⅛c below yesterday. Cash sales amounted to 50,000 bushels. The Close—No. 1 hard, cash, 61⅛c; March, 61⅛c; May, 62⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅞c; March, 59⅞c; May, 61⅝c, bid; June, 62c; July, 62¼c, bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57⅛@56⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 56⅝@55⅝c; rejected, 56⅝@52⅝c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 61⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 176,777 bushels; shipments, none.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Spring wheat steady; No. 1 hard, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅝c; No. 2 do, 69c. Winter wheat quiet; No. 2 red, on track, 74½; in store, 73¼c. Corn easy; No. 2 yellow, 34¼c; No. 3 do, 34c; No. 2 corn, 33¼@33⅛c; No. 3 do, 33@33½c, on track. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 do, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c; No. 3 do, 21c. Receipts—Corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 21,600 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

BEEVES—Receipts, 87 cars, or 1,386 head: 51 cars for export alive, 33 cars for a west side slaughterer, and 3 cars for the market. No trading; feeling steady. City-dressed beef sides slow at 6@7½c lb. To-day's cables from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef firmer at 6¾ @7¾c lb; American steers selling at 9@9½c; tops, 9¾c, dressed weight, and at Glasgow the top price was 10c. No advices from the sheep markets of Great Britain. Shipments to-day, on the Georgic, 400 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 400 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 2,004 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 3,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris; on Wednesday the Boston City will carry 200 cattle and 423 sheep for Meyer & Houseman; the Paris, 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, and the same firm will put 1,000 quarters on the Britannic.

CALVES—Receipts, including the 300 head reported arrived late yesterday, were 501 head, and, altogether, there were nearly 700 head on sale. Demand slack and prices 25c lower, with 200 head carried over for Wednesday's market; medium to good veals sold at $5@$5.50 100 lb; prime stock was quoted up to $5.75, and common veals at $4@$4.75. Dressed calves weak and generally easier at 5½@9c for city-dressed veals, 4@8c for country-dressed, and 2½@3½c for little calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 19 cars, or 3,091 head: 15½ cars for export alive and 3½ cars for the market; making, with 4 cars held over yesterday, 7½ cars on sale. Feeling weak and demand limited, and the few sales were at a shade lower prices than those obtained Monday; common to prime sheep sold at $3.50@$4.25 100 lb; very ordinary to prime lambs at $4.35@$5; a bunch of clipped do at $4.20; common Spring lambs at $2.25@$3 head; 4½ cars of stock were held over. Dressed mutton slow at 5½@7c, with choice heavy wethers bringing 7½c; dressed lambs weak at 7@8½c; country-dressed Spring lambs firmer at $2.50@$6 carcass.

HOGS—Receipts, 26 cars, or 4,359 head, of which 39 head for sale. Market quoted lower at $4.20@$4.60 for common to prime hogs, including light pigs. Country-dressed ½c lower at 4½@6½c for extreme weights, and rough heavy selling at 3@4c.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts past 24 hours, 418 head; total for the week thus far, 5,676 head; same time last week, 6,842 head; consigned through, 418 head; to New-York, 418 head; on sale, 12 head; market opened and closed steady, with all sold. Veals dull at $4@$5; choice, $5.25@$5.50; heavy-fed calves, $2@$3.10. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,200 head; total for the week thus far, 23,400 head; same time last week, 15,200 head; consigned through, 1,000 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 3,400 head; market opened weak; closed dull and weak, with several deckloads unsold; a few good 88-lb lambs sold at $4.75; fair to good lambs, $4.25@$4.60; culls and common, $3.25@$4.10; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.50@$3.90; handy wethers, $4@$4.15; culls and common, $2.50@$3.40. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,360 head; total for the week thus far, 29,600 head; same time last week, 17,600 head; consigned through, 1,600 head; to New-York, 1,450 head; on sale, 3,050 head; market opened steady; closed dull and weak; late sales of Yorkers were at $4.12½@$4.15, with a few deckloads of both light and heavy quality unsold; good-weight Yorkers, $4.15@$4.20; pigs, $4.20@$4.30; mixed packers, $4.10@$4.15; roughs, $3.25@$3.50; stags, $2.50@$3.

EAST LIBERTY, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 43 loads; market slow; prime, $4.10@$4.20; good, $4@$4.10; fair, $3.50@$3.90; common, $2.75 @$3.25; calves, $4@$6. Hogs—Receipts, 22 cars; market slow; 10c lower; prime, $4.20@$4.25; best Yorkers, $4.15@$4.20; heavy hogs, $4@$4.15. Sheep—Receipts, 24 cars; market about steady; export wethers, $3.90@$4; prime, $4@$4.10; good, $3.80@$3.85; fair, $3.50@$3.65; common, $3@$3.40; lambs, $3@$4.80.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market dull; 10c lower; light and medium, $3.60@$3.75; heavy, $3.35@$3.65; pigs, $3.30@$3.70. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market slow; native steers, best, $3.10@$4; fair to good, $3@$3.70; cows and heifers, best, $2.90 @$3.40; fair to good, $1.85@$2.90; stockers and feeders, $2.30@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.60@ $3.60; bulls, $2@$2.75; calves, $5@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 6,500 head; market slow.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,426 head; market 10c lower; cows, $2@$2.50; steers, $2.70@$5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 10,227 head; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $3.60@$3.85; mixed, $3.40@ $3.80; light, $3.65@$3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,445 head; market slow and steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.25@$4.30; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.25; calves, $2.75@$5.25; Texans, $2.20@$3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000 head; market weak and 10c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.60@$3.85; common to choice, mixed, $3.30@ $3.90; choice assorted, $4@$4.15; light, $3.75@ $4.15; pigs, $3@$4.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000 head; market weak and 10c lower; inferior to choice, $2.75@$3.75; lambs, $3.75@$4.70.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 66s 3d; prime mess easy at 52s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 50s; do, medium, dull at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 29s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 28s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 26s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 26s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 25s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 24s. Lard—Prime Western spot, dull at 26s 3d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 42s; do, colored, dull at 42s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 19s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 6d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 5d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 4d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 11¾d; April steady at 3s; May steady at 3s ¾d. June steady at 3s 1⅛d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, April delivery, 4 19-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 17-64d@4 18-64d, value; June and July delivery, 4 15-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 14-64d@4 15-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 11-64d, value; September and October delivery, 4 3-64d@4 4-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 63-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 61-64d@ 3 62-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 61-64d@3 62-64d, sellers.

LONDON, March 31—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 6d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 11s 9d@12s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—March, 12s 6d; June, 12s 9d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 6d per quarter; February shipment, via Cape, 34s 6d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7-15-16c; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 8,384 bales; gross, 8,625 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,412 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 228,951 bales. The New-Orleans Cotton Exchange will be closed on Good Friday, April 3, and on Saturday, April 4.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 1,684 bales; exports, coastwise, 29 bales; sales, 334 bales; spinners, 188 bales; stock, 38,498 bales.

GALVESTON, March 31.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7c; net and gross receipts, 1,159 bales; sales, 512 bales; spinners, 28 bales; stock, 53,821 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises..5:43|Sun sets...6:25|Moon rises..11:18

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 1.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Caledonia	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
Earnwell	St. Lucia	Mar. 19
Edam	Rotterdam	Mar. 18
Holbein	St. Lucia	Mar. 24
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Mar. 29
Jessie	Gibraltar	Mar. 14
Leona	Galveston	Mar. 25
Ludgate Hill	London	Mar. 15
Majestic	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Manitoba	London	Mar. 19
Mexican Prince	Cardiff	Mar. 13
Munchen	Bremen	Mar. 19
Noordland	Antwerp	Mar. 21
Spree	Bremen	Mar. 24
Wells City	Swansea	Mar. 13
THURSDAY, APRIL 2.		
Finance	Colon	Mar. 25
Norwegian	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Picqua	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Mar. 24
Yumuri	Havana	Mar. 29
FRIDAY, APRIL 3.		
Fairmead	Gibraltar	Mar. 15
Garrick	St. Lucia	Mar. 25
Hekla	Christiansand	Mar. 20
Lucania	Liverpool	Mar. 28
Michigan	London	Mar. 21
St. Paul	Southampton	Mar. 28
SATURDAY, APRIL 4.		
Chicago City	Swansea	Mar. 20
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 28
Santiago	Nassau	Mar. 31
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Mar. 21
Talisman	Middiesborough	Mar. 20
SUNDAY, APRIL 5.		
Fuerst Bismarck	Gibraltar	Mar. 28
La Bourgogne	Havre	Mar. 28
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Mar. 21
Montauk	Rotterdam	Mar. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Southwark	April 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	April 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	April 1	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	April 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Marengo	April 1	Newcastle	22 State St.
Comal	April 1	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	April 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Virginia	April 1	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Iroquois	April 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	April 3	Bruns'ick	Pier 20 E. R.
Werkendam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	April 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	April 4	Kingston	24 State St.
Yucatan	April 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Patria	April 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	April 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	April 4	London	4 Broadway.
Caracas	April 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Edam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Spree	April 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	April 7	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Paul	April 8	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	April 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	April 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	April 9	Nassau	113 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	April 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	April 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	April 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	April 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	April 11	London	4 Broadway.
Prussia	April 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	April 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	April 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	April 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	April 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	April 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	April 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	April 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Germanic	April 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	April 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	April 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	April 18	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	April 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	April 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	April 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	April 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Werra	April 18	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived.

New-York, Tuesday, March 31.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffiths, from London March 19, with mdse. to the New-York Shipping Company, was reported south of Fire Island at 7:50 P. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dinklage, Hamburg March 15, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool March 20, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:41.

SS Oxus, (Br.,) Sutherland, Falmouth March 21, Lucie 22, Montego Bay 23, Runaway Bay 23, St. Ann's Bay, and Port Maria 25, with mdse. and pasengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Sama, (Nor.,) Frostad, Port Limon 8 ds., with mdse. to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Belders, Savanilla March 18, Carthagena 20, Port Limon 23, and Kingston 26, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M.

SS Evelyn, (Br.,) Horner, Huelva March 14, with sulphur to Pennsylvania Salt Mining Company; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Macfarland, Pernambuco March 5, Ceara 7, and Para 19, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willetts, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.

Ship Lowther Castle of Liverpool, Wakeham, Caleta Buena 111 ds., with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown; vessel to John R. Livermore.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., light air, west, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Excelsior, New-Orleans; SS Aller, (Ger.,) Bremen, via Southampton; Yumuri, (Nor.,) St. Marc, Aux Cayes, Santa Martha, &c.; St. Louis, Philadelphia; Arapahoe, Cape Town, East London, Port Natal, &c.; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; Kansas City, Savannah; Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville.

Barks Penobscot, Adelaide; Dalhanna, (Br.,) Rio Janeiro; Serene, Havana.

Miscellaneous.

SS Arapahoe, (Br.,) anchored off Bedlow's Island, ready for sea, dragged her anchor last night and fouled the SS Felbridge, (Br.,) damaging a plate and the rail. The Arapahoe was not damaged.

SS Old Dominion, from Norfolk, &c., which arrived last night, reports that on March 30, at 1 A. M., between Chincoteague and Hog Island, she passed through a large quantity of lumber.

Spoken.

Schooner yacht Brunhilde, from New-Orleans March 27, bound north, was spoken by SS El Mar on March 30 16 miles south-southeast of Fowey Rock. (Wished to be reported.)

Bark Argentina, (Br.,) Capt. McQuarrie, from New-York Feb. 10 for Buenos Ayres, was spoken in lat. 10 north, long. 28 west.

Bark Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Glasson, from New-York Dec. 28 for Brisbane, was spoken Feb. 7 in lat. 19 south, long. 33 west.

Bark Belmont, (Br.,) Capt. Ladd, from New-York Feb. 8 for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Feb. 24 in lat. 5 north, long. 27 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 31.—SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, from New-York March 17 for London, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New-York March 21 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Nicolich, sld. from Venice for New-York March 26.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, from Buenos Ayres, Santos, &c., sld. from Bahia for New-York March 28.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) from Santos, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York March 28.

SS Pastral, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York March 29.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from Rio Janeiro and Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Minnes, from Baltimore Jan. 18, via New-York March 13, arr. at Antwerp March 28.

SS Creole Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York Feb. 15, arr. at Rio Janeiro March 29.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York March 18, arr. at Antwerp March 29.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New-York March 13, arr. at Antwerp March 29.

SS Dulwich, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New-York, arr. at Algoa Bay March 28.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Genoa for New-York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day with her machinery slightly deranged.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York, via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Millington, sld. from Rosario for New-York March 5.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARD IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL.

The Advance Led by the Grangers—Rock Island Higher on the Improved Outlook for Business—International Stocks Strong in Spite of the Inactivity of London—Trading in the Industrials Well Distributed—Sugar Strong.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The improving tendency continued to-day with marked advances in the Grangers and some of the specialties. The general list was also firmer. There is much favorable talk on Rock Island, based on the outlook for business during the remainder of the year. The earnings for the fiscal year which ended to-day show a surplus over the amount paid in dividends earned. The movement of corn is still slow, but with the opening of navigation it will increase. The stock sold up to 72 to-day, and closed only a small fraction below that price, with a net gain of 1⅜ points. Burlington also scored a good advance. St. Paul, while held in check by London selling, moved up fractionally. The hesitation in Northwestern was due to the prospect of heavy expenditures in Chicago for the elevation of the company's tracks within the city limits.

While London did very little, the international stocks were all strong. Southern preferred moved up 1⅛ points, Wabash preferred, ⅞; Louisville and Nashville, and Kansas and Texas preferred, each ⅝, and Denver preferred, ¾. Manhattan was especially strong on small transactions, its net gain being 1½ points. Missouri Pacific advanced ⅞.

Business in the industrials was fairly well distributed. Tobacco was less active than on recent days. It advanced to 90⅞ and closed at 89⅞, a net gain of ⅛. The Directors will meet to-morrow to take action on the dividend question; insiders say that 2 per cent. cash will be declared, but a rumor late in the day was to the effect that 2½ per cent. in scrip would be distributed. Sugar was strong on the advance in the price of refined grades. It sold up to 117⅝ and closed at 117¼, a net gain of 1⅜ points. General Electric was well bought, and, while it did not hold its entire advance, it closed 1⅛ points higher than yesterday. Leather preferred also showed strength, its gain being 1⅜ points. Chicago Gas advanced to 68⅜, but closed at 67⅝, a net loss of ⅜. There was no news to account for the late decline in the stock.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3½ per cent. bid, offered at 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@7 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $93,334,188; balances, $5,143,328; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $214,935.

Money on call in London ¾@1 per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅜@68¾c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½@55½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,255,156
Exports for same period	13,406,016
Net imports	$3,849,140
Net exports to date, 1895	17,920,669
Net exports to date, 1894	5,073,416

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent to $4.89 for sixty days, $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17⅛@5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95 3-16 and 95 9-16@95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A. T., & S. F. 4s, t. r.	1	C. M. con. 4s, t. r.	1½
A. T., & S. F. adj. 4s.	1⅞	E. E. I. of N. Y. 1st.	1
A. T., & S. F. 2d A ctfs., 1st in. paid	1⅝	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	L., N. A. & C. con.	1
Cent. Wash. 1st t. r.	2½	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	M., K. & T. 5s	1
C. & O. 1st R. A. 1st con	1¼	Mo. Pacific con	1
C. & N. P. 1st t. r.	1⅛	P. & Rdg. 3d pf. in.	1¼

DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st	1	Roch. & Pitts. con.	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The fives advanced ⅛. The sales were $4,000 fours, 1907 coupons, at 110⅝; $1,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 108½, and $73,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 116⅝@116⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108⅝
4s, c., 1907	110½	111
4s, r., 1925	116⅝	116⅞
4s, c., 1925	116⅝	116⅞
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅞
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅞
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $20,000 Louisiana consolidated fours sold at 97¼, and $1,000 Tennessee settlement threes at 85½.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

American Bell Telephone Company for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings.	$5,124,952	$4,848,244	$5,781,076
Expenses	1,911,193	1,724,459	1,855,591
Net	3,213,759	3,123,785	3,925,485
Regular div'ds.	2,502,453	2,400,000	2,214,156
Extra div'ds	630,000	600,000	1,125,000
Inst. reserve	......	123,785	136,229
Gen. reserve	......	......	450,000
Total surplus	2,151,011	2,151,011	2,151,011
The balance sheet— Dr.			
Telephones	1,285,946	1,209,787	1,266,182
Real estate	1,045,926	950,926	950,989
Stocks	44,121,680	38,268,455	37,065,131
Mds. and Mach	14,054	14,232	13,311
Bills receiv'le.	3,463,213	4,355,554	3,573,053
Cash	1,337,892	760,776	2,843,678
Total	$51,268,715	$45,559,733	$45,712,340
Cr.:			
Stock	21,500,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Premium ac't.	1,598,435	......	......
Debentures	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bills payable	1,120,616	1,109,759	1,550,596
Patent ac't.	12,713,309	10,228,571	10,137,493
Profit and loss	6,349,444	5,849,444	5,682,227
Reserve	4,035,399	4,222,756	4,191,012
Surplus	2,151,011	2,151,011	2,151,011
Total	$51,268,715	$45,559,733	$45,712,340

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week March	$18,214	$17,476	$14,818
From Jan. 1	263,491	208,943	250,510
From July 1	882,141	733,749	779,864
Pennsylvania, all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, for February—			
Gross earnings	$4,684,934	$4,419,634	$4,002,320
Operating ex.	3,577,033	3,270,733	2,876,600
Net earnings	1,107,901	1,148,901	1,125,720
Jan. 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	9,747,805	9,097,905	8,162,149
Operating ex.	7,659,207	6,967,607	6,421,923
Net earnings	2,088,598	2,130,298	1,740,226
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	44,747,106	41,554,012	40,651,955
Operating ex.	30,557,893	27,953,892	28,367,986
Net earnings	14,189,213	13,600,120	12,283,969

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15½	15½	15	15	−⅜	15	15¼	800
American Cotton Oil pf	64	64	62¾	62¾	+1¼	62	62¾	200
*American Sugar Refineries	116¼	117⅝	116¼	117¼	+1⅜	117¼	117⅜	26,380
*American Sugar Ref. pf	101	101	101	101	−⅛	100⅞	101	390
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	..	92	95	15
American Tobacco	90	90⅞	89⅝	89⅞	+⅛	89¾	89⅞	39,143
American Tobacco pf	102	102	102	102	+1⅝	101	102½	213
Ann Arbor pf	27	27½	27	27½	+1	26	27½	200
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	15½	16¼	15½	16⅛	+⅝	16	16⅛	6,215
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+1⅝	24⅞	25⅛	1,625
Baltimore & Ohio	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛	18½	18¾	960
Canada Southern	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝	..	48½	49	225
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅜	16¼	16½	950
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67¾	68⅜	67⅜	67⅝	−⅜	67⅝	67¾	5,740
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76¾	78	76¾	77⅝	+¾	77⅝	77¾	15,881
Chicago & Northwestern	102½	103⅜	102½	103⅜	+⅞	103	103⅛	1,580
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75¼	+⅞	75⅛	75¼	8,908
C., M. & St. Paul pf	126	126	126	126	+⅞	125½	126½	210
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	70½	72	70½	71⅞	+1⅜	71¾	71⅞	11,337
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+⅝	36¼	36½	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27½	28	27	28	+1	27¾	28	910
Consolidated Gas Company	152	152	152	152	+⅛	152	153	310
Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	+1⅜	126¾	127½	177
Delaware, Lack. & West	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	..	160	161¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12½	12½	12½	−1	12⅛	13	120
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46⅛	47	46⅛	47	+¾	46¾	47½	500
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17½	17⅞	17½	17¾	+¾	17⅝	17¾	4,050
Erie	15	15	15	15	+⅜	14½	15	100
Erie 1st pf	38½	38¼	38¼	38½	..	38¾	39	157
Erie 2d pf	23	23	23	23	..	24	25	2
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	37	37	37	37	−5	..	..	100
General Electric	36	37⅜	36	36⅞	+1⅛	37	37⅛	11,745
Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	..	95	96	100
Illinois Steel Co	67	67¼	67	67¼	+2¼	67	67½	325
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅜	9¼	9½	150
Iowa Central pf	37½	37¾	37½	37⅜	+¼	37½	37¾	200
Laclede Gas	28	28	28	28	..	27	28	50
Laclede Gas pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+¼	84	85	100
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	−¼	18	19	325
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¼	70¼	70	70	..	69½	70½	225
Lake Shore	146½	146½	146½	146½	+½	146¼	147	125
Long Island	81	81	81	81	..	81	84	76
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50¼	+⅝	50⅛	50⅜	10,560
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	..	20	21½	100
Manhattan Con	104½	105½	104½	105½	+1½	105	105¾	1,449
*Metropolitan Traction, ex div.	104¼	105	104¼	105	+3	104½	105¼	425
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	+⅛	93¾	94½	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	+½	52	52¼	2,000
Minnesota Iron	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½	70	71	230
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26⅜	27¼	26¼	26⅞	+⅝	27	27¼	2,585
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24⅜	+⅞	24¼	24⅜	3,165
*National Lead Co	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅞	23¾	25	330
*National Lead Co. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	−¼	86⅛	87	125
New-Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	+1	105	106	455
New-York Central	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96¼	+¼	96	97	820
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31¼	32¼	31½	32¼	+1¼	31⅞	32	450
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝	+⅞	23½	23¾	380
Norfolk & Western pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..	6⅜	7¼	75
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛	5⅜	5⅝	100
Northern Pacific	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛	1⅜	1⅝	530
Northern Pacific pf	11⅛	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+⅝	11¼	11¾	1,251
Ontario Mining	15	15	15	15	..	14	..	28
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛	14⅜	14½	200
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+⅛	3⅝	3⅞	345
Pacific Mail	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+⅞	27	27½	880
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅜	10⅜	10½	1,340
Pullman Palace Car Company	153	153	153	153	..	153	158	5
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	..	4⅞	5¼	20
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅝	11⅜	11½	450
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	114	114	114	114	..	109	113	2
St. Paul & Omaha	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+½	39⅛	39⅞	400
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123	123	123	123	−½	122½	125	100
Southern Pacific	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+½	19½	20⅛	450
Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛	8⅞	9⅛	340
Southern Railway pf	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30	+⅞	30	30¼	1,670
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¾	29⅜	28⅝	28¾	+¼	28¾	29	6,480
Texas Pacific	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..	8⅛	8⅜	200
*Tol., St. Louis & K. C.	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	200
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅞	−¼	7½	7⅞	3,527
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+¼	3½	3¾	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛	4⅜	4⅞	630
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9¾	10	9¾	10	+1	9¼	10	210
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+⅛	18½	19	100
United States Express	44	44	44	44	−1	43	46	145
*United States Leather	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	..	9¼	9¼	2,780
*United States Leather pf	61¼	62¼	61	62⅛	+1⅜	62	62¼	13,148
United States Rubber	27	27¾	27	27	+⅛	26⅞	27¼	1,246
United States Rubber pf	86	86	86	86	..	86	87	27
Wabash	6¾	7	6¾	7	+⅜	6⅞	7	705
Wabash pf	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+⅞	18	18⅛	4,385
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	..	100	103	95
Western Union Telegraph	84	84½	84	84⅞	+½	84¼	84½	2,662
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+¼	9⅜	9⅞	1,900
Total sales								210,829

*Unlisted.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Phenix	.03	.03	.03	.03	..	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil 8s
3,000 ... 109¾
2,000 s3 ... 109½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ... 69¾
1,000 b3 ... 70
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co certfs
20,000 ... 78
3,000 ... 78⅛
17,000 ... 78¼
25,000 ... 78⅛
2,500 ... 78½
5,000 ... 78⅝
6,000 ... 78⅝
5,000 ... 78⅜
24,000 ... 78½
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued
23,000 ... 79¾
3,000 ... 79⅞
12,000 ... 80
12,000 ... 80⅛
27,000 ... 80¼
32,000 ... 80½
Atch, Top & S Fé adjustmt 4s when issued
37,000 ... 46½
5,000 ... 47
1,000 ... 47¼
3,000 ... 47⅛
6,000 ... 47⅜
16,000 ... 47½
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts 1st installment paid
1,000 ... 25½
9,000 ... 25¼
12,000 ... 25½
20,000 ... 25⅝
3,000 ... 25¾
21,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 26
10,000 ... 26⅛
2,000 ... 26¼
5,000 ... 26⅜
7,000 ... 26⅞
15,000 ... 26⅜
4,000 ... 26½
Broadw'y & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000 ... 113
Brooklyn Elev 1st
5,000 ... 99
12,000 ... 98
Bur, C Rap & N 1st collat trust 5s
1,000 ... 103⅜
2,000 ... 103½
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000 ... 108½
1,000s5F ... 108⅜
3,000 ... 108⅜
Centl of N J gen 5s
17,000 ... 117
5,000 ... 117¼
3,000 ... 117⅜
5,000 ... 117½
Registered
5,000 ... 115
Cent Pac 6s 1898
2,000 ... 103
Cent Wash'n 1st Trust Co certfs
3,000 ... 35
Ches & O 6s 1911
1,000 ... 117¾
Ches & O Pur Money F
1,000 ... 104½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ... 107¼
1,000 ... 107⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s
15,000 ... 73
3,000 ... 73¼
2,000 ... 73⅛
2,000 ... 73¼
5,000 ... 73⅜
2,000 ... 73¼
1,000 ... 73⅛
Ches & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s
5,000 ... 95½
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s
1,000 ... 90⅞
Chic, B & Q conv 5s
2,000 ... 100⅛
Chic & Ind Coal 1st
2,000 ... 96½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 42¼
5,000 ... 42
10,000 ... 42⅛
Chic & Northwestern cons 7s
4,000 ... 139½
Chic, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ... 103⅜
1,000 ... 103
6,000 ... 103¼
1,000 ... 103⅛
Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 25
3,000 ... 24
Denv & Rio G'de 4s
1,000 ... 88¼
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st
2,000 ... 109
East Tenn reorgn lien 4-5s
5,000 ... 90
5,000 ... 90⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
1,000c ... 107½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000 ... 107
2,000 ... 108
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 ... 65
5,000 ... 65¼
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs
3,000 ... 66
1,000 ... 66¼
1,000 ... 66⅛
10,000 ... 66¼
5,000 ... 67
3,000 ... 67¼
11,000 ... 67½
Gal, Har, & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ... 95
H & Tex Con G M 4s
10,000 ... 75
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st ex bonds
13,000 ... 25¼
Intern'l & Gt N 1st
5,000 ... 117¾
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s
1,000 ... 95
Kings Co Elev 1st
2,000 ... 62
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
11,000 ... 95
Lehigh Val Term 5s
1,000 ... 110
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
25,000 ... 111⅛
Long Island G M 4s
2,000 ... 95
Louisville & Nashv Collat Trust 5s
1,000 ... 98
Lo, N A & Chic G M
6,000 ... 73⅜

Mil & St P, G M 4s Series A
1,000 ... 93½
Mil & St P 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s
2,000 ... 113
Mil & St P 8s 1st
5,000 ... 107⅛
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 ... 84¼
15,000s20F ... 84⅜
1,000 ... 84⅞
1,000 ... 85
4,000 ... 85¼
5,000 ... 85½
1,000 ... 85¼
15,000s20F ... 85⅜
2,000 ... 85⅝
5,000 ... 85⅝
20,000 ... 86
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000 ... 79½
Missouri Pac 3d
5,000 ... 108
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
5,000 ... 91½
3,000 ... 92
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
3,000 ... 65⅝
7,000 ... 65½
Mob & Ohio new 6s
5,000 ... 119
Nash, C & St L Con
5,000 ... 102
N Y Cent 1st Coup
2,000 ... 119
N Y Cent'l deb 5s Registered
1,000 ... 106½
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s
1,000 ... 89⅝
2,000 ... 89½
Nor & W 100-Yr 5s
2,000 ... 64
Northern Illinois 1st
1,000 ... 106¼
Nor Pac 1st 6s
6,000 ... 115⅛
2,000 ... 115¼
1,000 ... 115⅜
6,000 ... 115⅛
8,000 ... 115⅜
North Pac 1st Reg
10,000 ... 115⅛
5,000 ... 115⅜
North Pac Cons 5s
2,000 ... 47
15,000 ... 47⅛
10,000 ... 47
Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 47
Nor Pac col tst nts
18,000 ... 89
Nor Pac & Man 1st Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 53
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
8,000 ... 94½
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 97
Oreg Short Line 6s
2,000 ... 112½
3,000 ... 112⅝
12,000 ... 112½
Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 112¼
Oreg S L & U N Cen Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 66
Trust Co certfs
1,000s3 ... 66¼
Peo. Dec & Ev 1st
2,000 ... 101⅞
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid
7,000 ... 29¼
10,000 ... 29⅛
5,000 ... 29⅜
10,000 ... 29⅛
5,000 ... 29¼
1,000 ... 29⅜
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid
5,000 ... 17½
3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid
5,000 ... 15
5,000 ... 15¼
Phila & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 77⅜
4,000 ... 77⅝
Tr Co ctfs unstmpd
10,000 ... 89
5,000 ... 89½
Pittsb'g & W'n 1st
2,000 ... 70
Pitts & Connelsv 1st 7s
5,000 ... 102⅛
Roch & Pitts Cons
2,000 ... 118
Rio Grande Wn 1st
27,000 ... 75
7,000 ... 75⅛
1,000 ... 75⅛
5,000 ... 75¼
St L & Iron Mt 2d
8,000c ... 102½
St L Southw'n 1st
3,000 ... 73¾
1,000 ... 73⅞
St L Southw 2d Inc
2,000 ... 28⅝
St P, M & M 1st Montana ext 4s
5,000 ... 86½
San An & Ar P 4s
3,000 ... 55¼
So Pac N Mex 1st
5,000 ... 105
7,000 ... 105½
Southn Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ... 91
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ... 88½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
6,000 ... 22¼
2,000 ... 22⅜
2,000 ... 22¼
15,000 ... 22⅛
2,000 ... 22⅜
Third Av 1st 5s
6,000 ... 120
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
4,000 ... 79
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Receipts
4,000 ... 74
Union Pac 1st '98
2,000 ... 104
Union Pac 1st '99
2,000 ... 104⅜
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
1,000 ... 94
U P Denv & Gulf 1st
7,000 ... 37½
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 ... 107
Wabash 2d M 5s
12,000 ... 74
1,000 ... 74⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s
4,000 ... 105¼
Registered
2,000 ... 105½
W'n N Y & Penn 1st
5,000 ... 106⅛

Lo, N A & Chic Cons
4,000 ... 101½
1,000s3 ... 102
Metrop'n Elev 1st
5,000 ... 118¼
3,000 ... 118
W'n U Col Trust 5s
1,000 ... 107
Wilkes & East
1,000 ... 85

Total sales ... $1,282,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	147	149	M. Coal R.	107½	..
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	M. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Alt. & T. H.	54	56	Man. Beach.	9	10
Am. Coal	116	125	Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Am. Ex.	110½	112½	Mex. Cen.	10⅞	11¼
Ann Arbor	9¾	10½	M. Nat. ctfs.	1¼	2
At. & Pac.	½	⅞	M. & St. L.	19½	20
B. & S.Ill.pf.	..	138	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	80
B. A. L. pf.	102	104	M., K. & T.	10¾	12
*Brook. r. t.	20½	21	Mobile & O.	22	24
Brun. Co.	½	⅞	M. & Essex	162	164
B., R. & P.	13	20	N., C.& St.L.	68	85
B.,R. & P.pf.	..	55	N. Lin. Oil.	18	19½
B., C.R. & N.	70	..	Nat. Starch.	5	9
Can. Pacific	54¼	55½	N. S. 1st pf.	40	50
Cedar F.&M.	..	9	N. S. 2d pf.	15	25
Cen. Pacific	14¾	15¼	N. Cent. C.	6	8
C. & Alton	155	159	New-Eng.	40	45
C. & E. Ill.	41¾	42½	N.Y. & N.H.	177	180
C. & E.Ill.pf.	97	99	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
C. &N. W.pf.	145½	146½	N. Y., C. & St.L.1st pf.	75	79
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	89	N. Y., S. & W.	8	8½
C., L. & W pf.	50	51	Norfolk So.	60	70
Clev. & Pitt.	160	..	Nor. & W.	1¼	1¾
Col. Coal & I., dev.	2½	3¼	Ohio So.	5	15
C. F. & I. pf.	..	100	O. I., t. r.	1	4
C. & H. C.	2½	3½	Ore. R. & N., all in pd	20	24
Col., H. V. & T.	15½	16½	Penn. Coal	320	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	P. & East.	5	9
Com. Cable	158	..	P., D. & E.	2½	3
Consol. Coal	30	32	P. & W. pf.	..	16
D. M. & Ft. D	7	8	P., C., C. & St. L.	16	17½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	57
*D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	11½	Quicksilver	..	2½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	98½	Quicksil. pf.	..	15
E. T. & T.	59½	61	Rens & Sar.	182	..
E. & T. H.	30	31	R. G. W.	..	18
E.& T. H. pf.	45	53	R. G. W. pf.	..	45
G. Nor. pf.	108	113	R., W. & O.	114½	115½
Homestake	30	..	St. J. & G.I.	..	1½
I., Ill. & I.	..	27½	St. P. & D.	24	28
I. C. & I.	30	65	St.P. & D.pf.	89	91½
Kan. & Mich.	7	9½	Sil. bul. ctfs.	68⅜	68¾
K. & D. M.	2	4	T. & O. C.	30	37
Keok. & W.	..	35	T. & O.C. pf.	70	75
L., N. A. & C.	8¾	9	T., P. & W.	7½	10
L., St. L. & T.	..	½	*W. U. Beef.	8	8¾
			W. & L. E. pf.	33	34¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	116¼	117¾	116⅛	117¼	9,180
Am. Tobacco	89⅞	90⅞	88⅝	89⅝	37,350
At., Top. & S. F.	15½	16¼	15½	16	910
Balt. & Ohio	19	19	19	19	10
Chicago Gas	67⅞	68⅞	67½	67½	990
C., R. I. & Pac.	70⅝	72⅛	70½	71¾	4,250
C., Bur. & Q.	76¾	78	76¾	77⅝	4,610
C., Mil. & St. P.	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75⅜	7,540
Chi. & N. W.	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼	170
Dist. & C. F.	17½	17⅞	17½	17¾	410
Gen. Electric	36¼	37¼	36⅛	37	2,930
Louis. & Nash	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝	50¼	3,350
Mo. Pacific	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	380
Mo., K. & T. pf.	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27¼	100
North. Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10
Phil. & Reading	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	940
Pacific Mail	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	140
Tenn. C. & I.	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	240
U. S. Leath. pf.	61¾	62⅜	61⅛	62⅛	1,780
West. Union	84	84½	84	84½	240
Total sales					75,530

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A.,T.& S.F.2d.cfs.	25⅞	26	25½	26	$25,000
M., K. & T. 1st.	84¾	85⅛	84¾	85⅛	8,000
N. J. Cent. 5s.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	5,000
Total sales					$41,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.25	.25	.25	.25	300
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	3,000
Best & Belcher	.65	.65	.65	.65	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Croesus	.03	.03	.03	.03	100
Comstock B.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
C. & Crip. Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Chrysolite	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Chollar	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Isabella	.56	.56	.56	.56	400
Mount Rosa	.12	.12	.12	.12	300
Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Standard	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	500
Union Mining	.44	.44	.44	.44	400
Victor	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	50
Total sales					8,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	68⅝	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	682,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Am. Exchange	171	New-York	233
Broadway	230	New-York County	580
Central National	118½	Phenix	108
Chatham	300	Republic	147
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard National	167
German American	115	Shoe & Leather	93
Hanover	310	Southern National	107
Irving	137½	State of New-York	108
Manhattan	207	Third National	105
Market & Fulton	200	United States Nat'l	175
National Union	190	West Side	275
New-Amsterdam	190	Western National	110

There was a sale of 6 shares of American Exchange at 171.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $7,839,927, against $6,804,832 in the preceding week, and $6,329,752 the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $99,376,002, against $88,149,498 in the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	38½	41½
American Grocery 1st	..	55
American Surety Company	212	218
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	20	23
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	136	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	169½
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97	99
Brooklyn Trac. com., 1st as. paid	10½	11½
Brooklyn Traction pf	46½	48½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83¾	84½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76
Celluloid Company stock	..	64½
Central & South American Tel	125	128
Central Cross-Town	194	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1052
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	32	37
Commercial Cable Co. stock	158	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	24	29
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	105½
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	98
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	101	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99¾	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	77
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	208½	212
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	765	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	375	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	87½	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	93	95
42d St., Man. & S. Nich. Av.	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	115	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	67	70
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	298	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49	51
Guaranty Trust Company	405	415
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	..
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	94	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	75	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	5½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	23½	25½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	102	..
†Holland Trust stock	..	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	48½	..
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	545
*Indianapolis Gas stock	135	140
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	62	64
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
†Iron Steamboat	5	8
Journeay & Burnham	4	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	187
Lafayette Gas stock	90	..
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	96	98
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	100½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	26	34
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	78	80
*Lorillard Company pf	99	102½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	78
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	185	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	198	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	13	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	54	58
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	89
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	228	240
National Citizens' Bank	132	138
National Bank of Commerce	201	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	95
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	98	102
Newburg Electric Railway stock	54	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	34	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	87	89
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. & W. stock	116½	119
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	34	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120½	123½
N. Y. & N. J Telephone rights	4	4½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	6¾	8
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	107½	109½
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡No. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	101½	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	82½	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	198	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	73
Pennsylvania Coal	335	..
‡P., McKeesport & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
‡Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	88
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	75
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	44	50
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co 1st	85	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73½	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	163	166
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	202
Southern National Bank	105	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	89
St. Paul Gas stock	..	68½
Standard Gas	77	78½
Standard Gas pf	108	109½
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	111
‡Standard Oil Trust	227	229
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	..
Terre Haute & Indiana R. R. Co.	47	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	92½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	46	50
Third Avenue Railroad	178½	180½
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	255
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	..	12
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	95
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	36
Trow Directory pf	30	38
Union Ferry stock	67	68½
†Union Ferry 5s	103½	104¾
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	98	..
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	102½	105½
Union Trust	720	..
*Union Typewriter 1st pf	83	85½
*Union Typewriter 2d pf	65	70
Union Typewriter	6¼	7¼
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	218
United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	154½	156½
Washington Trust Company	182	190
Western Gas Company	64½	66½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87½	89½
Winona & Southern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	15	16½
Worcester Traction pf	88	90
Worthington Pump	10	16
Worthington Pump pf	70	73½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts of the Government on the 31st day of March, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$142,760,563.36
Gold bullion	29,205,502.86
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury	43,252,359.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	20,864,635.37
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in the Treasury	79,590,290.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$31,932,119.00
National bank notes	7,079,264.13
Fractional silver coin	15,236,751.38
Fractional currency	147.77
Minor coin	1,144,796.36
Deposits in National banks	26,876,970.00
Bonds and interest paid	375,630.99
Total	$82,643,679.83
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,164,470.13
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,502,423.16
Disbursing officers' balances	24,062,395.39
Post Office Department account	4,421,958.48
Miscellaneous items	1,549,855.61
Total	$40,701,102.77
Balance	41,942,577.06
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$271,111,211.92

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$703,941.40
Internal revenue	270,436.52
Miscellaneous	24,500.89
Total receipts	$998,878.81

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$92,000.00
War	10,000.00
Indians	30,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00
Interest	4,000.00
Total expenditures	$336,000.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	662,878.81

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890.	$11,380.00
Redemptions under act of July 14, 1890	53,170.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To date	$468,236,051.00
This fiscal year	120,628,462.00
This month	7,869,667.00
This day	41,027.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $270,436; from customs, $703,941, and miscellaneous $24,500.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $380,620.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ⅝, to 99; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 97¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51; Erie, ¼, to 15¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 56⅛, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 76¾. Declined—Erie 2d consols, ⅛, to 70⅛; Reading, ⅜, to 5; Union Pacific, ¼, to 7⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 13-16 for money, and were unchanged for the account at 109⅞.

LONDON, March 31—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Money, ¾@1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 11-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f. 35c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 21c for checks. Spanish 4s, 62⅛.

BERLIN, March 31.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange:

100 shares the Celluloid Company, $100 each, 65.

10 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each, 237½.

8 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 112.

285 shares Barney Dumping Boat Company, $100 each, 8.

400 shares Chrysolite Silver Mining Company, $50 each, 16¼ cents per share.

12 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, New-Rochelle, N. Y., $10 each, 171.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, $57.

113 shares Liberty Insurance Company, $80 each, (in liquidation—$20 per share has been paid by receiver,) $42.

50 shares Syndicate Mining Company, $25 each, $11.

93 shares Blood Farm Petroleum Company, $100 each, $11.

93 shares Home Petroleum Company, $100 each, $11.

200 shares Central American Transit Company, $100 each, $11.

20 shares Lamar Insurance Company of New-York, $100 each, (94 per cent. canceled,) $11.

140 shares Suspension Car-Truck Manufacturing Company, $10 each, $11.

2,725 shares Ward Consolidated Mining Company, $10 each, $65.

18 shares Sunshine Mining Company, $25 each, $100.

87 shares Gipsey Maid Consolidated Mining Company, $10 each, $400.

769 shares Morning Star Consolidated Mining Company, $10 each, $100.

500 shares Dolores-Montezuma Silver Mining Company, $10 each, $100.

Certificate for 15-2,000 of the net proceeds of assets of the New-York and Boston Insurance Company, on which has been paid $25 per share on 15 shares of the stock of said company, $18.

1 share Southern Transportation Construction Company, $10, $11.

50 shares People's Telephone Company, $50 each, $11.

100 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company, $10 each, (capital reduced Sept. 9, 1868, to 400 shares at $1 each,) $11.

50 shares International Insurance Company, $50 each, $11.

500 shares Raymond & Ely Mining Company, $100 each, $11.

200 shares California Mining Company, $100 each, $11.

400 shares Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, $100 each, $11.

200 shares Ouray Union Mining Company, $10 each, $11.

5 shares preferred stock Mexican National Construction Company, $100 each, $11.

$57.31 scrip of the Mexican National Construction Company, $11.

$6,500 Phoenix Consolidated Gold Mining Company 6 per cent. bonds, all coupons, $100.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The New-York Security and Trust Company will pay coupons from the following bonds, due April 1: Pittsburg and Lake Erie second mortgage; Terminal Warehouse Company; Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad; City of Dallas, Texas; Reform Club; Central Railway of Peoria, Ill.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Company will pay the following coupons, due April 1: Chest Creek Land and Improvement Company; Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, Series A; Grand River Coal and Coke Company, and New-York Athletic Club second mortgage 5s.

—The Union Trust Company announces that the holders of their certificates of deposit of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company's general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds on presentation of same can obtain new bonds.

—Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they are prepared to purchase coupons due April 1 from the Parkersburg Branch bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

—Coupons due April 1 from the Georgia and Alabama Railway first preferred 5 per cent. bonds will be paid at the office of the Continental Trust Company.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Messrs. N. W. Harris & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

—The Texas Central Roalroad first mortgage coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Work on the Union Loop is being pushed as fast as possible, and the company hopes to have the Wabash Avenue Line completed by the last of next month. The market was dull. Diamond Match and Strawboard were lower. Lake Street securities were raided, the bonds to 67, and the stock to 23¼.

Money was unchanged at 6@7 per cent. on time and 6 per cent. on call. Bank clearings were $14,625,898.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Strawboard	*46	..	*47	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	*62½	..	62	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	16	..	*15½	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	*40½	..	40	40¼
Chicago P. & P. Co.	36	37	36¼	37
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
Chi. S. S. R. T., (Alley L.)	4½	5⅛	*5½	..
Chi. City Railway	277	280	275	..
Chicago Telephone	157	..	*157	..
Diamond Match of Ill.	*151	..	*151½	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*23½	..	*24	..
Metropolitan Elevated	13½	14	*13½	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*16	..	*15½	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	41⅛	..	*41	..
New-York Biscuit	*92½	..	*92¼	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	*247½	..	*247	..
National Railway	110	..	107	110
Street's W. Stable C. L.	13	14	13	14
West. Chi. St. R. R.	*104	..	*104¼	..
Western Stone	67⅛	..	67	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	*99⅛	..	*99⅛	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	..	107	..	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	60	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	39	40	39	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	..	102¼	..	102¼
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	90½	91	90	91
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	*67	..	*70	..
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	..	65	..	65
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	100½	..	100½
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	104	..	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	102¼	..	102½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98	98½	98	98¼

* Sales.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, March 31.—To-day's market has been strong and fairly active. The copper shares joined the advance. Montana gained 2 points, to 77, and closed at 76¾. Tamarack sold up 4, to 90, on small lots. Old Dominion was up 4, to 15¼. The gold stocks were quiet but steady. Santa Ysabel suffered a net loss of ½, to 14, and Pioneer closed off ¼, at 8¾, after selling at 9. Gold Coin sold at 72½ for a small lot.

Bay State Gas was strong, gaining ½, to 11. Bell Telephone lost 1½, to 202½; the buying demand being a little less pronounced than yesterday. The railroad shares were dull but strong. Bonds were very quiet. Spot copper advanced ¼, to 44⅞, and closed there. Money at the Clearing House loaned at 4 per cent. On the Street call loans were quoted at 5@6 per cent. The demand for April settlements is not sufficient to stiffen rates.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	3¾	4	3¾	4
Boston W. P.	50	..	50	..
Brookline	4	4½	4	4½
East Boston	..	4⅛	3¾	4
West End	..	2¼	1¾	2¼
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	202	203	203	205
Erie	59½	60	59⅜	60
Mexican	70	..	70	..
New-England	..	90	..	90
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	14¼	14¾	14	14¼
Gen. Electric pf.	69	76	67	69
Lamson Store Service	19	20	19	20
Philadelphia Co.	19¾	20	19¾	20
Reece Butt. Hole	22½	..	22	..
West'house Elec. 1st pf.	52¾	54	52½	53
Westinghouse Electric	30	30¾	30½	31
Bay State Gas	10¾	11	10½	10¾
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	208	209	..	210
Boston & Lowell	205	..	205	..
Boston & Maine	..	169¼	..	169
Central Mass	..	11½	10½	11½
Central Mass. pf.	54	55	54	55
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	98	95	97½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	102½	..	..
Conn. & Pass.	..	..	140	..
Conn. River	..	248	..	..
Fitchburg	18½	19	..	..
Fitchburg pf	..	95	94½	95
Flint & P. M. pf.	38	42	37	40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	177⅜	177¾	176	..
N. Y. & N. E.	..	80	..	80
Old Colony	..	177	176¾	177
West End	67½	68	67	68
West End pf	89½	..	89	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	..	1	..	1
Atlantic	17½	..	17½	18
Boston & Montana	76¾	76⅞	74⅞	75⅛
Butte & Boston	1⅝	..	1½	..
Calumet & Hecla	305	310	305	310
Franklin	12	13	11⅜	12
Gold Coin	..	..	65	..
Kearsarge	10¼	11	10¼	10¾
Merced	20	20½	21	22
Osceola	25	..	24¼	25
Pioneer	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	9
Quincy	123	126	124	126
Santa Ysabel	13⅜	14	14⅛	14⅜
Tamarack	89	89½	85	..
Tamarack, Jr.	..	14¼	..	..
Wolverine	7	..	7	7⅝
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext.6s.	106	..	106	..
C. R. & M. R. 1st 7s, 1916.	..	107	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	..	..	106	107
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	..	..	69½	71
East. 1st 6s	118	..	118	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	67½	..	67½	..
Mexican Cent. cn. 4s	..	69½	..	69½
Mexican Cent. 1st inc	20½	21½	..	21
Mexican Cent. 2d inc	9	..	..	10
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	120	..	120
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	112½	..	112	113
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	79	80	79	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	53	56	54	55
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	23	28	23	28

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The local market to-day was more active and higher. There are indications that money will soon be easier, and this gave a better tone all round. In the Traction stocks Metropolitan sold ex dividend, recovering the same and ⅛ besides, closing at 105. Philadelphia and Union each advanced ½, and Baltimore ⅜. The feature in the specialties was the Storage Battery stocks. The common advanced 2½ per cent., to 29¼, and sold at 30, on the curb. The preferred advanced 2 per cent., to 30. United Gas Improvement sold up to 70, a net gain of 1¾, and Welsbach to 58¼, and advance of ¾. The close was firm.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acetylene, $25 paid	20	25	20	25
Baltimore Traction	17½	..	17⅛	17⅜
Cambria	40⅜	41	39½	40
Choctaw	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6½
Consolidated Trac. stock	22	23	22	23
Ed. El. Ill. Phil	133	..	135	137
Electric Storage	29½	30	26½	27
Electric Storage pf	30	..	28	28½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	..	48	..	48
Hestonville pf	..	61	..	61
Hunt. & B. T.	..	30	..	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	52	52¼	52	52¼
Indianapolis	23	24	20	23½
Insurance Co. of N. A.	21	21¼	21⅛	21¼
Lehigh Navigation	41⅝	42	41¾	42
Lehigh Valley	34	34¼	34¼	34½
Met. Trac., ex. div.	104½	105¼	104½	105
Northern Central	69¼	69¾	69	70
Northern Pacific	1¼	1⅝	1⅜	1½
Northern Pacific pf	11½	12	11	11½
Pennsylvania	53	53½	53¼	53½
Penn. L., H. & P.	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅝
P. L.,H. & P. pf., $15 pd.	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14¾
Pennsylvania Steel	23	27	25	27
Pennsylvania Steel pf	55	60	55	..
Philadelphia Traction	69¼	69½	68⅝	68¾
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20½	..	20½
Reading	5¼	5 5-16	5	5⅛
Rochester Ry.	25	..	25	..
Union Trac., $10 pd.	15	15¼	14⅜	14½
United Cos. of N. J.	238	238¼	137½	238½
United Gas Improvement	69½	69⅞	68¼	68⅜
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Welsbach	58⅛	59	57½	58
Welsbach of Canada	2	2¼	2	2¼
Welsbach Commercial	38	40	38	40
Welsbach Commercial pf	68	70	68	70
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	81	..	81
N. J. Con. 5s	82	82¼	81½	82½
Newark Passenger 5s	103	103½	..	103
People's Trac. 5s	92½	93	92	92½
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	71¾	71⅞	71½	72

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.14	.14
Belcher	.22	.20
Best & Belcher	.62	.60
Bodie Consolidated	..	.30
Bulwer	.45	*.29
Chollar	.44	.43
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	*1.60
Crown Point	.44	.42
Gould & Curry	.27	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.15	*1.20
Mexican	.52	.49
Mono	..	.07
Ophir	1.15	*1.20
Potosi	.39	*.39
Savage	.33	.34
Sierra Nevada	.64	.64
Union Consolidated	.63	.60
Utah	.09	.08
Yellow Jacket	.38	.36

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 31.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.72	.72
Anaconda	.65	.66
Portland	1.44	1.58
Argentum	.63	.63
Isabella	.56	.55½
Union	.45½	.44½
Consolidated	.16½	16½
Pharmacist	.12	.12
Work	.13¾	.14
Alamo	.06½	.06½
Mount Rosa	.12	.12½
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Silver State	.01½	.01½
Golden Fleece	1.68	1.66

For Other Financial See Page 13.

MAJOR BERGLAND RETIRED.

He Leaves the Active Service After Thirty Years' Experience.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Major Eric Bergland, an army engineer, was retired to-day, at his own request, after thirty years' service. He was recently the Engineer of the Maryland Lighthouse District, and was ordered to Portland, Oregon, for river and harbor work. It is supposed that he preferred retirement, to which his service and record entitled him, rather than to assume duty in a distant section.

Major Bergland is a native of Sweden. At the outbreak of the war he was a private soldier in a volunteer regiment from Illinois. He rose rapidly in rank, on account of his bravery, and at the close of the war was honorably mustered out as a Second Lieutenant of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Under a privilege then prevailing, young Bergland, although past the age for such entrance, was admitted to the Military Academy. He was graduated in 1869. He was at first attached to the artillery arm, and in 1872 became an engineer officer. He was recently promoted to the grade of Major.

He was a well-known officer and an engineer of ability.

Adolph Berckman Escapes Indictment.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Adolph Berckman, seventeen years old, of 1,786 Lexington Avenue. He was accused of stealing on March 25 a pair of cluster diamond earrings worth $75 belonging to Claire Bergman of 1,786 Lexington Avenue, a cloak model, and pawning them. He is said to have confessed the theft to Miss Bergman, her mother, and a policeman, and to have given Miss Bergman the pawn ticket. It is not known on what grounds the jury dismissed the complaint

The Contracts for Seeds Let.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The contract for the 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds for the Department of Agriculture has been let to D. Landreth & Sons of Philadelphia for $70,000, the seeds to be delivered subject to germinative test under a very carefully drawn contract, free of cost, at the department in Washington, ready for mailing. The contract for 1,000,000 packets of flower seeds has been let to L. L. May & Co. of St. Paul, Minn., at one-half cent per packet.

Robbed His Mother of $21.

Frederick Kroft, twenty-six years old, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary, by the Special Sessions Justices, on the complaint of his mother. Mrs. Kroft said that her son, who is supposed to live at her home, but seldom visits the place, entered her house on March 15, while she was absent, and stole $21. The defendant said he was married, and needed the money for the necessities of life. Mrs. Kroft says her son does not like work.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Stevens Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Rome. Directors—Edward L. Deale, Norman K. Graves, W. L. Kingsley, E. A. Rowland, Harry G. Lake, John B. McHarg, J. M. Barton, H. W. McGuigan, and Hedding Coswell of Rome.

—The Republican Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District of New-York City. Directors—Charles K. Lexow, Jacob Kohn, Henry Lipsky, Herman Cantor, Charles Steinberg, and James McAloon, all of New-York City.

—Plumbing Supply Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture and deal in valves, traps, tanks, &c.; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. H. Brinkman, F. D. Willson, and M. A. Vosburgh of Brooklyn, and A. H. Page of New-York City.

—The Union Grove Elgin Creamery Company of Union Grove, Delaware County; capital, $3,000. Directors—H. K. Jenkins, E. F. Tompkins, I. E. Honmer, Emory Jenkins, Anthony Brower, J. W. Jenkins, Charles E. Miller, Ward Bryant, and William Reed of Union Grove.

—The Grand Island Creamery Company of Grand Island, Erie County; capital, $2,500. Directors—Henry Stanler, Edward Huling, C. W. Kress, Louis Grehlinger, John Grehlinger, Adam Kaiser, William Conboy and H. W. Long of Inland, and John L. Nice of Tonawanda.

A TREASURE TROVE CASE DECIDED.

Jewelry Found in a Theatre Belongs to the Managers—Sometimes.

From The London Standard.

An important and interesting question of law is raised in a case tried by Sir Henry Hawkins and a special jury. The plaintiff, while acting as night fireman at Daly's Theatre, found in the stalls a single-stone diamond bracelet, which he handed over to the acting manager. The owner of the bracelet never came forward to claim the property, and so the question arose whether the plaintiff was entitled to get it back.

There was a good deal of conflicting evidence as to theatrical custom on the point. Probably the explanation of the conflict is to be found in the fact that while articles discovered by theatrical atendants are, in the first instance, handed over to the manager, sometimes, if the property is reclaimed, the reward may be given to the finder, or, if it is not reclaimed, the finder may be recompensed with the "treasure trove" itself.

Sir Henry Hawkins pointed out that the lessee or manager of the theatre would, in the latter case, be put in a very awkward position if the real owner of the goods ultimately brought an action to recover his property. In this case, however, the manager of the theatre stated that the plaintiff had been told on his engagement that it would be his duty to search the house every night and to hand over to him any articles that he might find, and that this duty was one of the matters for which he was paid his salary.

Ultimately the jury found a verdict for the defendant, apparently on the ground that the plaintiff had done only what it was his duty to do.

The case is one of "contracting out" in a somewhat novel form. Most of us have heard or read of the great cause of Armory vs. Delamirie, which was decided as far back as the reign of George I. The plaintiff, a chimney-sweeper's boy, found a jewel and carried it to the shop of the defendant, who was a goldsmith, to ascertain what it was. The goldsmith's apprentice, under the pretense of weighing it, took out the stones and gave the plaintiff back the socket. It was held that the chimney-sweeper's boy, although not the owner of the jewel, had such a property in it as to enable him to defeat the machinations of the cheating apprentice, and the principle was established that bare possession is sufficient title against a wrongdoer. The fireman in Daly's Theatre was, however, excluded from the benefit of this principle by the bargain he had made and the duties it involved.

MOORE BAKER BADLY BEATEN.

He Is the Man Who Killed the Two Murderers of His Wife and Baby.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 31.—Moore Baker, the young man who two years ago killed two negroes, who had murdered his wife and baby, and tried to kill him, was one of the victims of a gang of drunken young men in this city last night. Baker is employed in a livery stable here. His brother, Boyd Baker, was in the city last night, and Moore started to drive him home a little before midnight.

At Albany and Neilson Streets the horse they were driving balked. All efforts to start her failed. Finally, the animal lay down on the street and refused to move. While the brothers were trying to make her get up, eight young men appeared, and began to give him and his brother all sorts of advice. They were told to twist the horse's tail and to start a fire under her.

Finally, Moore kicked the horse, and one of the gang expostulated. Boyd Baker told the members of the gang to mind their own business. The eight then set upon the Baker brothers. Moore says he doubts if one of the eight escaped unmarked. Certainly, Moore Baker did not escape uninjured. His face was badly bruised, and he says his shoulders and body are sore from the beating he received. He says his brother received as much, if not more, injury than he. He does not know any of his assailants.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION MEETS.

More Room Provided for the Corrections Department.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the Mayor's office yesterday, Controller Fitch again insisted upon his protest against leasing the building at 140 East Twenty-eighth Street for the accommodation of the Department of Corrections.

Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright told of the overcrowding of those employed in the department. He said his own office is only 5 by 9 feet.

The leasing of the building was authorized for five years at $2,000 a year, the Controller voting against it.

The plans for the new Charles Street Police Station were approved, Controller Fitch withdrawing his objection upon hearing the opinion of the Architectural League that Architect John Defais's plans are artistic and satisfactory.

The Commission authorized the removal of the Bureau of Street Openings from the Staats-Zeitung Building to the ninth floor of the Gerken Building, Chambers Street and West Broadway. The rental of the rooms was allowed for two years at $4,000 a year.

The renewal of the lease of the building occupied by the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, at 2,622 Third Avenue, for one year, was authorized. This action was necessary, as the new building for the department in Crotona Park will not be ready for several months.

WORK IN THE VACANT LOTS.

Appeal for Funds to Advance the Plans of the Committee.

The Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the Unemployed, of which R. Fulton Cutting is the Chairman, Jacob H. Schiff the Treasurer, and W. H. Tolman the Secretary, has issued an appeal to charitably and philanthropically inclined persons to give their contributions toward an extension of the work done by the committee last year.

It is pointed out in the circular in which this appeal is made that last year eighty-four heads of families raised crops valued, at the current weekly market rates, at $9,871.16 at a cost to the committtee of $4,281.73.

One of the chief inducements held out by the committtee to those who desire to subscribe to its funds is that the labor involved does not tend to pauperize the recipient, and affords healthful work for the younger members of his family.

Owing to the success of last year, the work is expected to be self-supporting, and the money received from contributions will be devoted to carrying on operations on as large a scale as the increased capital will permit.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President to-day gave notice of the granting of pardons in the following cases: George H. Heatley, W. J. Gleason, and E. H. Brockway, convicted of perjury in the Eastern District of Tennessee; O. W. Bradley, Alabama, sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary for having counterfeit money in his possession; Clarence Meyer, Alabama, sentenced to five years in the District of Columbia Reform School for the forgery of a money order; George W. P. Fowler, Utah, convicted under the Edmunds act and sentenced to six years in the Utah Penitentiary, and Peter W. Crawford, Mississippi, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for violation of the pension laws.

Sir Charles A. Murray's Will Filed.

The will of Sir Charles A. Murray of England, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Sir Charles died in Paris on June 30, 1895, leaving an estate in this country valued at $87,660 in personal property. The will directs that $100 each be paid to Charles F., James W., William A., and Herbert Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., for mourning rings. The residue is to be turned over to the testator's London bankers. Sir Charles's widow, Lady Edith Murray, and two sons, Charles James Murray and Cecil Murray, live at The Grange, Old Windsor, England.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co. ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK First Mortgage 6 % Gold Bonds AND CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC Funded Coupon 7 % Gold Bonds.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the Union Trust Company of New-York (which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor) under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
JAMES M. HAM
40 Wall Street,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.,
31 Pine Street,
GILMER CLAPP,
Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
} **Committee.**

Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.

BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS.

The undersigned Committee, representing the General Mortgage Bondholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, after careful consideration, have decided not to accept the plan for the reorganization of said Railroad Company presented by Messrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Frederic Cromwell, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Edward N. Gibbs.

All bond and stock holders of said Company are requested not to deposit under said plan, as another plan, purely in the interest of the security holders of this Company, is in course of preparation.

Dated March 6th, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
Committee.
PATRICK CALHOUN,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

Manhattan Trust Co.,

WALL ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.
CAPITAL .... $1,000,000.

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, Amos T. French, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French,	James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold,	Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson,	Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton,	John I. Waterbury,

R. T. Wilson.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1516	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1560	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2562	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL ST., N. Y.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.

Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed, MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } of Counsel.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE

Third Mortgage Bondholders

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Protective Committee appointed by the Third Mortgage Bondholders have determined that it is for the interest of the Bondholders to accept the proposed plan of reorganization.

By such plan each Bondholder is to receive for each $1,000 Third Mortgage bond held by him:

$30 in cash within sixty days after the plan has been declared operative.

$1,185 in General Lien Three Per Cent. Bonds.

$500 in Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

We recommend that the holders of the certificates of this committee deposit them with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and receive in exchange therefor the Reorganization Committee receipts, which will be delivered to them without any charge whatever.

Holders of receipts of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company may obtain any further information from the Chairman of this Committee.

CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND, Chairman;
EVANS R. DICK,
MAX RUCKGABER, Jr.,
Committee.
40 Wall Street,
New-York, March 28, 1896.

The Bank of New-York

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

Referring to the foregoing, the committee gives public notice that more than a majority of the Seven Per Cent. Bonds have assented to the plan, which is hereby declared effective.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Chairman.
26th March, 1896.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of UNION TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for **ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS** are hereby notified that they can obtain the new bonds to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization on presentation of their Certificates at the Office of this Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M., after verification, for which purpose their Certificates must be left over night.

Application will forthwith be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the new bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

APRIL 1st, 1896.

T. E. WARD & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
819 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our LETTERS and CIRCULARS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND Commissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of Nov. 1, 1895, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 991, 1,037, 700, 457, 1,056, 58, 365, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1896, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 1st,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Winthrop Parker, Referee,
21 shs. Murray Hill Bank, N. Y.
By Order of Executors.
25 shs. Jersey City Packing Co.
Note of J. R. D. Shepard for 5,000 francs, dated Paris, July 8, 1893.
8 shs. N. Y. & Boston Ins. Co., (in liq.)
By Order of Administratrix.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$1,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1913.
15 shs. American Smokeless Powder Co.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
$50,000 City of New-York Regst. 3 p. c. Water Stock, due Octr., 1904.
$8,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
50 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
80 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Lith. Co. Pfd. Trust Co. Certfs.
10 shs. Real Estate Exch. & Auction Room.
2 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
2 shs. Georgia R. R. & Banking Co.
40 shs. International Rock Plaster Co.
20 shs. Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
$116,000 Green River Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, (Hypothecated.)
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
120 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co., N. Y.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
$5,633,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Consd. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
$50,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co. Guaranteed Trust 4s, State Trust Co. Certfs.
$30,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Guaranteed Trust Fund 6 p. c. Notes.
15 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co
$4,000 Pittsburgh, Painsville & Fairport 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Terminal Bds.
10 shs. American Smokeless Powder Co.
50 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st Pfd.
60 shs. Lazell Dalley & Co.
50 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
50 shs. Bank of North America.
100 shs. Complete Electric Const. Co. (Hypd.)
30 shs. National Park Bank.
315 shs. Complete Electric Construct. Co. (Hypd.)
500 shs. Complete Electric Const. Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
82 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
5 shs. Columbia Bank.
50 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association.
40 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
16 shs. Mercantile Credit Guar. Co., N. Y.
4 shs. Reserve Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pfd. (Trust Co. Certfs.)

DIVIDENDS.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
55 Liberty Street, New-York, Mch. 17, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 noon on March 21, 1896. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1, 1896.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
26 Court St., Brooklyn, March 9th, 1896.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1st, 1896, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., Wednesday, March 25th, 1896. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1st, 1896.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

New-York Security and Trust Company

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1896.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 2d Mortgage.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Metropolitan Crosstown R. R. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Reform Club.
Central Railway Co. of Peoria, Ill.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Rochester Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing April 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER APRIL 1ST, 1896:

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Consolidated 4½s.
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R'y Co., Coupon No. 34, due Jan. 1st, 1888.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Pueblo, Col., Water Works 6s, Municipal 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R'y Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D, Second Mortgage 7s, Series K, Interest Third Mortgage 7s, Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Special Stock.
April 2d,
Bedford, Ind., Municipal 5½s.
April 3d,
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s.
April 7th,
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock.
April 15th,
Pendleton, Ind., Town 6s.
April 18th,
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER APRIL 1ST, 1896:

AUSTIN CITY WATER CO., 2D MORTGAGE.
BELLAIRE, BRIDGEPORT & MARTINS FERRY STREET R'Y.
BRUNSWICK HOTEL.
CAYADUTTA ELECTRIC R. R. CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN R. R. CO.
CHIPPEWA FALLS WATER WORKS CO.
CORNELL STEAMBOAT CO.
CORRY WATER SUPPLY CO.
CORTLAND & HOMER TRACTION CO.
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY WATER CO.
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R., MT. VERNON, SULLIVAN COUNTY, COAL & 1ST GEN'L MTGE.
ELMIRA WATER CO.
HASTINGS GAS LIGHT CO.
HOT SPRINGS (S. D.) WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO.
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., WATER WORKS CO.
JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
KEARNEY CITY WATER CO., NEB., 1ST MTGE.
KEOKUK WATER CO. CONSLD. MTGE.
MARINETTE CITY WATER CO. 1ST MTGE.
MENOMONIE WATER CO. 1ST MTGE.
MOBILE & OHIO R. R. EXTENSION.
MOBILE & OHIO R. R. CAR TRUST "N" & "P."
NEWARK, OHIO, WATER WORKS 1ST MTGE.
NEW PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS 1ST MTGE.
OLEAN, N. Y., IMPROVEMENT BONDS.
OHIO & MISSISSIPPI R'Y CO.
PELHAM PARK R. R. CO.
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R'Y CO. 4½ PER CENT. SERIES "A" & "B."
PHOENIX POWDER MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' BRIDGE TERMINAL R'Y CO.
ST. PAUL CITY RAILWAY CO.
SAN ANTONIO GAS CO.
STATEN ISLAND CRICKET & BASEBALL CLUB.
SHREVEPORT WATER WORKS CO.
VICTORIA, TEXAS, CITY OF.
WAUSAU CITY WATER WORKS.
WEST VIRGINIA & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.
DUE APRIL 2D, 1896.
HORNELLSVILLE WATER CO.
STANDARD TIME STAMP CO.
DUE APRIL 15TH, 1896.
BARABOO WATER WORKS CO.
ESCANABA WATER WORKS CO.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.
APRIL 1, 1896.

Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centreville, Ia., Independent School District.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos Co., Oregon, School District No. 41.
Cowlitz Co., Wash., School District No. 36.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Davison Co., South Dakota, Refunding.
Decatur, Ill. Refunding.
Forreston, Ill., Water Works.
Greenville, Tenn. School Series A.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement.
Lee Co., Ia., Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 19, (Winlock.)
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Nephi, Utah, Water Works.
Royalton, Minn., Independent School District.
Salem, South Dakota, Water Works.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
Williamsburgh, Ia., Water Works.
Willmar, Minn., School District No. 47.
APRIL 2, 1896.
Ferguson Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 1.
(Auburn School Building.)
APRIL 6, 1896.
La Moure, North Dakota, Town Hall.
APRIL 7, 1896.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 24.
APRIL 10, 1896.
Richmond Township, Mich., School District No. 7.
(Reed City School Building.)

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the preferred stock of this company, and One (1) Per Cent. on the general (common) stock, both payable on the 15th day of April, 1896, to stockholders of record April 1, 1896.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., March 26, 1896.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record March 23, 1896. The transfer books of the company will be closed from March 23, 1896, to April 2, 1896, inclusive.

F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.
Denver, Col., March 14, 1896.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1896, FROM THE **"Parkersburg Branch"** Bonds of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY will be purchased by us on and after that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
New-York, March 31, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building.
Philadelphia, March 26, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable on April 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, QUARTERLY Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1st prox., until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, March 24, 1896.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY CO.
First Preference 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The coupons due April 1, 1896, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 18 Wall St.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice Prest.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, March 31, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable April 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from April 7th to 15th, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, March 30, 1896.

The coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing April 1st, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Sec. and Treas.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28, 1896.—The coupons due April 1st on the General Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York.

W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, March 28, 1896.

Coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company due April 1, 1896, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New-York. J. A. HILTON, Asst. Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1896, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 6th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 8th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 8th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Debenture Holders

OF THE

American Loan & Trust Company of Omaha, Neb.,

Are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 Broadway,

on Wednesday, April 8, 1896, at eleven o'clock A. M., to consult as to the administration of the securities.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
March 28th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New-York City, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1896. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon. DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the third class, for one Trustee to fill a vacancy, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 8th of April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—Five ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, due Jan. 1, 1897, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 350; all parties are cautioned against negotiating said bonds. If found, please report to POMROY BROTHERS, 39 Broad St., New-York.

TO ADVANCE PRICE OF IRON.

The Plan of the Combination of Four Concerns in the South.

The four large iron-producing concerns forming what is known as the "Birmingham district" in Alabama, whose representatives entered into an agreement last week to establish a joint selling agency, intend to raise prices on pig-iron as soon as the overstock is disposed of.

The firms now in the agreement are the Tennessee Coal and Iron, the Sloss, the Thomas, and the Woodward Companies. All are controlled in great measure by Northern men. John H. Inman of the Tennessee company said yesterday that the combination would not affect the Northern concerns, as they manufactured Bessemer iron.

"The meaning of the agreement," he said, "is simply that these four concerns, instead of cutting each other's throat through their agents in different cities, will all stick to the same price, fixed as the demand for iron varies.

"The price of pig-iron last September was $9.50 a ton. It has now fallen to $7.50. It is our intention, after the old stock is out of the way, to run up the price, probably to $9.50 again.

"Under the new arrangement, practically all the iron produced in and about Birmingham will be sold through a single commissioner, and the profits will be divided according to the amount of production for each company. Our concern put out 62,000 tons last week, which is about two-thirds of the total weekly production of the combine. There are about twenty furnaces in operation now."

A Quiet Town in Halifax.

From The Washington Post.

"I have seen but one city in the United States that I had as soon live in as my own town of Halifax, and that is Washington, though it may seem like comparing great things with small," said Mr. C. W. Outhit of Nova Scotia, a member of the Halifax Council. "Halifax is but a small place of some 40,000 souls, and has no broad and well-paved streets like this capital, but to me it has always seemed a beautiful town. We have the British squadron there about half of the year, and a garrison of 1,500 troops, which cause the expenditure of a big sum of money, though some of your citizens think both a detriment. It is a quiet, old-fashioned community, very staid and conservative. Our saloons close at 9 o'clock every evening till Saturday, when they must shut at 6. There are strict Sunday laws, but people who are on the inside need not go thirsty. Nearly the whole population is English, Scotch, and Irish, with a small sprinkling of French."

Tramps Detain a Conductor.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Conductor Dodge of the west-bound Santa Fé "flier" had an unpleasant experience at Lakin, Kan., Wednesday night, with a dozen or more tramps. He succeeded in driving them from the "blind" baggage as the train pulled out from the coal chute, and when attempting to get on his train he was seized by three tramps, his lantern kicked out, and the train went on without a conductor. The tramps told him that if they could not ride they would give him an opportunity to walk also. The engineer was wired and took the train into La Junta, and Conductor Dodge went west on a passing freight train.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parté matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—John Oberender, John Hagmaier, Marcus D. Larrowe, Charles H. Dillingham, William C. Giles, at 10:30 A. M.; William Asel, John T. Murray, Tekla M. Szafranowski, William S. Middleton, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. 1148—Will of Sarah Grundy at 10:30 A. M. 1143—Will of Louise A. S. Verren at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Walton vs. Chadwick—Stephen H. Olin. Matter of Christie Manufacturing Company—Frederick G. Gedney. People, &c., vs. National Mutual Insurance Company—Silas B. Brownell. Walsmann vs. Everard—Thomas L. Feitner. Matter of J. Wienhold & Co.—Arthur D. Williams. Matter of Williams—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Smith—Lawrence Godkin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Henry C. Brandes vs. Rachel Bonstern—Maurice B. Blumenthal. William J. Roome vs. Fannie Davis—Henry N. Jarchow. Gideon Fountain vs. James Ketcham—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Herman Huckfeld vs. Anton Zellner—Hosford B. Niles.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 187—The American Road Machine Company vs. the Pennock & Sharp Company, et al.—Argument concluded for the appellant and continued for the appellees.

No. 191—The Salina Stock Company, et al., vs. the Salina Creek Irrigation Company.—Submitted for the appellants and for the appellee.

No. 194—William H. Palmer, et al., vs. Mary H. Barrett.—Submitted for the plaintiffs and the defendant.

No. 195—The United States vs. the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the appellant and continued by F. P. Clark for the appellee.—Adjourned.

The day call for Wednesday will be Nos. 105, 197, 202, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.
INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921.
258,400.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d of April, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank form of proposal, with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES for the Several Executive Departments in Washington During the Year Ending June 30, 1897, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—By the 96th Section of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments." Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1896, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several executive departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1897. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposals, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, March 26, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., APRIL 30, 1896, for 30,000 pounds smokeless powder for .30-calibre small-arms, delivered at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., viz.: 10,000 pounds on July 1, 1896; 10,000 pounds in August, 1896, and 10,000 pounds in November, 1896. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., MARCH 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., April 30, 1896, and then opened, for the construction of a Garbage Cremator. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Information furnished upon application to Lt. LUCAS, C. E., Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

Consolidating the local governments of the territory with the City and County of New-York, the Counties of Kings and Richmond and Long Island City and the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and part of the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the chamber of the Common Council, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, April 2nd, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, March 30th, 1896.

The articles reviewing the

COURSE OF BUSINESS
IN REAL ESTATE

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is

The Most Complete
and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEINTZ, KILIAN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharina Langefeld, John Sohl, Anna E. Jantzen, Corporation or officers of the Lutheran Cemetery, Johannes Heinz, Kraft Heinz, Heinrich Heinz, Karl Heinz, Wilhelm Heinz, Friederich Heinz, Anna Martha Heinz, Anna Barbara Heinz, Barbara Luckhardt, Katharina Luckhardt, Elizabeth Luckhardt, Heinrich Wiegand, Elise Wiegand, Wilhelm Wiegand, Johannes Wiegand, August Wiegand, and to all persons interested in the estate of KILIAN HEINTZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles F. Bauerdorf, as executor, and Maria Heintz, as executrix, of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. mh11-1aw6wW

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. VAN NESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-1aw6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-1aw6mW

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-1aw6mW

ROSENBERG, ISRAEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,118 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1896. MOSES ROSENBERG, Administrator. mh18-1aw6mw.

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York in Part II. thereof, at the County Court House thereof, in the City of New-York the 25th day of February, 1896.—Present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the "NEW-YORK STEVEDORING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY."

On reading and filing the petition of George Dick, James W. Trecartin, Henry N. Carver, Emil Rothmaier, and John T. Clark, as Directors of the "New-York Stevedoring and Contracting Company," a domestic corporation created in the City of New-York, in this State, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 24th day of February, 1896, and on motion of Elliott, Jones, Breckinridge & Dater, attorneys for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested show cause before this court at a Special Term, to be held in Part I. thereof, in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, the 10th day of April, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved. And it is

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 10th day of April, 1896, in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New-York, wherein this order is entered.

[L. S.] MILES BEACH, J. S. C.
A copy, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
mh25-1aw3wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF RICHARD WILLIAMS, Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Williams, Jr., lately carrying on business as shipbroker at Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers therefor duly verified to the undersigned, who has been duly appointed as assignee of said Richard Williams, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 24th, 1896.

f26-1aw7wW JOSIAH RICH, Assignee.

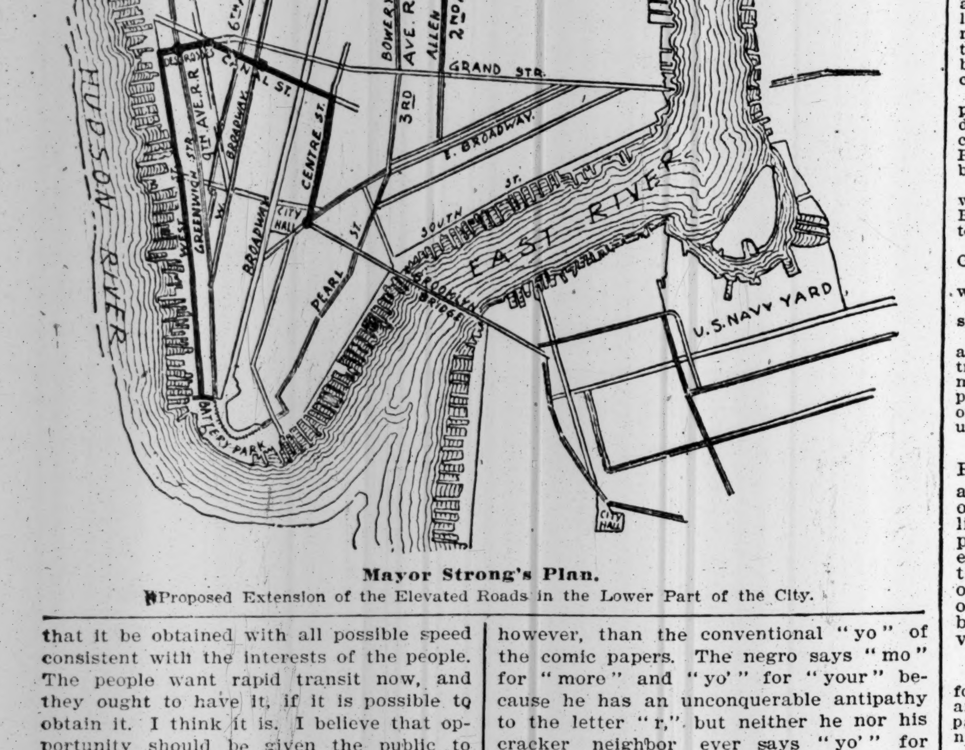
WOULD EXTEND THE ROADS

MAYOR STRONG SAYS TRANSIT SHOULD BE IMPROVED AT ONCE.

He Is in Favor of Allowing the Manhattan Railroad Company to Build the Centre Street and Ferry Connections, a Loop near the Battery, and Up-Town Extensions—Will Take Several Years to Build the Underground Railway.

Mayor Strong, in an interview with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, proposed a scheme which he believes will give the city speedy rapid transit, by granting extensions in the lower part as well as in the upper part of the city to the present lines of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. The Mayor says his plan need not necessarily interfere with the project of finally building an underground railroad, but by his plan almost immediate relief can be had through the extensions.

"The city's great need is rapid transit," Mayor Strong said, "and it is my desire that it be obtained with all possible speed consistent with the interests of the people. The people want rapid transit now, and they ought to have it, if it is possible to obtain it. I think it is. I believe that opportunity should be given the public to secure homes in the upper east and west sides of the city, and that they should be furnished with the means to get to and from their homes as conveniently and as rapidly as possible.



Mayor Strong's Plan.

Proposed Extension of the Elevated Roads in the Lower Part of the City.

"It is manifest also that the congested condition of travel down town should be relieved without unnecessary delay, and that added facilities should be given to the people to reach the important down-town ferries and other points where there are constantly coming and going large numbers of persons. In view of these facts, I believe that the city can make an arrangement with the Manhattan Railroad Company that will furnish relief for some time at least, and at the same time will not interfere in any way with the carrying out of the underground project in the future."

The Mayor displayed a blue-print map of the city, and pointed out the proposed extension upon it. "My idea is," he continued, "that the elevated railroad tracks could be extended from the City Hall Station up Centre Street to Canal Street, thence along Canal Street and intersecting the Sixth Avenue elevated line at West Broadway, proceed along Canal Street as far as Desbrosses Street, and across Desbrosses Street to West Street.

"A line should also be built running down West Street as far as Pier 1 and then a short loop that would not interfere with Battery Park in any way, but would connect the road running down West Street with the tracks of the Ninth and Sixth Avenue lines at the stations this side of Battery Park.

"In this way a great loop by way of Canal, Desbrosses, and West Streets and the Ninth and Sixth Avenue connections would be made. Additional trains could be put on, and they could be run up either Sixth Avenue or Ninth Avenue, and, of course, the congested condition of travel would be relieved materially.

"Then, again, the traveling public could reach almost all the great ferries and ocean and coastwise steamship piers with ease and rapidity from almost any section of the city, and the incoming travelers could reach their homes in comfort and without delay if this plan be carried out.

"Stations could be built that would enable passengers to reach the ferryboats by crossing a covered bridge, such as is now done in the case of the Pennsylvania ferry. The difficulty in crossing West Street would thus be averted. Safety and convenience would both be added to travel by this means.

"Up town, my idea is that the Manhattan Company should be allowed to extend its lines, under proper conditions, both from the present terminus on the west side and the present terminus on the east side, to the city line. This would furnish facilities at once for the development of that great section of New-York City lying beyond the Harlem River.

"Under what conditions these extensions I speak of should be granted to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is a matter that could be easily determined upon by the proper authority.

"The thing for us to do is to get rapid transit for the people, and get it now.

"I believe the relief I suggest can be had inside of two years, and that it can be had with great advantage to the city. The underground system can be constructed afterward, but it will take many years to get it into operation effectively. Meanwhile, the public should have some relief, and I believe it can be had in the way I have suggested.

"I would like to hear from the Manhattan people about the matter. I believe that if they make such a proposition that it will be approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. They can do so without interfering with the underground railroad proposition."

George J. Gould of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company had a conference with the Mayor a few weeks ago about the proposed extensions, but it is understood that he has not communicated with the Mayor recently.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING.

Mr. Murray Alone Opposes the Amendments to the Law.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Austin amendments to the New-York Rapid Transit law were considered by the Assembly Committee on Cities to-day.

J. Archibald Murray, for the property owners, was the only one who appeared in opposition to the measure. His main argument was to the effect that the passage of the bill would mean a loss of at least $3,750,000 to the city. This would be brought about by the relief accorded in the bill to the contractor by not compelling him to pay anything into the sinking fund for the first five years. Another ground of opposition was that the bill permitted a business corporation to operate a railroad in the State, which was in violation of the law. The bill further crippled the city as to its ownership. When the lease expires the city will own but a hole in the ground, and the contractors will, Mr. Murray added, own the ventilating plant, the overhead wires, and the power house. He appeared, Mr. Murray said, for some of the largest estates along the rapid transit route. If the bill passed it should be amended so that the property rights would be considered and be protected.

A. B. Boardman of New-York, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, asked the committee for a favorable report on the bill. The amendments proposed to the existing law were but minor ones, and were suggested by the Rapid Transit Commission in order to perfect the measure, so that the intent of the original law might be carried out in the amendments proposed.

Alexander Orr, President of the commission, also argued in favor of the bill. As the bill was suggested by the commission, it should pass, for the commission was competent to look after the interests of the people.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF DIALECT.

Cracker English Claimed to be Quite Often Almost Classic English.

Miss E. F. Andrews in The Chautauquan.

As a general thing, the Southerner learns what I may call his "mammy" tongue before making the acquaintance of his mother tongue, and the influence of the earlier speech is apt to affect his utterance through life, as may be observed in his tendency to ignore the letter "r," or to regard it as a mere modifier of the preceding vowel. This peculiarity causes our native dialect writers unwittingly to mislead their readers of other sections in rendering the negro and cracker pronunciations of such words as "of," "to," "you," &c., by "er," "ter," and "yer." While this spelling exactly conveys the sounds in question to a Southern ear, accustomed to the elision of "r," its effect is likely to be altogether misleading among readers who are in the habit of treating that ill-used letter with due respect. It cannot be more wide of the mark, however, than the conventional "yo" of the comic papers. The negro says "mo" for "more" and "yo'" for "your" because he has an unconquerable antipathy to the letter "r," but neither he nor his cracker neighbor ever says "yo'" for "you"; in pronouncing the latter word he simply gives "ou" the sound of "u" in "hut."

From negro English to cracker English is but a step. In fact, barring a few differences in accent and intonation, their speech, except where it shades off into the "salt-water" lingo, or Africanized English of the seacoast, on the one hand, and the quaint dialect of the mountaineer on the other, is practically the same throughout the cotton belt of the South Atlantic States, and its vocabulary is largely made up of survivals from the standard English of bygone generations. In the classic pages of Burke and Goldsmith, of Swift, Fielding, Sterne, and Addison, to say nothing of the older writers, I am constantly running upon old acquaintances that I have known all my life as part and parcel of our Georgia plantation vernacular. Fielding, for instance, makes a very near approach to the crackerism "He allowed he'd do it" in such a passage as this: "The audience allowed I did your part justice"; and when Burke complains that "England is disfurnished of its forces" he is using almost the exact phraseology of my cracker neighbor, who has come to borrow a peck of meal and politely hopes that I am not "disfurnishing" myself for his accommodation. Ill is still occasionally heard, even among the better class of rustics, in the piny woods of Georgia and Alabama in its Shakespearean sense of dangerous or wicked, as "The copperhead is an ill snake," or "Johnny is a very ill"—that is, naughty—"boy this morning." I am told by a friend from Kentucky that the same usage, though rare, is not unknown among the same class in that State. To "favor," meaning to resemble, as "He favors his father," was good English in the days of Addison and Shakespeare, and its derivative, "ill-favored," is still current.

In fact, if precedent counted for as much in language as it does in law, I could produce very good evidence to show that cracker English is classic English. Is Chaucer talking plantation English or is Cuffee talking Chaucer English when the one tells us that "the sun uprist" and the other that "the sun has ris"? And when my cracker friend complains of having a "sorry crop" he is but echoing Chaucer's description of a "sorry place." Moreover, we have the high authority of the father of English poetry and of his great contemporary Barbour for such pure crackerisms—I might almost say Africanisms—as "mo'," "whar," and "t'other," of Mandeville for "right nigh," and of Chaucer and Gower both for that unmitigated Americanism "I guess." The negro is sustained by Caxton, Chaucer, and a host of worthies in saying "axed" for "asked," and both negro and cracker are talking pure Anglo-Saxon when they emphasize the neuter pronoun "it" into "hit." So, also, "ourn," "yourn," "theirn," are relics of the old Saxon inflected pronoun, to which "hisn" and "hern" have been conformed by analogy.

Death of the Son of an Irish Lord.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mr. Fowler M. Ray, who died in Nashua, N. H., this week at the age of seventy-two, was at one time one of the best-known of New-York society men. He was a multimillionaire, and was the only brother of Harriett Ray, who was a reigning belle of New-York. Ray was a rubber expert, had invented many valuable rubber compounds, and had made a large fortune in speculation in gutta percha.

He was the only son of Lord Peter McGulligher, who owned extensive estates in Ireland. His father was also an only son, and was disowned by his parents for marrying, against their will, a pretty Scotch servant girl. The father adopted the name of his wife after being disowned—that of Ray—and sailed for America with his bride. The deceased was born to them on the voyage. The parents had good fortune, and when they died left the son and the daughter a large fortune, which was largely added to by good investments.

Because of some trouble, he separated from his wife some fifteen years ago, and plunged into wild dissipation, losing his fortune and wrecking his health.

Unexpected Salutation.

From The Philadelphia Record.

As a Frankford man was on his way home long after midnight, two men approached him, and, taking off their hats, bowed low and handed him a piece of paper with the address of a family living some distance beyond their point of meeting, and on another street. The men proved to be Poles, and neither of them could speak a word of English. The gentleman accosted piloted the strangers to their street, and by sign language made them understand how far they had yet to go. Both men were profuse in their thanks for the attention, uttered in their own language. All that their benefactor could do was to bow his own acknowledgments in return. Judge of his surprise, however, when the Poles grasped his hands, and, before he could comprehend what they meant, each had imprinted a kiss on them, and then went on their way.

An Old-Time Pennsylvania Stage.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The following advertisement appeared in Relf's Philadelphia Gazette and Daily Advertiser in 1804:

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Mail Stages.—The proprietors with pleasure now inform the public that they run their line of stages twice in the week to and from the above places. They leave John Tomlinson's Spread Eagle, Market Street, Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and Thomas Ferry's Fountain Inn, Water Street, Pittsburgh, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Perform the trip in seven days. Fare each passenger, 20 dollars; 14 lbs. of baggage free; extra baggage to pay 12½ cents per lb. This line runs through Lancaster, Elizabeth Town, Middle Town, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburgh, Chambersburgh, McConnell's-town, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburgh, &c.

JOHN TOMLINSON & CO.

POLICE BOARD IN ARMS

SEEKS TO HAVE ITS EXACT POWER CLEARLY DEFINED.

Resolution Aimed Directly Against Chief Conlin Receives the Affirmative Vote of All the Commissioners—A Second Resolution to Do Away with the Eligible List Also Adopted—This Was the Outcome of the Hitch over Promotions.

The Police Board, at its meeting yesterday, passed two resolutions in executive session, both of which received the votes of all four members of the board, though the first was aimed directly at Chief Conlin, and the second one indirectly. Both resolutions were moved by Commissioner Andrews and seconded by President Roosevelt.

When it came to the turn of Commissioner Parker, whom the other three members of the board believe to be Chief Conlin's adviser and backer in everything the Chief does contrary to their wishes, he voted "aye" with as much heartiness as any of the others. The first resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the opinion of the Corporation Counsel be requested as to the proper scope and limitations of the powers conferred upon the Board of Police by the following paragraphs of Section 250 of the Consolidation act:

"The Government, administration, disposition, and discipline of the Police Department and police force shall be such as the Board of Police may, and it is hereby authorized, from time to time, by rules, orders, and regulations, prescribe, but in strict conformity to the provisions of this chapter.

"The Board of Police is authorized and empowered to make, adopt, and enforce rules, orders, and regulations for the government, discipline, administration, and disposition of the Police Department and police force and members thereof."

His opinion is particularly requested as to whether it is within the exclusive powers of the Board of Police to issue orders and regulations to determine:

First—The number of precincts into which the City of New-York shall be divided.

Second—The number of inspection districts into which the City of New-York shall be divided.

Third—The boundaries of precincts and inspection districts.

Fourth—The disposition of the police force among the several precincts and inspection districts, i. e., the number of patrolmen, Roundsmen, Sergeants, &c., to be assigned to each precinct or inspection district, leaving the Chief of Police to select the particular officers to make up such quota as established by the board.

Concerning this resolution, President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews said after the meeting that they wished to find out exactly what power the Board of Police had over the administration and disposition of the police force. If their powers are not sufficient, under the Corporation Counsel's opinion, to hold the Chief of Police in check, the majority members of the board will press their bill at Albany to make promotions by a majority vote, without the assent of the Chief.

The second resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That all eligible lists of candidates for promotion to the grades of Sergeant, Captain, and Inspector of Police now existing in this department be and are hereby canceled and annulled.

The resolution was prompted by the hitch over making promotions. Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh have been eligible for promotion for weeks, but Mr. Parker has refused to vote to confirm them. They now stand in the same position as the other Acting Inspectors detailed by the Chief, and will have to pass another examination before they can be promoted. The Acting Captains whose names are stricken off the eligible list are Brennan of Church Street, Stainkamp of East Fifty-first Street, Walsh of Delancey Street, Kear of West Thirty-seventh Street, and Brown of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. The Roundsmen, who were eligible for promotion to Sergeants, are Relyea of Delancey Street and Schauwecker of the School of Instruction.

Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant have been willing all along to promote Brooks and McCullagh and the five Acting Captains, but, as Commissioner Parker would not vote for them, and Chief Conlin refused to indorse them, they were powerless. Now that eligible lists are canceled, there will have to be new examinations. Speaking of the matter, President Roosevelt said:

"I heartily seconded the resolution. My feeling personally is that when there are vacancies, for which we hold examinations, we should appoint at once as the result of those examinations, or else should cancel the examinations. That our inquiry into the man's fitness should be made before he takes his examination, for, on any other supposition, the merit work is meaningless. I am convinced that where there are actual vacancies, it is a demoralizing thing to let men remain on the eligible register for any great length of time for very obvious reasons. Any new appointments must be as the result of new examinations."

Commmissioner Andrews said that he and Messrs. Roosevelt and Grant have been ready to promote Brooks and McCullagh and the five Acting Captains, but as they were powerless in the face of the opposition of Mr. Parker and Chief Conlin, it was deemed advisable to cancel the eligible list and have other examinations. He said the men should not be retained in a position which is false both to them and the public any longer.

Commmissioner Parker, speaking of the resolution canceling the eligible list, said:

"I voted for the resolution because I considered it a good thing. It opens the field and lets in more candidates. I was opposed from the first to citing only three Captains for examination for Inspectors. There should have been at least five and more to make it a competitive examination. The same way with the Deputy Chief. I was opposed to citing only one man. Others should be allowed to go in and compete."

As to the resolution asking the Corporation Counsel to define the exact duties of the board, Commmissioner Parker said he voted first because he considered it advisable. "There is no doubt in my mind, however," he said, "that the Board of Police has the power to fix inspection district and precinct boundaries. The Chief is the executive officer of the department. It is well, however, to have the Corporation Counsel decide these points."

It is generally understood that the Commissioners will shortly order new examinations for promotions. Mr. Parker will insist on citing more officers than there are vacancies for in the various ranks.

DANIEL HYDE SAVES A LIFE.

Nellie Smith Knocked Into a Millpond by "Rover."

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 31.—Daniel Hyde of this village has become a local hero. He yesterday rescued little Nellie Smith, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, from the waters of the millpond.

Hyde and his brother conduct a grocery store near the millpond. The main highway, where it passes the pond, is bulkheaded with heavy timbers, and the road is about three feet above the level of the pond. Hyde was in his store yesterday afternoon when the Smith child passed, playing and romping, with a big black mastiff named Rover. He saw the playful dog repeatedly knock the little girl over in fun, and then wag his tail as she retaliated for his roughness by striking him with her tiny hand. Hyde watched them for a moment, and then stepped into the store.

A sharp scream attracted his attention a moment later, and Rover began to bark loudly. A neighbor's child ran by shouting: "Help, Help, Nellie's being drowned!"

Hyde ran down the causeway, and saw the little girl struggling in the water. She had disappeared before he could reach her. He plunged into the water, caught Nellie, and swam to the bulkhead with her. He made several unsuccessful attempts to climb up the steep bulkhead with the girl. His struggles occupied several minutes, during which the neighbors heard the cries for help and started for the causeway.

The first to arrive was Mrs. Smith, mother of the little girl. When she saw her child and Hyde struggling in the water she ran to the edge of the bulkhead, and leaning over, received the exhausted little girl from the arms of her rescuer. Hyde was almost exhausted, and was unable to climb up the bulkhead until willing hands aided him.

There was great excitement in the village over the incident, and Hyde received congratulations from every one. Nellie explained that she and Rover had gone too near the edge of the causeway in their play and the big dog had knocked her over the edge into the water.

CAMP MEETING OR SUMMER RESORT?

Old Orchard Beach in Maine Must Be One or the Other.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

There is a real danger threatening Old Orchard, and some people seriously fear that a total change in the character of the place is at hand. They fear that Dr. Simpson and his co-laborers in the work he has undertaken may, if not this season, then very soon, make Old Orchard little more than an international Summer home of the Christian Alliance people and the Summer headquarters of the movement.

When Dr. Simpson held his first convention there he and it attracted but little attention, but year after year his conventions were held, each larger than the others, until last year his movement overflowed the campground and the cottages and was felt at the beach itself. It is hardly necessary to say that the presence of a crowd of supporters of Dr. Simpson is not calculated to make the season at any hotel a social success.

This year the doctor promises to take the place by storm. The Methodist camp meeting is a thing of the past, and if he feels like doing so, Dr. Simpson can hold the fort here for two weeks longer than he did last year, and with the Christian Union just before, and the great Salvation Army rally to come when he leaves, the camp-meeting element will be in evidence to a degree never known before in the history of the place.

The movement is international in its character, and the meeting will be like the movement. Hundreds came last year to be healed, and thousands, it is said, will come this year.

The Dr. Simpson movement may therefore very possibly be in evidence to such a degree as to make Old Orchard simply a great camp meeting. It is said that the Rev. Stephen Merritt and the Rev. Walter Russell are likely to attend in a large degree to the work of taking the camp meetings to the beach—in other words, that a series of beach meetings will be held daily, in addition to those to be held in the grove and at the chapel, and the wild waves may be saying next Summer, "Get out of here unless you want to attend a constant camp-meeting service." From the standpoint of those who want to see Old Orchard a real watering place and a social success the situation is rather serious.

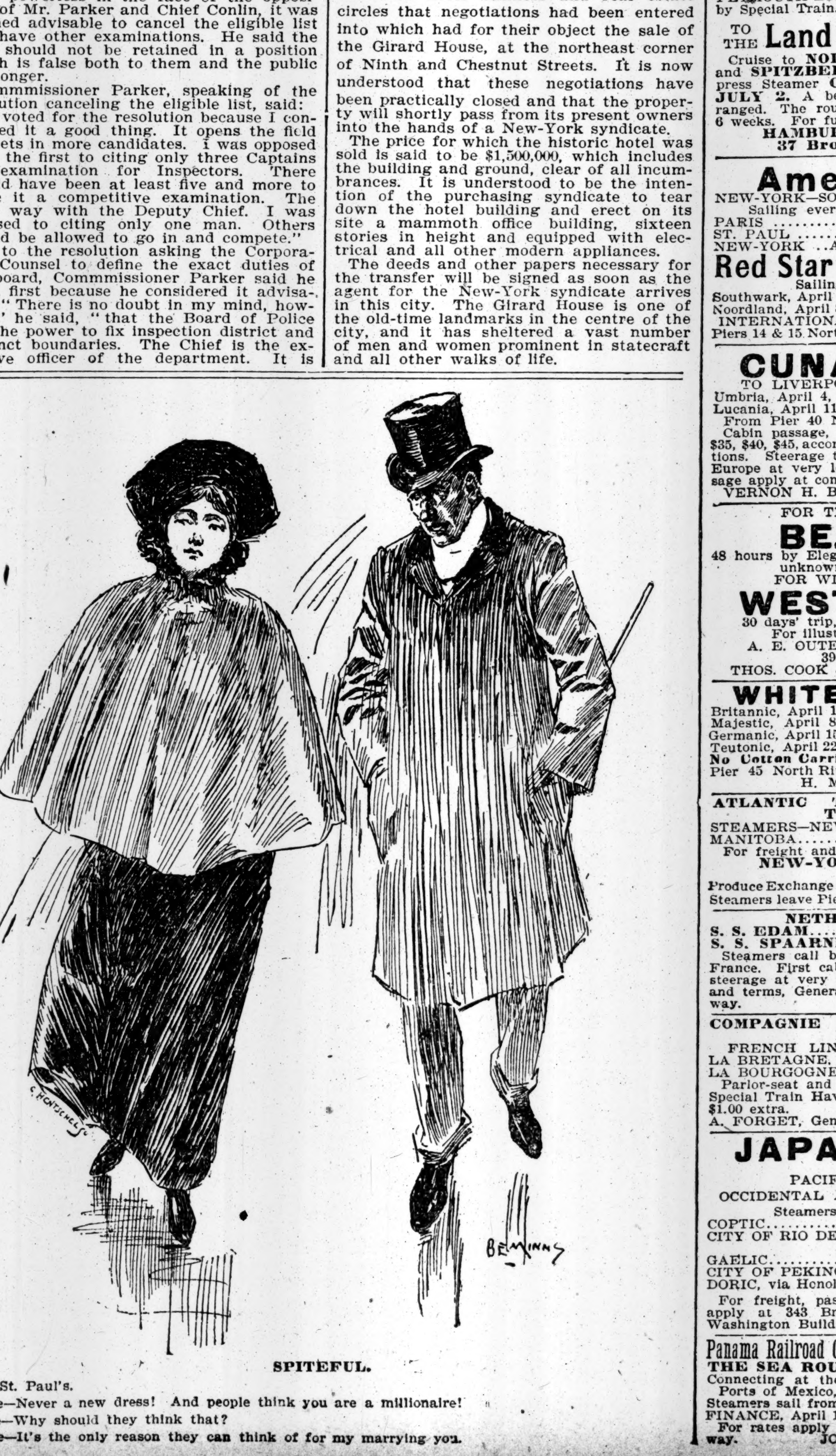
Office Building Supplants a Hotel.

From The Philadelphia Times.

For some time past it has been an open secret in hotel business and real estate circles that negotiations had been entered into which had for their object the sale of the Girard House, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets. It is now understood that these negotiations have been practically closed and that the property will shortly pass from its present owners into the hands of a New-York syndicate.

The price for which the historic hotel was sold is said to be $1,500,000, which includes the building and ground, clear of all incumbrances. It is understood to be the intention of the purchasing syndicate to tear down the hotel building and erect on its site a mammoth office building, sixteen stories in height and equipped with electrical and all other modern appliances.

The deeds and papers necessary for the transfer will be signed as soon as the agent for the New-York syndicate arrives in this city. The Girard House is one of the old-time landmarks of this city, and it has sheltered a vast number of men and women prominent in statecraft and all other walks of life.



SPITEFUL.

From St. Paul's.

She—Never a new dress! And people think you are a millionaire!

He—Why should they think that?

She—It's the only reason they can think of for my marrying you.

A Boy's Big Catch.

From The Philadelphia Times.

F. P. Bilyeu, accompanied by his son, is spending several weeks at St. James City, Fla. His son Harold, only ten years old, caught a 150-pound tarpon in San Carlos Bay the other day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 1 PM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Lizzie B. Willey; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Pafna, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM for St. Kitt's and Barbados, per steamship Terrier; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardle; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Madeirense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Madeirense.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Hesperides, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Hesperides";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 27, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., April 7, 2PM | Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM | Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10AM
Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM | Spree, Tues., May 5, 10AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu. May 12, 10AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM | Ems, May 2, 10 AM
Werra, April 18, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM | Werra, May 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM | Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM | Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS ....April 1 | PARIS ....April 22
ST. PAUL ......April 8 | ST. PAUL ......April 29
NEW-YORK ....April 15 | NEW-YORK .....May 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, April 1, noon | Friesland, April 15, noon
Westernland, April 8, noon | Kensington, Ap. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, April 4, 10 AM | Etruria, Apr. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, April 11, 5 AM | Campania, Apr. 25, 2 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For illustrated circulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, April 1, Noon | Britannic, April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon | Majestic, May 6, Noon
Germanic, April 15, Noon | Germanic, May 13, Noon
Teutonic, April 22, Noon | Teutonic, May 20, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA..........April 4, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. EDAM.........Saturday, April 4, 9 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Sat., April 11, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.........Sat., April 4, 5 AM
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., April 11, 8AM
Special seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats free.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC..........April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..
April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..........April 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING..........May 4, 3 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y. ADVANCE, April 10, M. ALLIANCA, April 20, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Charleston only, Friday, April 3.
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Sat., April 4.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack. Tuesday, April 7.
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F.&P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N. Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. | J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS, via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to all WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights, Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS, for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chatauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chatauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, & ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:00 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:00 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car, 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:00 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For NORFOLK 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeper, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.
8:00 P. M., PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, Via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.
For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after March 15, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:15, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and all intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago, sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:00 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.
RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SUCCESSFUL SALE OF THE BRUCE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

It Brings a Total of $1,351,625 and Proves the Largest One in Recent Years—Details of the Bidding—The United States National Bank Building in Wall Street and The Mercury Building Sold—Other Transactions of the Day.

The largest auction sale of recent years was that held yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom by Solomon De Walltearss & Co. The property belonged to the Bruce estate and was offered in partition proceedings. Most of the offerings were of good business property, and they were of a kind to tempt the investor. The sale was very largely attended. Among those present were nearly all the speculators and operators whose faces are familiar in the auction room, many brokers and quite a sprinkling of investors. The prices obtained were more than satisfactory, realizing in all considerable over the appraised valuations made before the sale. The total amount obtained was $1,351,625.

The sale did not begin until 12:25 P. M., and was concluded at 2 o'clock. Seventeen parcels were disposed of during the period. The bidding was brisk only at rare intervals, but it was never slow. From the outset it was apparent that the customary frequenters of the auction room, who buy for a quick turn, would have little show. Several pieces of property were bought by one or another of the heirs, but the bulk of those offered went to outsiders. The sale was regarded as an unqualified success by all present.

Before beginning the sale the auctioneer announced that it would be without reserve. He also stated that the sellers would allow 70 per cent. to remain on mortgage at 5 per cent., with the option of paying the same on twenty days' notice.

The first piece offered was the four-story brick warehouse 5 Platt Street, north side, 105.7 feet west of Pearl Street, 23 by 79.10 by irregular, leased to one tenant at $1,800 per year and water tax. It went to William L. Keese at $24,750.

Next came the five-story brick factory 251 Centre Street, west side, 96.4 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 52.8 by 25.8 by 52.3. It is leased at $2,000 per year and water tax. After lively bidding, Mr. A. Trinkman secured the property amid a slight outburst of applause, which was not understood by many. He also obtained at $39,000 the lot 26.9 by 119 by 26.1 by 118, with front and rear dwellings, at 407 Broome Street, which forms an L with the Centre Street piece. He already owned the intervening southwest corner of Broome and Centre Streets. He now has a compact plot 121.4 on Centre Street by 80.3 on Broome Street.

The four-story and basement brick building, with store, 15 Centre Street, west side, 28.4¼ feet north of Chambers Street, 24 by 54.6½ by 25.1¼ by 56.3½, leased at $2,000 and water tax, was sold to John T. Koss at $37,000.

A triangular plot at the northerly junction of Centre Street and City Hall Place, 9.9 by 9.2 by 5.9, with frame shanty renting for $12 per month, was pushed up from $800 to $4,225, at which price it was knocked down to F. A. Curry. He represents the owners of the remainder of the triangular block of which it forms a part, bounded by Centre and Reade Streets and City Hall Place, which will be taken by the city to form a plaza at the entrance of the new Elm Street.

One of the astonishing results of the sale came next. This was with the offering of the plot 3 to 9 City Hall Place, southeast corner of Reade Street, extending to 11 and 13 Chambers Street, with 90.6 feet front on the place, 53.2 on Reade Street, 60.8 on Chambers Street, and 98.5 on an irregular line on the easterly side. On the plot are a five-story brick foundry building and three-story extension, a five-story brick office building, and a three-story brick building, with store. They are only partly rented. The first bid for the property was only $85,000. Three minutes afterward it was knocked down to William M. Ryan, amid applause, at $175,000. This property will front on the new Elm Street plaza.

The Revere House property, next offered, consists of a five-story brick hotel and stores building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street, 34.8 by 96.10 by 50 by 98. The first bid was $175,000. Then came in rapid succession $200,000 and $225,000. Smaller bids followed, until $250,000 was reached, when it was struck down to William Berrian, representing the Goelets.

William H. Hind secured the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 225 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 196.4½ feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.1 by 98.9 by irregular, at $14,300.

The five-story marble and iron building 304 and 306 Canal Street, south side, 171.10 feet west of Broadway, extending to 55 and 57 Lispenard Street, 37.6 by 62.6 by 36.11 by 68.4, was sold, at $117,500, to James M. Jackson, representing the Lorillard estate. The store and basement only are rented, bringing in $4,000 per year.

The five-story marble and iron front building 84 and 86 Chambers Street, south side, 192.8½ feet west of Broadway, 50.1½ by 74.3 by 50 by 75.2½, leased at $11,000 per year and water tax, was sold to J. M. Mossman at $188,000.

Mr. J. H. McGurk bought at $28,500 the four-story brick store and lodge rooms building 263 Bowery, east side, 181.11 feet south of Houston Street, 24.3½ by 101.1 by 24.3 by 101. It is leased at $2,500 per year.

Less competition than was expected marked the sale of the five-story and basement brick store and lofts building, 74 William Street, east side, 40.1 feet south of Liberty Street, 20 by 68.1 by 20.1 by 67.9. It went, at $80,000, to A. E. Marling, representing David Wolfe Bishop, owner of adjoining property.

John Hagenbüchle bought, at $9,300, the two and one-story brick stable, rented at $660, at 224 East Ninth Street, south side, 265.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.0½ by 75 by 20.10 by 75.

To William L. Keese, at $54,700, was sold the four-story brick store and lofts building at the southwest corner of Spring Street and West Broadway, 37.2 by 67.6¼ by 34.4¼ by 66.4¼. It rents for $2,900. C. Sherer, at $15,350, obtained the four-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 448 Seventh Avenue, west side, 58.1 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, 18 by 60; and S. Mauth, at $15,500, the adjoining similar building, 450 Seventh Avenue, 18.1½ by 75. Each rents for $1,000 per year and water tax.

The Beverley apartment house, at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 75 by 99.11, five-story brick building, with stores, was started with a bid of $100,000. At $230,000, James M. Jackson, representing the Lorillard estate, secured it. The rents amount to about $13,900 per year.

The last parcel was the four-story brownstone building, with store, at 661 Sixth Avenue, west side, 60.9 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 19 by 60. It is rented for $1,900 per year. Mr. Jackson obtained the property for $33,000.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. sold under foreclosure to M. K. Wallach, at $16,250, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 1,142 First Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 81.5.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Frederick Sackett, at $13,200, the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, with two-story frame building in the rear.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold in partition to the Chatham Realty Company, at $13,450, the property at 78 Charles Street, south side, 225 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 95, with four-story frame building in front and two-story buildings in rear.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to Mrs. J. Brown, at $35,000, the five-story and basement stone-front flat 363 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 19.1½ by 98.9. In partition, he also sold to Thomas B. Quillen, at $13,000, the three-story brick dwelling 35 Gouverneur Street, southwest corner of Madison Street, 24.6 by 60.4 by 24.6 by 61.

To the plaintiff, Clement March, B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $10,500, the five-story brick tenement 314 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Besides the auction transactions, yesterday was quite notable for the private sales reported. The largest among these was the sale to W. K. Aston of the United States National Bank property, at 41 and 43 Wall Street, a nine-story office building, with lot 30.6 by 124.11 by 40.1 by 116.9, at about $850,000. Mr. Aston owns the property in the rear, at 45 and 47 Exchange Place, and it is his intention to improve this so as to correspond and connect with the Wall Street portion. The bank bought its lot, with an old five-story building, in August, 1889, for $475,000, and subsequently erected the new structure. The property, with that adjoining, formed the old Jauncey Court. It was carried on the bank's books as an asset of $580,685.93.

Mr. John R. Foley has sold, for William Noble, to the National Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., the Mercury Building, at 3 Park Row, extending to 3 Ann Street, a five-story brownstone structure, 25 by 62.4 by 24.6 by 12.1, on Ann Street, by jog 6.5 by 52.3; for Alexander Jordan, at $49,500, the five-story brick and stone flat 52 East Eighty-ninth Street, 31 by 100; and, for Catherine Moore, at $16,500, the five-story brick tenement 414 Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Duff & Conger have sold, for John De Ruyter, to an investor, at $25,000, the four-story brownstone flat 109 East Eighty-seventh Street, 26.8 by 100, and the five-story flat 29 West Sixty-fifth Street, 31.3 by 100, at about $53,000.

Mr. C. A. Berrian has sold, for Benjamin F. Cohen, to Dr. Joseph Dunn, at about $35,000, the frame dwelling, carriage house, and twelve lots at the northeast corner of Primrose Street and Creston Avenue.

Mr. Frank Hughes of Passaic has sold, at about $38,000, the four-story dwelling 70 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. Cornelius Daly has sold, for Frederick L. Stine to Mrs. B. Goodman, at about $27,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 308 West Eighty-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Messrs. Oppenheimer & Metzger have sold to a builder, for improvement, the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 126.2 by 100 by irregular.

Charles J. Hartmann of 52 Broadway, New-York, has sold for Mrs. Mary R. Hartmann of Brooklyn The Columbia and West End apartment houses, corner of Hicks and Pineapple Streets, Brooklyn, for $250,000 to Mr. Wise, a millionaire manufacturer of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Hartmann paid $216,000 for this property in 1894.

The Frank L. Fisher Company have sold, for David S. Brown, to Builder A. B. Kight, a plot 60 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, near Riverside Drive.

The Bradley & Currier Company, limited, has sold to D. M. Stevens, at about $27,500, the three-story dwelling 695 West End Avenue, 18 by 80.

Mr. John Glass has sold to J. W. Cushman the four-story brownstone dwelling 432 West Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Mr. T. S. Atwater has sold, for John R. Cole, at $14,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 134 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 15 by 50 by 100; and, for M. E. Quinn, at $7,000, the dwelling 36 Lorillard Place, 25 by 50 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, leasehold of 209 East Twentieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 92, four-story brick tenement. Due on mortgage, $2,270.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales as follows: No. 112 Fulton Street, southwest corner of Dutch Street, 25.3 by 83.5 by 25.2 by 82.6, five-story brick building; also, lot, 25 by 99.11, on south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 310.11 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, 384 and 386 Eighth Avenue, 49.4½ by 100, four-story brick building, with store; also, 321 West Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling; also, 348 West Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; also, 2,391 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 24.11 by 80, four-story brick building; also, 228 and 230 West Twenty-ninth Street, the first 24.10½ by 117.5 by 24.11 by 119.1, and the other 24.10½ by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements; also, lot, 25 by 100.11, on south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 445 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, leasehold of 746 Sixth Avenue, 20 by 75, four-story brownstone building.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., trustees' sale, 63 and 65 Elizabeth Street, southwest corner of Hester Street, 48.2 by 55, two five-story brick factory buildings, with engines, boilers, &c.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 341 West Broadway, a seven-story brick building, lofts, by Charles S. Sextell of 55 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Boulevard, four three-story brick dwellings, with basement, by Arthur C. Mander of 173 East Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $68,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 25 feet east of Southern Boulevard, four three-story brick dwellings, by Charles Brogan of 2,329 Southern Boulevard, owner; cost, $24,000.

No. 2,060 Arthur Avenue, a one-story frame shed, by Andrew Dettinger, owner; cost, $100.

No. 521 East Seventy-ninth Street, by Trinity Corporation, 187 Fulton Street, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $300.

Home Street, west side, 115.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, a two-story frame dwelling; also, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 115.6 feet west of Home Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Chris W. Peterson of 1,281 Hoe Street, owner; cost, $10,500.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Cedar Place, two three-story frame dwellings, by James G. Patton of 2,069 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

No. 228 William Street, a three-story brick warehouse, by the estate of Julia Rhinelander, 32 Nassau Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

No. 46 Canal Street, and 134 Division Street, a five-story brick flat, by Wilhelmina Knierlem of 1,231 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $20,000.

Summit Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Devoe Street, a three-story frame tenement, by Mary H. O'Reilly of 629 Sixth Avenue, owner; cost, $7,000.

No. 95 to 99 Hdson Street, by John T. Williams of 871 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $100.

No. 642 Fifth Avenue, by same, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $25,000.

No. 125 East Seventieth Street, by James E. Andrews of 127 East Seventieth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,200.

No. 70 Washington Square South, by St. Vincent de Paul Church, 120 West Twenty-fourth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Second Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, northwest corner, by John Fleming of 1,225 Lexington Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 412 West Thirty-third Street, by John R. Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 699 Union Avenue, by Hattie M. Phelan of 697 Union Avenue, alterations to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 489 Eighth Avenue, by trustees of Henry Astor of 1,509 Broadway, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,525.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 29 feet west of Franklin Avenue, by Mary E. Wood of 859 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $500.

No. 334 Fifth Avenue, by William F. Cochran of 5 East Forty-fifth Street, lessee, alterations to a six-story brick hotel; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 31.

102D ST, 155 West; William F. Koerner and wife to Jenny L. Bargebuhr	$1
116TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; the Bradley & Currier Company, (Ltd.,) to Francis Crawford	1
BYRD ST, n s, 285 ft e of Broadway, or Bloomingdale Road, 25x100; John E. Feller and wife to Ferdinand B. Pfitzner	5,000
CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Mabel Slode	18,000
CONVENT AV, w s, 49.10 ft s of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; same to James Stokes	18,500
LOTS 171 to 175, map of 580 lots, Twelfth Ward, Striker's Bay Farm; Charles T. Barney and another to John O. Baker	1
LOTS 171 and 172, and part of Lot 173, same property; John O. Baker and wife to Dexter B. Horton	36,000
114TH ST, 251 to 255 West; Max Borger to Karl Kahnweiler	1
163D ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 125x100x irregular; Patrick Donohue and wife to Robert Wheelan	40,000
ALEXANDER AV, s w corner of 137th St, 19x75; Sadie Silverman to Florence J. Silverman	1
ALEXANDER AV, 255; Maurice Ahl and wife to John D. Brunckhorst and another	1
LOT 126, map of Morrisania, being part of Subdivision No. 1; James E. Heath to Howard R. Bayne	5
ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 136th St, 45x100; John O. M. Hafemann and wife to Henry Mueller	11,000
170TH ST, n s, 39.9 ft w of Bristow St, 35.4x78.2x67.10x109.3; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Herman Wauer	1
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Harriet E. Lockwood to George A. Woods	1
TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 231.11 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 31.2x75x37.4x75; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors of Hugh N. Camp, to Mary E. O'Melia	1,100
WALNUT ST, e s, Lot 17, part of map of the Arden property; Charles D. Shirmer to William H. J. Guest	2,600
LOTS 330, 331, and 389, map of Van Nest Park; 24th Ward; E. B. Levy to Bertha Reinschreiber and another	1,250
RIVINGTON ST, s w s, 66 ft w of Tompkins St, 44x75; also s s of Rivington St, 112 ft e of Mangin St, 22x75; Valentine Christmann to William J. Christmann and another	1
LORILLARD ST, s s, 113.9 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; Mary E. Quinn to John R. Cole	1
136TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 24.9 x 75.3; Henry Perdreaux and wife to Margaret Riechers	1
151ST ST, s s, 550 ft e of 10th Av, 113 ft to Bloomingdale Road, —x—x144.6x99.11; Fannie G. Merriam to Jacob D. Butler	45,000
132D ST, s s, 345 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x 99.11; John R. Cole to Mary E. Quinn	1
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Charles B. Page, referee, to John B. Smith	7,000
123D ST, 245 East; Ray Karpas to Hulda Wittner	1
29TH ST, 153 East; Benjamin F. De Voe to Clara L. De Voe	1
WESTCHESTER VILLAGE to Pelham Bridge Road; n w s, adjoining land of William Palmer, 200x irregular; James Roddy to Catharine L. Roddy, 1-3 part	1
2D AV, n s, 263.8 ft e of White Plains Av, 33.4x114; William A. Woodworth, referee, to Bell A. Van Fleet	2,700
AVENUE C, 301; Edward Wilckens and wife to Elias Kempner	1
38TH ST, s s, 209.6 ft e of 4th Av, 14x 98.9; John J. Glasson and wife to M. C. Verplanck	1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. H. Glasson, by guardian, to Matilda C. Verplanck	854
25TH ST, 234 and 236 West; Elizabeth Sorensen to Mary E. Harris	1
29TH ST, n s, 114 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9; Mary E. Harris to Elizabeth Sorensen	1
10TH AV, e s, 45 ft n of 17th St, 46.3x 100; Lorenz Muller and wife to John Maguire	24,000
14TH ST, n s, 292 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6x 103.3; McCoskry Butt and wife to A. J. Adams	53,807
29TH ST, 114 West; Anna Klotz to Francis Morris	1
24TH ST, 251 West; Margarethe Kuhlmann and another to Catharine T. Smith	15,750
39TH ST, 239 West; Oscar Ehlers to John R. McKeen	1
82D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 23x 102.2; Amadee Spadone and wife to Carrie Fries	10
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 61st St, 100.5x100; William R. Bronk and wife to Sarah M. Post	1
43D ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 100.4; John Delahunty, referee, to Celine F. Wissmann	16,150
80TH ST, 185 West; Jennie L. Denig and another to James Dennison	1
75TH ST, n s, 175 ft of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Franziska Kemmet to Abraham Weill	1
82D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Barbara Bruning and another to William Liesenbein and wife	21,000
72D ST, 349 East; James Fee to Grace A. Fee	1
55TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Anna A. Murtland to M. G. Quimby	40,200
88TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100; Frederick Schieferstein to Christian Zwinge	21,000
87TH ST, n s, 249.10 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Julius Brookheim and wife to George Hinck	26,000
71ST ST, n s, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sanford B. Stifter to E. J. Schercik	1
56TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100; George Schmelzel and others, executors, to George Schmelzel and others	65,000
SAME PROPERTY; John B. Schmelzel and others to George Schmelzel and others	1
76TH ST, n s, 217 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.2; William W. Hall to George Q. Palmer	1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 127th St, 26.4x35; Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, to Nathan T. Sprague	17,500
1ST AV, e s, 50.6 ft s of 119th St, 25.2x 94; Saly S. Liliendahl to Pauline Gebhard	19,100
VESEY ST, 94; John O'Cormort and wife to Albertine E. Peck	1
TOMPKINS ST, w s, 20 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; Charles Koster to James Shewan	4,000
BOWERY, 356; Cornelia W. Hazelton and another to Charles N. Ironside	1
ELM ST, 199; Oscar Ehlers to John R. McKeen	1
WEST ST, e s, 67 ft s of Charles St, 22.3x 93.9x21.5x87.10; John G. Morris and wife to same	1
TOMPKINS ST, 29; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Joseph Weber and another	16,500
SAME PROPERTY; Albert I. Sire, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld	15,100
WEST 3D ST, 51; Morris J. Warmstadt and wife to Henry Corn and another	100
BROOME ST, 556; Stephen E. England to Edward J. Hewison	1
SAME PROPERTY; Rachel A. England to Edward J. Hewison	1
7TH ST, 55; August Ruff and wife to Abraham Cohn	44,000
WOOSTER ST, 160; Jules Meriquet to Mary Ehrmann	1
FORSYTH ST, 147; Clarence W. Frances, referee, to Lawrence E. Prendergast	33,400
32D ST, 139 West; Ellen M. Treadwell to Thomas Diamond	12,500
9TH AV, w s, Lot 311, map of John Staples, 25x100; Philip F. Olwell, as executor, to Caroline Keller	14,400
70TH ST, 52 West; Denman Thompson and wife to Hugo Blumenthal	51,000
84TH ST, 255 West; John McKeon to Marianna J. Hunter	1
3D AV, 1,441; George Schmelzel and others, executors, to James H. Schmelzel and another	31,000
SAME PROPERTY; John B. Schmelzel and others to same	1
81ST ST, s s, 183 ft e of 4th Av, 21x102.2; Mary F. Morris to John Ryan	1
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 74.9x97; Alice M. Holland to Rufus L. Robinson, Jr	1
WILLIS AV, 232; Lizzie M. Somers to Mary Queern	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 80x107x80x102; Joanna L. Van Wyck to John H. Corwin and another	3,711
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Bridge St, 100x100; Samuel A. Cramer and wife to William Schneider	8,000
1ST AV, e s, 225 ft n of Walnut St, 50x100; Richard Condon and wife to Garrett Motley	100
70TH ST, 52 West; Hugo Blumenthal to Estelle M. Blumenthal	1
EAST BROADWAY, 92; Joseph L. O'Brien and another, executors, to Joseph Goldman	31,750
FRANKFORT ST, 17, and 201 to 205 William St; Charles D. Valentine, as executor, to William C. Orr	54,000

Recorded Leases.

BACH, Myer, to Harris Silberman; 100 Rivington St, 9 years	$720
HATTEMEYER, Herman, as executor, to Harry M. Adelson and another; 90 Division St, 1 year	1,400
KOHRING, William H., to William Schmidt; 1,682 1st Av, 10 years..$1,200,	1,500
MULLER, Adam, and others, to Martin H. Smith; s e corner of Lexington Av and 76th St, 5 years.....$1,596,	1,800
NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles G. Klink; 629 Columbus Av, 6 years.....$1,500,	1,800
STELZNER, Carl, to Siegfried Sundermann; 430 East 76th St, 3 years....$400,	420

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to McCoskry Butt; n s of 14th St, 292 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years	$45,000
AXELRAD, Adelle, to Herman Biesenthal; e s of Seton Av, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 2 months	50
ARNSTEIN, Jennie, to George Hahn; s s of 69th St, 191.8 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	700
BARGEBUHR, Jennie L., to William F. Koerner; 155 West 102d St, 1 year	1,200
BLUMENTHAL, Hugo, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; 52 West 70th St, 5 years	20,000
CARROLL, Mary, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Mianna St, 317.9 ft e of Unionport and Bronxdale Road, installments	1,200
DEAN, David J., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustees; 75 West 18th St, 3 years	10,000
FLURI, George V. and Frank T., trustees for Katharine Fluri, to Emma Brown; e s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 149th St, 1 year	1,000
GOLDMAN, Joseph, and wife to the executors of Maurice O'Brien; 92 East Broadway, 3 years	21,750
GALLIGAN, Thomas P., Jr., and wife to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; Chambers St, n w corner of Centre St, 5 years	75,000
GUEST, William H. J., to Charles D. Shirmer; e s of Walnut St; 100 ft n of Cornell Av, installments	2,340
HARRIS, Clinton S., and John H. Corwin to Joanna L. Van Wyck; White Plains Road, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 5 years	1,700
SAME to same; White Plains Road, w s, 40 ft s of Elizabeth St, 5 years	1,300
HORTON, Dexter B., to John O. Baker; n s of 98th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, demand	36,000
SAME to same; same property, demand	32,000
IRONSIDE, Charles N., and wife to Cornelia W. Elliott; 356 Bowery, 5 years	15,000
SAME to George Martens; same property, 1 year	3,000
JACOB, August, and wife to Judson S. Todd; 2d Av, s e corner of 91st St, 1 year	19,000
SAME to same; e s of 2d Av, 75.7 ft s of 91st St, 1 year	12,000
SAME to same; e s of 2d Av, 25.7 ft s of 91st St, two mortgages, 1 year	24,000
SAME to same; s s of 91st St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	12,000
KERN, George, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; 346 West 38th St, 3 years	10,000
KHOURI, Ann E., to Grace C. Marvin; 3d Av, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 3 years	2,500
KELLER, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 85 9th Av, 3 years	5,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and wife to Sarah Holzman; 335 Delancey St, 5 years	12,000
LUSTIG, Josef, and wife to Pauline Gross; 24 Willett St, 2 years	1,000
LEVI, Henry R., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 46th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, (No. 314,) 3 years	12,000
LANG, John W., to George C. Engel; 157 and 159 East 42d St, lease, demand	5,416
MAGUIRE, John, to Elizabeth T. Mosher; 122 10th Av, 3 years	8,000
MORTIMER, Jane, and Horace Daly to the John Kress Brewing Company; 326 West 32d St, demand	1,000
McKEEN, John R., to John G. Norris; e s of West St, 67 ft s of Charles St, installments	3,800
MARIE, Carolyn P., to Richard C. Voth; 12 East 46th St, 13 months	15,000
MUELLER, Henry, and wife to George Ehret; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 136th St, 1 year	5,000
NOLAN, Sarah, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 150th St, 105 ft w of Wales Av, 1 year	750
ORR, William C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 201 to 205 and 17 Frankfort St, 1 year	30,000
POST, Sarah M., to William R. Bronk; Columbus Av, n e corner of 61st St, 1 year	17,000
PFITZNER, Ferdinand B., to John E. Feller; n s of Byrd St., 285 ft e of Bloomingdale Road or Broadway, 3 years	3,000
PRESSPRICH, Otto, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 146th St, 237 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years	12,000
PECK, Albertine E., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 94 Vesey St, 1 year	11,000
PENFIELD, William W., to Charles W. Bogart; s e s of Catharine St, Lot 242, map of Washingtonville, note	300
QUEERN, Mary, to Julius Dolgner; 232 Willis Av, 5 years	11,000
RYAN, Ellen, to Ellen E. Dennin; s e corner of King's Bridge Av and 166th St, 1 year	1,372
ROBINSON, Rufus L., to Alice M. Holland; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 144th St, 1 year	3,900
REMSCHREIBER, Bertha, and Carrie Lilienstein, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 330, 331, and 389, map of Van Nest Park, 4 years	625
SORENSON, Elizabeth, to Walter H. Sloane; n s of 29th St, 114 ft e of 9th Av; also s s of 35th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	6,000
SUSSMANN, Adolph, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 80th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years and 2 months	9,000
STARR, Walter D., and wife to Caroline L. Macy; s s of 98th St, 400 ft w of Central Park West, installments	21,250
SAME to Mary J. Kingsland; s s of 98th St, 425 ft w of Central Park West, installments	21,250
SPIES, Jacob, and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,277 3d Av., 3 years	20,000
SCHMELZEL, James H., and Edwin J. Gillies, to Kate E. Morgan, guardian of Katharine E. Morgan; e s of 3d Av, 77.1 ft n of 81st St, 5 years	20,000
VER PLANCK, William G., and wife, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Brenner Av, 400 ft s of 164th St, 3 years	5,000
WISSMAN, Celine F., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee of Edward M. Gedney; s s of 43d St, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	8,000
WEBB, Thomas, and wife, to Meyer Butzel; lane on map of Charles Darke estate, e s 457 ft n of road from King's Bridge to Williams's Bridge, 1 year	425
WILCOX, Franklin A., and wife, to Julius Kuhn; s e s of Boston Road or Av, 318 ft n e of Jefferson St, 3 years	4,000
WHEELAN, Robert, to Robert Donohue; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 163d St, 1 year	30,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Fannie G. Merriam; s s of 151st St, 550 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years	40,000
MILLER, Charles W., and wife to Henry F. Holtorf; n s of 169th St, 137 ft e of Boston Av, 3 years	5,200
SCHULTZ, Henry, to Henry Ackermann, executor, &c., of Maria E. Ackermann; s s of 6th St, e half of lot 112, map of Unionport, 3 years	400
VAN FLEET, Bell A., to Elizabeth Wright; n s of 2d Av, 263.8 ft e of White Plains Road or 3d St, 3 years	2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DIPPEL, Bertha A. M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York	$1,000
GREGORY, Elizabeth F., to A. M. Strebeigh	12,180
HARBECK, William H., and another, trustees, to Eliza D. Harbeck	20,000
HARBECK, Eliza D., to Charles T. Harbeck and another, trustees	20,000
HORNBERGER, George, to Caroline Koch	3,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New-York	11,000
SAME to John M. Bowers, trustee	7,525
MURPHY, William H., to S. C. Berrey	5,000
NOLTE, Johanna, administratrix, to Johanna Nolte	1,200
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow	1
VOTH, Richard C., to Henry J. Braker	15,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to H. W. Ford as trustee	1
BOWERS, John M., as trustee, to Frederic J. Middlebrook	6,623

Lis Pendens.

MADISON ST, 338; Matilda Weil vs. Harris Elias and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FAIRMOUNT AV, s w s, being Lots 9 and 10 of map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania; Robert I. Brown vs. Susan and George Gregory, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOME ST, 58; Allen St, 26; 142 Elm St, 85 Canal St, 20 Chrystie St, 40 and 38 Broome St, 21 Goerck St, 101 East 62d St, 29 Lewis St, and n w corner of 1st Av and 82d St, 39.3x 100x irregular; Edwin O. Harrison and others, executors, &c., of Fredericka W. Waring, deceased, vs. Mary A. Pratt and others, (partition.)

CLINTON ST, n w s, being part of Lot 101, map of Village of Morrisania; Arthur Wehrmann vs. John S. Johnson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

DALY AV, (formerly Catharine St,) s e s, 339.11 ft n e of Tremont Av, 19.6x167.11x19.6x169.1; William B. Fleming, trustee, vs. Walter Wilcox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 96.3x100.11; Harry Brown vs. Ida Miller and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

135TH ST, n s, 30 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; Henry F. Siebold vs. the J. C. Watson Company, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

63D ST, n s, 413 East; Sigmund Cohn vs. Franz C. Doscher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

106TH ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100; Joseph Krulish against Edward C. Thatcher, owner and contractor	$108
WEST BROADWAY, 345 West; Theodore P. Jenkins against Robert F. Hopcraft, owner; Samuel A. Friedline, contractor	454
5TH AV, 570; Otto Kruger against C. Fellows, owner, and Ryan & Miller, contractors	174
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; the American Lumber Company against Elizabeth McKinley, owner and contractor	1,551
65TH ST, 20 West; Foskett & Bishop Company against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor	90
120TH ST, 359 to 369 West; the Reed Glass Company against Henry Gerkins, owner; William N. Campbell, contractor	807
8TH AV and 111th St, n w corner, 50.6x 100; Andrew M. Underhill, as assignee for Wood & Robinson, against George M. Martin, owner and contractor	118
83D ST, 13 West; Frederick A. Wall against Laura A. Hall and Thomas McGrath, owners; William F. Hall, contractor	250

A SOUTHERN GAMBLER IN NEW YORK

The Fanciful Story that Is Told of His Visit Sixty Years Ago.

E. H. Randle, in The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Many years ago—I think in the thirties—a remarkable case of gambling, by Dr. Bennett of Shreveport, La., occurred. The case was detailed to me by his brother, an honorable citizen of Alabama, at the time I knew him.

Dr. Bennett had for many years been a professional sportsman, but at that time had retired, and settled in Shreveport. On one occasion the doctor set out for New-York, to see if he could find as many green ones there as elsewhere. He introduced himself among the sporting characters as a man from the South, but that, I suppose, was known by his appearance and speech.

After becoming somewhat acquainted, and sporting in a small way, his attention was attracted by a flashing breastpin worn by a certain young man. He frequently expressed his admiration of it as something very desirable. At last he asked the young man the cost of it. The latter had given only $8 for it, but, thinking he had struck a chance to make something, he replied: "Five hundred dollars."

"How much do you ask for it?"

"Six hundred," was the reply.

"Here is your money," replied the doctor, counting out $600. The young man coolly handed over the eight-dollar pin and received the money.

The doctor carried the pin to a jeweler, and asked him what he would charge to put a diamond in the place of the set then in the pin. After examining a little, the jeweler replied: "Five thousand dollars."

"Put it in, then," said the doctor, "and I will call to-morrow morning."

Next morning he called, paid the money, put on the pin, and returned among his sporting characters. They all, knowing that the pin had cost only $8, began to guy him for giving $600 for an $8 breastpin. He, with a great show of indignation, said he would bet any amount that it was worth as much as he gave for it, and would leave it to any first-class jeweler in the city; meantime seeming to be badly teased and to have about half lost his head. On this bets were taken to the amount of $6,000. The jeweler decided that the pin was worth over $5,000.

The doctor took in the money, carried the pin back to the first jeweler, and told him to replace the paste setting. The next day he called at the jeweler's, put on the pin again, with the paste set in it, and stored away the fine diamond in his pocket, and returned among his sporting acquaintances. There he met the young man of whom he bought the pin, took him to one side, and very kindly said:

"My friend, as you seem to have been so badly mistaken about the value of your pin, selling a five-thousand-dollar pin for $600, losing over $4,000, if you will give me half price for it, $2,500, you may have it back."

The young man, considering it a very kind offer, and not wishing to lose a good bargain, agreed to it, and with courteous thanks for the generous gift, counted out $2,500 to Dr. Bennett, and the doctor, with the most gracious kindness, returned to him the eight-dollar breastpin, received the $2,500, and took an early occasion to leave for home.

HOMES FOR THE POOR

PROGRESS MADE BY THE IMPROVED HOUSING COUNCIL.

Capitalists to be Asked to Invest Money in Model Tenements and Houses for One or Two Families—Interest at 4 Per Cent. to be Assured—Entire City Blocks to be Devoted to Buildings with Plenty of Air and Light.

The Improved Housing Council, of which Richard Watson Gilder is Chairman, has so far progressed in its scheme for providing improved tenement houses and small homes for the families of workingmen in this city that in a few days capitalists will be asked to provide means to carry out its beneficent objects.

It is proposed to better the conditions under which the respectable and industrious artisans and clerks of small means are compelled to live in New-York, and the carefully considered plan of the Council is believed by its members to be entirely practicable. The council hopes that the plan will receive the approval of men of large means, and that they will invest capital in the enterprise and be content with a moderate interest.

With Mr. Gilder in the council are W. Bayard Cutting as Vice President, and Charles Stewart Smith as Treasurer. Dr. William T. Tolman of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is the Secretary. The Executive Committee includes S. D. Babcock, R. Fulton Cutting, J. Nicholson Kane, Isaac N. Seligman, and Gen. Charles Whittier.

Two objects have engaged the attention of the council—the building of model apartment houses and separate dwellings. The committee which has the first-named subject in charge is composed of Joseph S. Auerbach, A. W. Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance, Constant A. Andrews, S. D. Babcock, Charles T. Barney, August Belmont, H. H. Cammann, W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Edith Kendall, Edward Marshall, J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Miss C. Phelps Stokes, and George W. Young. The Committee on Separate Dwellings is composed of Prof. Felix Adler, Francis V. Greene, P. F. McSweeney, Henry Lewis Morris, Dr. Albert Shaw, Frederick A. Snow, and William D. H. Washington.

The council has held a number of meetings and conferences, and the result is that plans have been formulated for the erection of a group of model tenement houses. Entire city blocks are to be purchased, and the new houses are to be erected in groups, each group occupying an entire block. In this way an abundance of air and light will be secured, and the structures will be exempt from undesirable neighbors. From their own experience, which has been reinforced by the evidence of experts in land values, cost of building, &c., the members of the council have evolved a plan by which they will present to the capitalists of this city a safe investment, at 4 per cent., in model tenements, to be erected on a large scale, and which will give to the working people homes where they will have more light, more air, more space, better plumbing and sanitary arrangements than can now be obtained, for the moderate rentals that are to be charged for apartments in the proposed houses. These rentals, however, it is calculated, will be ample to produce a fair return on the investment and provide a fund for depreciation, repairs, and other contingencies.

It is proposed to issue a circular addressed to capitalists, giving full details of the plans which have been under consideration by the Council, and also to invite architects and others interested in the subject to submit plans for the erection of the best possible groups of tenements. The city blocks are 400 feet in length and 200 feet in width, and include about thirty-two city lots each. The circular will point out existing evils in tenement house building as things to be avoided. Plans for the new buildings must cover only 75 per cent. of the lot area, thus leaving more space for light and ventilation than is allowed in the best existing tenements. Even in the better class of tenements the air shafts at present are small, generally 5 by 5 feet, or 25 feet in superficial area. In the proposed structures no air and light wells are to contain less than 90 feet of superficial area. These are a few of the improvements over the construction of present houses which will be insisted upon in the new structures.

The erection of separate dwellings for the families of working people and persons of small means has received some consideration, but the plans are not so far advanced as those for the model apartment houses.

J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement at 26 Delancey Street, who has taken a great interest in the project, spoke enthusiastically yesterday of the work of the Council. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"The Council wish it to be distinctly understood that this is not a charitable scheme, but it is a simple business proposition. We have figured out that we can assure those who invest in this project a moderate and reasonable return on the capital invested. We think that we are safe in assuring investors 4 per cent. net interest on the money they invest in these buildings. There will be, besides, a sinking fund for the protection of the property and for contingencies. I do not think that there will be any difficulty in securing the capital for the first group of model tenements, and we hope very soon to acquire the necessary land and begin operations.

"It is proposed to erect the improved separate dwellings contemplated by the Council, in the outskirts of the city, beyond the Harlem River. The houses will probably be two-story buildings for one or two families. It is not proposed to have more than two families in any one of these dwellings, because we want to foster the sense of individual proprietorship."

A GALLANT AND MOST HELPFUL BIRD

How the Chestnut-Sided Warbler Fed the Widowed Redstart's Baby.

Odette Smiley in The Chautauqua.

Once upon a time, while Olive Thorne Miller and Florence Merriam, two charming writers on bird life, were taking notes in Lewis County, N. Y., they found a widowed redstart and her baby in the wood lot. Like all babies, the little redstart was constantly teasing for something to eat, and, like most mothers, the redstart was just wearing herself into the grave trying to supply the demand. And then came the kindly hand of a good-hearted and wholly unselfish neighbor to help her. A jolly bachelor, a chesnut-sided warbler, heard the baby cry and saw the weariness of the overworked mother, and he fluttered his wings at the thought that here was a chance to be courteous to one of the other sex without any one being able to say that he had an ulterior purpose in the kindly attentions he might give her. Gathering a goodly worm, the bachelor carried it to the baby.

At first the poor widow didn't know about that. She might be without her natural protector, but no meddling strangers need think her unable to take care of herself and little one, and she made some pretty harsh remarks to the chestnut-sided warbler. But he, good fellow, did not mind that. He would have taken the baby in his arms and walked up and down to soothe it had that been the fashion with baby birds, but as it was, he kept on bringing worms and other things until even pert little Mrs. Redstart was calmed into a peaceful state of mind, and, the baby being satisfied, was able to smooth out her muchrumpled skirts and attend to the gloss of her beautifully contrasted breast and arms. It was a most charming little episode in bird society.

Contract for What They Condemn.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

Mr. Henry M. Whitney's plan for supplying fuel and illuminating gas has been strenuously opposed before the committee of the Legislature by existing gas companies hereabout, on the ground, among others, that it was impracticable on his plan to manufacture and distribute gas that should be worth anything for these purposes. It now appears that the great corporation which furnishes most of the gas used in the City of Boston has already asked Mr. Whitney to supply the gas which it is to use, and that a contract has been made to that effect. When the theory of an expert or the argument of a lawyer runs up against a solid fact of this sort, it stops there.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED

3-story, brownstone mansion and stable on lot 80x100, hand-carved cabinet trim, containing all modern improvements; fine location and splendid view. House cost $75,000 to build.

Will be sold at GREAT SACRIFICE, or will exchange for nice country place or vacant lots on Washington Heights.

Apply for particulars to

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST.

SMALL SUMS USED IN PURCHASING desirable lots located in a centre under improvement, by a strong real estate syndicate, are certain to give large profits—and are safe. Particulars for a postal. Mutual Realty & Loan Corporation, Room 15, 100 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE OR EXCHANGE.—"Stonehurst," the very spacious and elegant stone mansion, fully furnished, at Riverdale, formerly belonging to the late Robert Colgate, Esq., built by day's work in the most thorough manner, and containing water and gas and all the conveniences of a city residence; very extensive river views; ten acres of ground, gently sloping to the Hudson; situated in Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City; valuable water rights; New-York Central station at foot of lawn, under the bluff; 53 trains daily; fine old trees and choicest shrubs and fruits; charming Italian garden and lovely lawn; greenhouses, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; within three-quarter hour's drive of Central Parak over Boulevards, within 15 minutes of Van Cortlandt Park, beyond which, within a short distance, through beautiful drives, are Jerome Park, Morris Park race course, Country Club, Fort Schuyler, and the handsome parks recently acquired by the city; price, unfurnished, $175,000, very easy terms, or $7,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN D. WOOD, 38 East 39th St., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 659 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
APARTMENT HOUSE,
(between 49th and 50th Sts.)

Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises; or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

FOR RENT.
JEFFERSON, 104 East 116th St. WASHINGTON. 106 East 116th St.
SEVEN ROOMS.

Special leases from May 1; $600 per annum; highest and healthiest location up town; passenger elevators, hallboys, steam heat, and hot water; kitchens, bathrooms, and halls mosaic tiled; open plumbing, porcelain tubs, servants' stairway and closets.

We ask critical inspection. It will pay you.

ST. PAUL APARTMENT HOUSE, entire front 120th St., between Manhattan Av. and 8th Av.; should be seen to be appreciated; at moderate rents; all improvements.

NO. 151 WEST 133D ST., two desirable apartments; low rents. 439-443 West 51st St., apartments to desirable small families.

ANDREW LESTER'S SONS,
Van Dyke Building, 56th St. and 8th Av.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Beautiful country seat at Garretson's, Staten Island, 39 minutes from Battery; about 35 acres; large, comfortable mansion, built for Winter and Summer; 13 outbuildings; ocean view, forest trees, gas lamps on drives, 3 gateways, fine country roads. Address F. D. ALEXANDER, Dongan Hills, S. I.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1,035 & 1,037 MADISON AV.
Four-story brownstone dwellings, each 20 ft. wide. One has large butler's-pantry extension, sanitary plumbing, and is handsomely decorated. Both in excellent condition. Must be rented this season; no reasonable offer refused from responsible parties. Open for inspection from 9:30 to 5:30 and can be seen without permit.

FOR RENT—340 West 88th St., 4 story, 21-foot house, fully decorated, in perfect order. Apply to owner, 312 West 89th St.

SEVERAL SNUG TEN-ROOM DWELLINGS TO Let.—Good neighborhood; convenient station. HUSTON, 343 West 145th St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT,
Monmouth Beach,
Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

TO LET—At Ridgefield, N. J., on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Chambers or 23d St., 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York City, new houses; all the modern improvements; from $30 to $45 per month. Apply to M. L. MESEROLE, on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Gentleman's Country Residence
TO LET,
on Greenfield Hill, Conn.
Beautifully furnished and thoroughly equipped.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
24 Pine St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building, concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

"A"—TO LET—11 & 13 WEST 30TH ST.
Together or separately, 50x95 feet; basements, parlors, and first floors, plate-glass fronts; also offices and rooms above; steam heat, elevator, electric and gas fixtures; possession. Apply to CHAS. E. PECK, 23 West 30th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

TO RENT.—At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, a large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about ten acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale railroad station; about thirty minutes to Grand Central Depot.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Two Much Alike.

From The Washington Post.

Another curious instance of resemblance between men was noted last week at the Shoreham. Gen. Wager Swayne, the noted New-York lawyer, and Mr. J. B. Montgomery of Portland, Oregon, were both guests of Mr. Devine, and during their stay each was taken for the other half a dozen times. The facial likeness is considerable, and confusion of identity was rendered easier from the fact that both gentlemen carry a crutch, and one limb of each is of the artificial variety.

Congressman Walker of Massachusetts, a friend of both, in passing through the lobby one morning, on his way to the Capitol, saluted Mr. Montgomery as "General," and it took him some seconds to understand what the laugh was about. The next day he rushed up to the Oregonian with a broad smile and outstretched hand, and, shaking the other's heartily, said: "Well, General, I took another man for you yesterday, but I'll not be fooled any more."

The Governor of Massachusetts.

From The Boston Globe.

It seems to be generally understood that Roger Wolcott will be the next Republican candidate for Governor. But Congressman Morse will probably find some way to get himself talked about.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 7, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
No. 207 East 73d Street,
4 valuable lots on
70th & 71st Streets,
East of Avenue A.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
of the
Choice and Valuable Properties
Nos. 34, 36, and 38 West 125th Street,
31 and 33 West 124th Street,
52 East 76th Street,
and 4 valuable lots, north side
96th Street,
between 5th and Madison Aves.
ALSO 9 CHOICE LOTS
Northwest Corner
7th Avenue and 148th Street.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Tuesday, April 7th, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION
To Close the Estate of
George G. Sickles, Deceased,
under the direction of
Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,
The 4-story brick store and lot
No. 404 6th Avenue,
between 24th and 25th Streets,
and valuable lot on
West 116th Street,
between Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Av. West. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Tuesday, April 7th, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF
Frederick Heppenheimer, Deceased,
The Choice and Valuable Property,
consisting of 4, 5, and 6-story brick buildings, with large plot of land,
Nos. 22 and 24 North William St.,
running through to and being
Nos. 225 and 227 William St.,
opposite junction
Park Row and North William St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
3 valuable lots, south side
68th Street,
between 1st Avenue and Avenue A.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
of the estate of DOMINICK MAGUIRE, deceased.
4-story brick and stone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 138 EAST 15TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Sells at auction Tuesday, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
1,872 AND 1,874 3D AV.,
west side, near 104th St., two splendid 5-story and basement flats and stores; size 25x75x100 each; fine business location.
215 AND 241 WEST 29TH ST.,
between 7th and 8th Avs., 3 and 4 story front and rear brick tenements, sizes 23x98.9 and 23.5x98.9.
226 WEST 29TH ST.,
near 8th Av., 3-story high-stoop brick dwelling, lot 16.8x68.8.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Emanuel Arnstein, Esq., Attorney, 140 Nassau St. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

WM. H. HOYT & CO.
ABRAM HYATT, Auctioneer.
will sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y., Country Seat and Farm, 96 acres, known as Undercliff, on Thursday, April 2, 1896, at 2 P. M.; three-story mansard house, 20 rooms; farm cottage, two carriage houses, stables, cow house, icehouse, (filled,) stone dairy, and other buildings; trout pond well stocked; house furnished; farming utensils of all kinds; sale positive; terms easy; no postponement. Full particulars with WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt Av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD STREET.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK E. SMITH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet and six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the easterly side of Ninth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1896.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New-York.
ap1-2aw3wW&F&ap23

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MARGARET A. GOODRIDGE, plaintiff, against THOMAS AULD, Jr., Ira O. Miller, and Thomas Auld, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-one feet three inches westwardly from the intersection of the said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street with the westerly line of Eighth Avenue; thence running southwardly, but parallel with Eighth Avenue, and to and through a party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the middle line of the block; thence running westwardly, but along the said middle line of the block, eighteen feet nine inches; thence running northwardly, but again parallel with Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, and thence running eastwardly, but along said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New-York, March 18th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
EDGAR K. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh18-2aw3wW&F&ap9

PARK AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. AULD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street ninety feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street ninety feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Park Avenue one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, March 17th, 1896. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mch18-2aw3wW&S&ap8.

BRITAIN'S ODD ADVENTURE

EXPEDITION TOWARD THE BARBARIC NILE COUNTRY NOT EXPLAINED.

A General Soudanese Campaign When the River Is at Its Lowest and Exhales Malaria Under an Intolerably Heated Atmosphere—The Enterprise Is Opposed to Lord Salisbury's Own Views and Only Aggravates French Enmity.

LONDON, March 18.—Although the vanguard of a new British-Egyptian expedition is already on its way southward toward the barbaric White Nile country, British public sentiment is still to all appearances quite unconcerned. The small Liberal opposition made a spirited protest Monday evening, and Mr. John Morley is to lead a similar and perhaps more effective demonstration in the Commons Friday. Everybody in politics recognizes the grave importance of this adventure, and it is likely enough that in time popular excitement will rise to the occasion, but thus far there are no signs of it. After such a perturbed Winter, vivid with threats of conflict with great powers, the British public may be pardoned for regarding a mere desert chase after a more or less mythical Khalifa as very insignificant.

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It is evident enough, however, that what must develop into a general Soudanese campaign has been resolved upon and even begun. Mr. Curzon, from the Ministerial benches, Monday evening insinuated the suggestion that the advance from Wady Halfa might extend no further that Akasheh; but no one insisted upon this being taken seriously, and, indeed, he himself admitted that the expedition might ultimately got to Dongola. Even if nothing more than this was projected, the effort would involve dangers and expense of life and treasure far outweighing any benefit that could possibly accrue. We are at the very deadliest season of the year for a military enterprise in the tropics. The Nile is at its lowest, and its poisoned and half-stagnant stream exhales malaria under an intolerably heated atmosphere. Southward from Wady Halfa, moreover, the famous "Belly of Stones" begins, the passage of which in the campaign of 1884, even at a good time of year, taxed the endurance of the British column to its utmost. It is admitted that Egyptian troops, by themselves, would have no chance of maintaining such an advanced outpost as Akasheh, much less Dongola, against the clouds of dervishes whom Abdullah could bring against them. A substantial British force would have to be on the spot as well, and what with the certainty of heavy losses by fever, and the likelihood of severe fighting during the Summer, it seems apparent enough that by Autumn another army, such as that which Lord Wolseley led toward Khartoum twelve years ago, will be again on its way up the Nile.

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But what is it all for? Flat incredulity greets the shuffling Ministerial story about a threatened descent into Egypt by the dervishes. Even if such an invasion was likely to be attempted, military experts are agreed that the best place to meet and check such a raid is at the natural barrier formed by Wady Halfa. Nor is it easy to follow the Ministerial logic, which professes to regard a demonstration against Dongola as likely to be of assistance to the beleaguered Italians in the neighborhood of Kassala, which is some 800 miles distant, in the opposite direction. The Italians themselves are ungrateful enough to point out that the fate of Kassala will be decided one way or the other long before the first rumor of a British advance up the Nile has reached the dervishes. What then, is the real object of this surprising adventure? On the Continent, it is almost universally assumed that the decision to reconquer the Soudan has for its purpose the indefinite prolongation of England's stay in Egypt. England, it is pointed out, justifies her continued occupation of the Nile delta, upon the plea that the Egyptians are not equal to the task of governing themselves. Unprejudiced people everywhere recognize that there is a great deal in this plea, but granting all that, how will the case of the Egyptian be improved by adding to the responsibilities which he is now admittedly incapable of assuming, the tremendous further task of controlling the wild Soudan? If, asks the skeptical Frenchman, the Egyptian has not in fourteen years been able to learn to rule himself, how many years will it take him to be able to rule, not only himself, but the warlike and fanatical desert tribes, whom England now ingeniously proposes to saddle him with? Hardly much before Judgment Day.

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Sir Charles Dilke, whose knowledge of this whole subject, as, indeed, of so many other imperial subjects, is both profound and comprehensive, openly taxed the Government with the design of using Dongola as the basis for a great expedition in force, not along the unprofitable Nile, but southward by the old caravan route across the desert, to Dar-Fur. This rich and little-known land, in the very heart of Africa, has been in the mind's eye of every British-African imperialist, since modern Europe turned its attention to parceling out the Dark Continent. As long ago as 1885, when I was in Berlin, at the Congo conference, the English delegates already had Dar-Fur, painted red in the maps of Ethiopia, which they imagined to themselves. In Cecil Rhodes's bold conception of a British Africa, which should stretch across seventy-two degrees of latitude, from Alexandria, in the north to Cape Town in the south, the occupation of Dar-Fur came in as a matter of course. When Lord Rosebery a year ago made his secret bargain with the King of the Belgians, by which the Congo State was to lease to England a continuous narrow strip of territory, running from Lake Albert Edward Nyanza due south to the northern frontier of British Central Africa, this Rhodesian scheme enjoyed a few days of almost practical realization. If this bargain had been allowed to stand, nothing would have remained undone but the task of smashing the dervishes in the Nubian desert and opening up a connection between Wady Halfa and the Nile outposts of British East Africa. But the bargain was not allowed to stand, and, indeed, almost every subsequent complication in European politics has been referrable to the attempt Lord Rosebery thereby made to overreach England's rivals in Africa. It afforded the German Emperor an opportunity he had been long waiting for. He immediately pointed out to the French Foreign Office that here was a chance for the French and German Governments to act together, Their interests in Central Africa were alike threatened by this expansion of British territory. His proposition jumped with the plans of M. Hanotaux, and what amounted to a joint remonstrance from Berlin and Paris was made in such terms that Lord Rosebery was compelled at once to abandon the whole transaction.

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Mr. Balfour's answer contained a specific assurance that "In ordering the advance along the Valley of the Nile, we have no dream of extending our responsibilities down to Dar-Fur." But beyond that, there was little that was definite in his speech. He reiterated Mr. Curzon's pleas that Egypt was in danger from the dervishes, and that the Italians at Kassala would in some mysterious way derive assistance from a British demonstration on the Upper Nile, but he can hardly be said to have strengthened the Ministerial case. A certain lack of conviction in his tone gave added color to the suspicion among malcontents on both sides of the House, which indeed Mr. Labouchère bluntly blurted out, that the Salisbury family group in the Cabinet did not at all like this new Egyptian departure, and that it had been forced upon them by the masterful will of Mr. Chamberlain. It would not be wise, at least by present lights, to attach overmuch importance to this suspicion. British politicians have got into a way of ascribing everything they don't understand to the machinations of the Birmingham Boss. On its face, I should say that the pressure for a forward policy on the Nile is more likely to have come from the mute but powerful rank and file of the Tory Party. Like the Bourbons, if they learn little, they forget less. The memory of the tragic fiasco at Khartoum still rankles bitterly in their minds. It is true that, at the time, their responsibility for it was quite as great as that of the Liberal administration. It was Lord Randolph Churchill who called Mr. Gladstone Gordon's murderer, and, at the time, sober-going ordinary Tories by no means avowed their sympathy with Lord Randolph's wild epithets, as, indeed, they then were engaged in disavowing most of his other words and deeds. But the phrase stuck in their memories all the same, and later, when their passions became aroused over the Home Rule question, and they could think of no abuse too sweeping for the Grand Old Man, this recollection came up, and in course of time they came actually to believe that they had always been furious with Mr. Gladstone for the "desertion" of Gordon. The mere suggestion now that their party should use its enormous Parliamentary majority to reverse what they understand to have been his policy in the Soudan fills them with joy. They sat in serried hundreds behind and about their front bench Monday, and bellowed out volleys of determined cheers at every Ministerial statement which hinted at another dervish war.

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It need hardly be added that Lord Wolseley and all the military circles are very keen for the adventure. It is said, too, that Egyptian bondholders and those interested personally in the existence of the established order of things at Cairo have been doing their share to shape this new decision, but what their influence may be, and how they would go to work to exert it, I have no idea. It is safe to assume, however, that Lord Salisbury has not embarked upon this enterprise of his own spontaneous notion. The fact that he was a sharp critic of the original Soudanese expedition would not of itself prove very much, for so was Mr. Chamberlain, who is now known to take a totally different view. But there are no reasons for supposing that Lord Salisbury has changed his mind at all. Moreover, and this is a matter of the gravest moment, he has been devoting the past two months to the task of re-establishing a close diplomatic friendship with France. To secure this very desirable result, he has made territorial and commercial concessions to the French in Siam, which nothing could justify or defend to Parliament and the British public except the actual attainment of that result. Yet, having gone to these great lengths, not only on the Mekong, but on the Niger and elsewhere, to establish friendly relations with the republic, he now suddenly commits his Government to military operations in Egypt, which cannot but enrage the entire French people and undo all his diplomatic labors since early January. The suggestion is put forth to-day that possibly he may have obtained the assent of the French Foreign Office to the movement upon Dongola, and that consequently the outcry of the French press may be disregarded, but there is very little in this. Even if such an official bargain had been made, no government in France could deliver the goods. Sagacious and powerful as the Bourgeois Ministry has revealed itself to be, it could make no headway at all against the storm of popular wrath which would greet a discovery that it had consented to an indefinite extension of the English occupation in Egypt, which is what everybody sees that a Soudanese war must involve.

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As the matter stands, therefore, Lord Salisbury has entered upon a course which is wholly opposed to all that is known of his own views and inclinations; which must greatly embarrass if not entirely upset the French understanding for which he has already paid a large price; and which is bound to cost many lives and much money, and will as likely as not drag England into a foreign war—and all for what? Nobody can tell. There is a mystery in it which baffles every one. The reasons which are given satisfy no one, and the motives which are suspected all have a flaw in them somewhere.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

Stole from His Employers.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Russell Vanderbilt and William Woods were held in $500 bail each for robbing Reed & Barton, silversmiths, Union Square. Vanderbilt was employed as a porter by the firm. When arrested Monday he confessed to having stolen silver spoons on various occasions. He gave the goods to Woods, he said, who pawned them, in return for a commission.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

TAKE REED, BUT NO SILVER.—Massachusetts Republicans condemn free coinage.

AN EXPENSIVE CONGRESS.—Representative Cannon says it will spend a billion dollars.

LONDON AND THE SOUDAN WAR.—Lord Cromer, military experts, and the people oppose the war.

REPUDIATE FREE COINAGE.—Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia for sound money.

LAUNCHING OF THE IOWA.—Champagne baptism for the best ship in the navy.

TO BE HELD IN SARATOGA.—Plans for the New-York Democratic State Convention.

NEW CONFERENCE WEEK.—Sessions of the New-York Methodists begin to-day.

WEYLER'S ORDER PRAISED.—Alliance of Spain with France, Britain and Holland urged.

LYMAN GETS THE PLACE.—Nominated by Gov. Morton to be State Excise Commissioner.

SOON TO BE MRS. HARRISON.—Mrs. Dimmick will be a bride with a domestic disposition.

McKINLEY MEN BOASTING.—They profess to be confident the Ohio man will win.

PENSIONERS AND VOTERS.—Relations of the Nation's wards to the country's politics.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.—Facts of to-day which read like a mediaeval romance.

IN THE LAND OF OPIUM.—The immense areas given to the growth of the poppy.

THE GOVERNORS HIS DUPES.—Forty-four Chief Executives taken in by a furniture man.

OUR LEARNED FELLOW-TOWNSMEN, by George Gissing. This is the conclusion of this interesting story, and will be followed by another selection of first-class fiction in the next issue of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Culture of the Horse, by Henry Stewart; Rearing Profitable Dairy Cows; Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies	3 Cents
Per Year	$1.00

MANY BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES.

What Can be Seen in the Easter Display at the Woman's Exchange.

It is a specially fine showing which the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, at 12 East Thirtieth Street, is making in its Easter display. The spacious rooms are crowded with pretty novelties that would tempt one to buy, even if there were not besides in the background the comfortable feeling that purchases here mean direct assistance to needy and deserving women. Everything that can be thought of in the line of useful and fancy articles, all of most tasteful design and exquisite finish, is here displayed.

In cushions, those coveted possessions of every chatelaine, there is a bewildering display, a huge one, measuring fully a yard square, and covered with silk in frayed-rope design, being one of the newest and most conspicuous. Another was covered in white art linen, embroidered in crewels in a curious Persian design, and a third was in lace open work, its puffed silk edges laced with cords. Tea cozies were shown in the same design. A pale-blue linen tea cloth, crewel embroidered in the gay Moorish colors, was another novelty, with many new and beautiful doylies, pin cushions, workboxes and bags, couvre-pieds picture frames, screens, and all the rest of the list.

A thriving trade is done here in the dainty and useful kimonas, which are room gowns for very négligé wear, that are as fascinating and becoming as they are comfortable. They are, as their name suggests, of Japanese origin, but are made by a very American woman, who is adding to her income in the work. They are shown in every shade of cotton crepon, one of canary yellow being especially pretty. They are long, straight, flowing robes, shirred into an embroidered neckband of ribbon, the fullness gathered on the shoulders, long wing sleeves hanging straight almost to the hem, being set in the straight side seams, the whole held in place by a knot of ribbon at the throat, with a yard or two of ends floating over the gown.

In the infants' department are some marvelous outfits, and in another room a display of Russian embroidery, under the supervision of a young Russian girl, is most instructive and tempting.

A gentleman, who wishes to remain unidentified, has recently presented to the exchange a third of his valuable collection of rare antique gems, set and unset. The other two-thirds are divided between the City Mission and the Charity Organization Society.

The collection, which represents a search of over twenty years, consists of rare intaglios and cameos, with many quaint and interesting mourning rings of various periods, and miniatures. Many of these rare stones are set, in simple and appropriate style, in gold, as rings, and no more attractive or unusual gift could be found. The fad for using a seal, and that seal something odd and individual, can be most satisfactorily ministered to in this assortment of over 300 examples at the exchange, and at most reasonable prices.

D. E. Anthony's Appeal in Vain.

D. Edgar Anthony, a lawyer, who formerly had an office at 61 Park Row, who was arrested at the instance of the Lawyers' Surety Company, under an indictment charging him with being short $6,693 in his accounts as receiver for the Mutual Insurance Company, was transferred yesterday from Brooklyn to Ludlow Street Jail, this city. The alleged shortage was paid by the Surety Company, which had given a bond of $25,000 for Anthony, to the receiver who succeeded him, and then caused the latter's arrest. When he was transferred to this city, Anthony made application to Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings pending appeal. He said that if he was liberated under bond, he would be able to pay the shortage. His application was refused. Justice MacLean said that, as Anthony was in contempt for having neglected to obey an order of court, he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Magistrate Mott Sued for Damages.

A motion was made by Moses Grossman before Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on behalf of City Magistrate John O. Mott, to compel Mrs. Mary O'Hearn, who has sued the Magistrate for $5,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment, to make her complaint more definite and certain.

Mrs. O'Hearn was arrested on Sept. 3, 1895, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Mott, she being charged with violating the excise law at 500 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. After conviction and imprisonment she was pardoned. Decision was reserved.

The Funeral of Rabbi Wise.

The funeral of Dr. Aaron Wise, who died suddenly Monday, will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Temple of the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street. The services will be conducted by Drs. Gottheil, Kahn, and De Sola Mendes. Daniel W. Blumenthal, David L. Weil, Mr. Straus, Mr. Weinhandler, and Mr. Schunnel are to act as ushers. The arrangements are to be in charge of Judges Joseph E. Newburger and Henry M. Goldfogle and School Inspector Benjamin Blumenthal.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The White Star steamship Britannic, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Liverpool F. G. Annis, John W. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Brough, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Goodwin, W. B. B. Higgins, E. C. Judd, Albert E. Moore, Charles Underwood O'Connell, G. N. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Townsley, C. E. Wellesley, J. R. Wilson, and Capt. Reginald Yonge.

J. Bertram Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, Miss Ethel Watterson, Lieut. Willoughby Walker of the United States Army, and William McCollough are among those who have been booked to sail by the Paris for Southampton.

One Matinee Performance.

M. Bisson's new farce, "The Liar," or an American adaptation of it, is to be presented by Charles Frohman, at a matinée performance, in the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, next Friday afternoon. The cast will be made up of members of "The Sporting Duchess" and "A Fatal Card" companies. The performance is to be given because M. Bisson has said that he will be satisfied if his play is given even one matinée performance in this country.

Southern Trip for Yale Clubs.

The Yale Glee and Banjo Club and the Yale Baseball Club will leave this city on their annual Southern tour to-morrow, on the Old Dominion Line steamship Yorktown. The glee club will go to Old Point Comfort, and come back to this city by the way of Washington, giving concerts in both places. The nine will make a longer stay South, playing games in several Southern cities, and leaving Norfolk, Va., April 8, by the Old Dominion Line, for this city.

Can Have His Pay for Life.

Edward Allen, who has been in charge of the building of the National Park Bank since the bank began business, was informed by the Directors yesterday that he might retire on full pay when he chose. He is the only employe of the bank who has had continuous service for that period. The bank was started March 31, 1856. The Directors recognized the anniversary by the resolution insuring a salary for life to the veteran janitor.

A Big Ball of Snakes.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A wholesale slaughter of snakes took place at the Sharon Iron Works the other day. A workman unearthed a ball of the reptiles large enough to fill a bushel basket frozen tightly together. He placed them in front of a furnace and soon pandemonium reigned among the workmen. Twenty-eight of the reptiles were dispatched in short order.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting in private family. 251 West 33d St., Mrs. Halvey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can be well recommended. 1,233 3d Av., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; city references. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in small private family. 100 East 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; personal city references. P. P., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best city references. 365 West 52d St.; Doherty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, and assist in waiting in a private family; best city references. 216 East 73d St., Mrs. Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; willing to assist with any work; city reference. Call, between 9 and 12, 867 Columbus Av.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with grown children. 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best references. B. D., 4 Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 231 East 28th St.; ring Granger's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 205 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with waiting; best city reference. 454 West 57th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or housework in private family. 247 West 30th St., McCaffrey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or assist with sewing; three years' best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mlle. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By refined young woman to lady; good traveler; good linguist, speaking French, German, and English. Geneve, care Mrs. Wolff, 215 East 40th St.

COMPANION.—By a lady, a graduate of Boston High School, as companion to an elderly lady. A. E., 60 Clinton Place.

Cooks.

COOK.—By highly recommended woman in private family; excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; capable of doing marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; her late employer can be seen; wages $35 to $40. Inquire in store, 916 6th Av.

COOK.—By a professional cook; would take a place for a week or two, or would go by the day, as her present employers are out of town; gives the best of city references. A. R., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands soups, fish; serves meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies; first-class baker; unexceptionable reference last employer. R., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, and desserts; is a first-class baker; best of city reference. 313 West 47th St.; Mullaney's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as plain cook; assist with washing; has been kitchenmaid in the most select families; best city reference. A. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; understands dinner parties; no objection to the country; first-class reference. 308 West 43d St.; ring Farley's bell.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman as first-class cook in first-class American family; thoroughly understands all branches; best city reference. 217 West 32d St.; ring once.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman; first-class; in private family; wages, $30 or $25; city or country; best city reference. Johnson, 140 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; no washing; best reference from last employer; country preferred. 137 West 83d St.; ring Hogge's bell.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; capable of taking a chef's place; also experienced housekeeper; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

COOK—WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By four girls as cook, waitress, laundress, chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, 161 West 73d St.

COOK.—By an English cook; can make butter; country preferred. 303 East 39th St., three stories, back.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, desserts; excellent baker; city references. 322 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city references; $20 to $25. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; good city reference. 222 West 16th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in a private family for country; best city and country references. 570 2d Av., first flight.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; willing to assist washing; first-class references. 547 East 136th St.

COOK.—First-class; city, or country for Summer; good reference. Advertiser, 113 West 56th St., Splane's bell.

COOK, KITCHENMAID, FOOTMAN, BUTLER, housemaid, and laundress want situations. Apply, for one week, 12 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a French widowed lady as cook in private family; good references. 212 West 25th St.; no cards.

COOK.—Lady wants position for her first-class cook; seventeen years' city reference. 20 West 115th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; Protestant; best city references; wages, $30. 931 6th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook; or generally useful man with gentleman; travel; take care; best reference. T., 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as good plain cook and assist with washing; reference. 421 West 47th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; can be highly recommended by last employer. 409 West 53d St.; ring Green's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; understands all branches; good baker; plain washing; good references. D., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; sleep home; first-class reference. 309 East 25th St.; Heffron's bell.

COOK, &c.—By neat German cook; wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., 3d Av.

COOK.—Lady would like to find a situation for her cook in private family. Can be seen at 156 West 16th St.

COOK.—By competent woman cook in small private family; understands her business. Present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; city or country; good reference. Smith's, 233 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman to do cooking in small private family; wages, $20. 216 West 37th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By good cook in small family. T. Flanly, 105 East 84th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and plain laundress; city or country. 1,409 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 279 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in restaurant; seven years in last place. 1 East 72d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Scotch cook; wages, $25 to $30. Address, by letter, 55 West 57th St.

COOK, &c.—By a neat girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 417 West 16th St.

LADY SAILING APRIL 9 DESIRES TO PLACE competent cook. Call, Wednesday, present employer's, 303 West 72d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman; first-class laundress; or to clean offices or house-cleaning; good references. M. O. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, day's work; is good laundress, cook, and house-cleaner. M., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good, honest young laundress out by the day. Mrs. J. Connolly, 207 West 66th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS and SEAMSTRESSES.—Dresses made in the latest styles at very low prices; cutting and fitting; by the day. Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian designs for cloth and Summer goods; perfect fitting; gowns made for $10 up, or $3 per day out. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; best reference. Mrs. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter; latest skirts; Spring fashions; also children's suits; $1.50 per day; best reference. Competent, 904 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes at once few more customers; copies; choicest imported dress for $16 up; best work. Yamin, Room 45 Victoria Annex, 1,144 Broadway.

MILLINERY.—Done by the day or at home; hats and bonnets trimmed in the latest styles, 50 cents. Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant young lady; English, music, German, (elementary;) excellent references. Mademoiselle, 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a Parisian lady; experienced French; all branches; as governess or companion; highly recommended. Care Mrs. J. Biavo, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German governess, teaching the Froebel kindergarten system; also, English, German, and French. Miss E. W., 257 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting, (or resident,) governess, traveling companion, and admirable chaperon. Adaptability, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated Frenchwoman as nursery governess with a family going to Europe; present employer can be seen. H. Sermon, care of Dr. Roosevelt, 32 East 31st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent, refined person as nursery governess, speaking French, German, and English; best references. A. B., care Mrs. Wolff, 215 East 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable widow for widower's or bachelor's apartments; good cook. Mrs. Molinol, 263 West 32d St., first flat up, back.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position of trust, with nine years' reference; last employer can be seen. 1,152 3d Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good strong girl as houseworker; plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good references; willing to go to the country. Everard's bell, 201 East 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat German girl for general housework in a small private family; wages not less than $16. 863 Amsterdam Av., care of Mrs. Haines.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in a very nice small family in flat. 148 West 32d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; German; speaks English and Italian; good hairdresser, packer, and sailor; willing to travel; best city references. A. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; understands alteration of French dresses; best city references. Call, Tuesday, at 45 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Canadian Protestant as first-class maid; competent and trustworthy; good dressmaker and seamstress; hairdressing and manicuring. H. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; best reference. J. M., Box 396 Times Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; good seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; take charge of lady's wardrobe; city reference. W. R., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French young woman; speaks little English; perfectly understands her duties in every respect; excellent seamstress; highest reference. 141 East 32d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German as lady's maid or nurse; middle-aged; experienced dressmaker; willing, obliging. 317 East 56th St. Nilsen.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; very competent in all her work; in good American family; city or country; best city references. M. F., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; understands all duties; packing, sewing, hairdressing, care of wardrobe; elderly lady preferred; highest references. M. S., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Seeks engagement; excellent sewer, hairdresser, and packer; obliging; first-class city reference. E. H., 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Would like to travel with lady; experienced; best references. 160 East 60th St., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated French person as lady's maid; good seamstress; would travel; city references. F. D., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant girl as lady's maid or nurse for grown children; would travel; good references. Room 135, Savoy Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By North German as maid to elderly lady or young lady; would like to travel; good city references. Care Miss Hassard, 319 West 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; thoroughly understands dressmaking; would assist with other work; city or country; city reference. K. S., 232 West 58th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; understand dressmaking; will assist with other work; city or country; best city reference. 323 West 47th St.; McGuire's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class maid and seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; understands dressmaking; good city reference. 206 East 41st St.; Hassett's bell.

MAID.—By refined German Protestant girl as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork in an American family; good references. 147 West 51st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands hairdressing; has the best city reference; lady can be seen. Ella, Box 264 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By neat, north German as maid and seamstress or governess; best reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; good personal city reference. W. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent maid; good seamstress; willing, obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By North German as maid and seamstress; no objection to go to the country. Competent, Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COURRIER MAID.—Disengaged; can be well recommended by several ladies with whom she has traveled frequently. E. Krucht Harler, 217 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LADY GOING ABROAD DESIRES WORK FOR day laundress; does shirts; good housecleaner. Call, Wednesday, present employer's, 303 West 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; nine years' city reference from last place. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid; has first-class reference. 309 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 200 East 75th St.; Mrs. Egan's bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal reference. 254 West 30th St., Room 5.

INVALID'S NURSE.—And anything useful; good seamstress; city or country; reference. 365 West 15th St.

NURSE—By a most thoroughly competent and trustworthy infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes entire charge from birth; great many years of the highest city references. H. B., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—Nurse for infant, or as maid to lady; competent in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; good traveler; best references from first-class family. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 142 West 53d St.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—By reliable, experienced servant to traveling family; either as child's nurse or attendant; acquainted with the language. M. A., 129 East 62d St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly experienced North German who speaks good French; best city references. A. B., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children; good seamstress; city references. 101 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman; competent to take charge of infant or small children; best reference. 217 West 16th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By young girl to take care of children; willing to assist with chamberwork. Mrs. Mathews, 35 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

LADY GOING ABROAD DESIRES PLACE FOR very competent seamstress, with light chamberwork and wait on lady. Call, Wednesday, at 303 West 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Would like more engagements by the day or week. F., 809 Greenwich St., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent colored seamstress; would like sewing of any kind; by the day or week; good reference. Hill, 410 7th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thorough family seamstress; good dressmaker; go out; $1.25 daily; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress; Swedish; by the day or month. 321 West 45th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, refined young girl to wait on an elderly lady and do plain sewing, or to help with chamberwork; six years' best city reference. Gardner, 201 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands the dining room; good carver; salads and silver; best of reference; city or country. D. F., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a small family; best city references. K., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress and parlormaid; best city reference; city or country. 139 West 100th St., care of Dolan.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman as waitress in private family; best reference from last employer. 230 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; city or country; best city reference. G. W., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman to do family washing; by dozen or by week. Mrs. E. Stevens, 161 West 24th St.

WASHING.—Lowest rates, 50c; rough dried, 25c; first-class reference. Bourke, 418 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERONE, &C.—A position as chaperone or companion to young or elderly lady of refinement sought anxiously by a cultivated, cheerful lady of pleasing appearance; speaks Spanish and some French. Miss F. A., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY SAILING APRIL 9 DESIRES TO PLACE on that date chambermaid and seamstress; twelve years' reference; also waitress and parlormaid; highest-class servants. Call, Wednesday, at 303 West 72d St.

MASSAGE GIVEN SCIENTIFICALLY FOR rheumatism and nervousness; also electricity and medical gymnastics; moderate. 743 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Capable of assisting in office work; references from former employer. Successful, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; references from former employer. C. R. H., 19 Warren St.

TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young girl to take care of children and do sewing in an American family; is willing to assist with chamberwork. 1,600 Av. A, Janitor.

YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, NORTH OF Ireland Protestant, willing to learn to do anything. Call, Monday, at 931 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; disengaged April 1; now in Washington; will call at Times office Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock; best New-York references and Washington; last employer can be seen. J. T. F., Box 177.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent French butler; tall; good valet; take best care of silver; obliging; no objection to country; first-class city reference. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN, or BUTLER and valet.—By active, competent young man; neat, steady, and obliging; well recommended. Reliable, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; careful and competent; best city reference. H. S., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Canadian; thoroughly experienced, sober, and industrious; private family or club; five years' personal reference from present employer. Butler, 10 Union Court.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; just disengaged; family going abroad; has best recommendations as to capacities, honesty, sobriety; good care of silver. A., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple in private family; sober and obliging; first-class city references; city or country. B. L., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; best of city references from well-known family. J. B., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss; single; 32; very willing and obliging; city or country; highest references. Herman Busher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; age, 29; two and a half years' first-class reference. D. D., 39 West 48th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Experienced; single; good height and appearance; city references. Beta, care Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler or valet; English; good city references. G. B., 66 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; good references; employer can be seen. Butler, 665 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; six years' personal city references; age, 38; wages moderate; lady can be seen. H. C., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By colored man; first-class reference; in private family. A. B., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; will go anywhere; good references. L. G., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss; age, 28; six years' best possible references. 17 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—Will be disengaged April 1; best of city reference. J. B., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; first-class; six years' city reference. K. M., 112 West 29th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a real good man; references. 165 West 19th St., first floor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—German; 33; married; no children; first-class hand with fine horses, harness, and carriages; stylish and careful driver; temperate and obliging; best city and country reference; city or country. E. Paul, 164 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, respectful coachman; expert horseman, driver. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; expert in every way; city or country; eleven years' references from last employer. J. K., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent; total abstainer; useful and polite; served nine years with one family; several years' best recommendations as to character and ability; city or country. Murray, 168 West 35th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; both thoroughly understand their duties; are willing and obliging; very industrious; highest city reference. 226 East 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced; married; one child; excellent references for faithfulness, reliability, industry, sobriety; moderate wages; city or country. Useful, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; stylish driver; several years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent city families; temperate, honest, obliging; city or country. Coachman, 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman who understands his business in every way; single; aged 32; country preferred; neat appearance and a good, careful driver. J. G., Columbia Hotel, Broadway and 46th St., Room 101.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced, trustworthy Protestant man; has several years' good city reference, personal and written, from last and former employers. T. G., 1,618 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad highly recommends thoroughly experienced Englishman; stylish appearance; married; without children; sober, honest, civil; skillful driver; city or country. Samuels, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—Married; thoroughly competent and reliable; wife good laundress if necessary; best references; willing and obliging; country preferred. Coachman, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable married man; understands his business thoroughly; honest, sober, obliging; capable city stylish driver; first-class references will show. 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man; age, 30; understands care of horses and carriages; plain gardening; good references. E. M., Box 27, 150 East 14th St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; three years with last employer, who can be seen. A. M., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; respectable, sober, willing, obliging; best city reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. 155 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man, having first-class reference from last and former employers; country preferred. T. M., Box 194 Times.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 28; understands care fine horses, harness, and carriages; all former employers willing to recommend. J. Q., 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; first-class handler of fine horses, which last and former employers will certify; no objection to place in country. L. C., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single man; Protestant; good all-round horseman; good recommendations; no liquor or tobacco positively. 348 East 77th St., fourth bell.

COACHMAN.—English; single; first-class city references from last employers as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety. A. B., Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business; experienced city driver; medium height; sober and reliable; five years' first-class reference. Bernard, 113 West 39th St., care of White.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend thoroughly competent man, Protestant, single, who has lived in his family for years; personal interview. E., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; married; neat appearance; strictly temperate; first-class city driver; best of reference from former and last employers. J. W., 339 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; 15 years' experience; city reference from last employer, who can be seen. D. R., 136 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands horses, carriages, cows, and care of gentleman's country place. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; age 27; strictly temperate and trustworthy; references. W. P., Box 191 Times.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young American as coachman and groom; city or country; best reference. G. S., 746 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Colored; married; 35; understands duties thoroughly; highest references; moderate expectations. La Frazier, 243 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; single; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; references. Julien, 99 Christopher St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; first-class city references as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety; city or country. S. G., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; first-class city references; city or country; moderate wages; last employer can be seen. 589 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—English; a first-class man; age, 34 years; capable of taking charge of any gentleman's stable. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every capacity; first-class driver; best reference. I., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; first-class carriage and road horses; never had any lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN.—Twelve years' experience; can give personal reference; country preferred. J. Smith, 738 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; excellent city references; single; 28. F. O., care of Frederick Lee, harness store, 5 West 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—Married; large experience in growing plants, roses, orchids, grapes, vegetables, care of lawns, trees, shrubs; all planting and improving grounds; the forcing of all kinds of fruits and flowers under glass and out-of-doors, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; used to the management of men; sober, honest, and reliable; first-class references. Manage, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—Swede; married; small family; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; first-class fruit and vegetable grower, flowers and roses, both out of doors and under glass; eight years' references from this country and first-class recommendation from a high nursery school in Europe; in answer state wages. Gardener, Box 57, Larchmont, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Swede; 31; single; sober and honest; excellent vegetable gardener; understanding hot beds, &c., willing to take care of furnace, horse, cow, and poultry; $25 a month; good reference. Honest, 205 Bond St., Brooklyn, care of Olson.

GARDENER.—German; married; in a private place; experienced in greenhouse, raising fruits and vegetables; has done some successful landscape work; understands care of horses and cows; personal references. Charles Bickel, care of E. Belling, 639 East 11th St.

GARDENER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; understands growing of plants, cut flowers, vegetables, and general management of a gentleman's place; excellent references; present employer can be seen; Scotch; married; two children; aged 38 years. H. H., Oyster Bay, L. I.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; 15 years' experience in private places; first-class man in all branches of horticulture; first-class testimonials from Europe and America. X. Y. Z., Box 112 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; experienced in growing vegetables and all greenhouse work; laying out lawns, &c.; takes charge on gentleman's place. A. M., 30 Church St., barber's shop.

GARDENER.—By a German; age, 28; married; no children; first-class in vegetables and flowers; very best of city references. A. A., Box 191 Times.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; private place, where two or more are kept; well up in glass, lawns, vegetables, stock, &c.; excellent testimonials. Ilex, Box 216 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; also understands care of horses, carriages; generally useful on private place; five years' reference from last employer. J. Bergin, 144 West 124th St.

GARDENER.—By a middle-aged German; single; competent to take full charge of any gentleman's country estate; long experience and first-class references. G. N., Box 213 Times.

GARDENER.—By a reliable man; can milk and make himself generally useful; is willing to make improvements; has good reference. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By strictly first-class gardener and florist; married; understands all branches of the business; is trustworthy, sober, and reliable; first-class references. G. S., Box 194 Times.

GARDENER.—By married man; one child; a very reliable man; to take charge of a gentleman's private place; well recommended. A. Stewart, Westchester, N. Y.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—Married; good, sober workman; best reference; understands his duty; to take care of a private estate. B. B., Box 170 Times.

GARDENER.—By an A1 florist, vegetable and landscape gardener. E. W., care of Ch. Schaffer, florist, 121 Court St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; expert under glass and outdoor; references. O. L., 147 East 50th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By practical, competent gardener and florist; middle-aged; single. Florist, 73 East 4th St.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man; or second man; two years' reference. H. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By young man as groom or second man; two years' reference. H. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER. —By young Englishman; first-class references; present employer going abroad cause of leaving; thoroughly competent. H. T., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; trustworthy; understands his duties; can have twelve months' personal reference. J. P., 21 East 31st St., care of J. S. Jones.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man: tall and good appearance; will be highly recommended; best city reference. E. J., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Disengaged in a few days; first-class city and Washington references. F. L., 838 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By competent young man in private family. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN, GARDENER, or COACHMAN. —Can milk; to take care of gentleman's place in country; best city reference; can be highly recommended. C., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN; GOOD HOUSEWORKER; WINDOW cleaner; understands horses, steam heat, and pumps; city or country; references from private families and others. P. M., 583 10th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—English; private family; understands all kinds indoor work; eight years' city reference. H. B., 786 3d Av, care of Mrs. Clark.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 26; thoroughly experienced; accustomed to traveling; first-class references. F. I., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

VALET or BUTLER-VALET.—By an experienced Englishman in both capacities; single; age, 34; height, 5 feet 10 inches. A. B., 1,026 3d Av.

VALET.—To one or more gentlemen; good references. H. T., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a most reliable married couple, care of a gentleman's private house or bachelor's apartment; wife good plain cook, laundress, or chambermaid; husband caretaker or watchman; best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

COOK.—A clergyman wishes to recommend a Swedish man as excellent cook and general housekeeper, who has been with him ten months. V. Palmer, 207 East 16th St.

STEWARD ON YACHT or CHEF IN PRIVATE Family.—Efficient, experienced, and highly recommended. N., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

EXPERIENCED MAN in hotel and club; best references. Box, 162 East 23d St.

JANITOR.—German-American man and wife wish place of two or more flats; understands steam heat, fire, and gas pump; all repairs; first-class reference. L. Vollmer, janitor, 426 West 56th St.

PAINTER'S WORK.—Ceiling decorated with flowers, gilded lines, $3 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up; rooms papered, $2 up. S. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

YOUNG SWEDE; SITUATION OF ANY KIND in private family; good reference. K. D., care of Mrs. Ljobeck, 323 East 27th St.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN DESIRES POSITION IN private family; good reference; speaks very little English. Louis Laval, 218 West 16th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced kitchenmaid; Swedish or German preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 7 West 53d St.

WANTED—A first-class German cook. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 7 West 53d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BUTLER WANTED.—English or Scotch, first class, who understands his business perfectly; under men kept. Apply, with references, to 261 Broadway, Room 6, between 12 and 4.

WANTED—Farm laborer; Protestant. Call, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Room 76, 111 Broadway.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Easy Work.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I wants to git a white man arrested fer incendiary trespass or somfin," said the perturbed colored gentleman.

"What's up?" asked the policeman.

"Man hired me to rake leaves out his yard, an' when I was most froo he say, 'Mose, dat wouldn't be no hahd wuk at all ef you was doin' it jes' fer fun, would it?' an' I say, 'Dat's so; wuk fer fun ain't nebbah so tirin' as wuk fer pay.' Den he say, 'All right; I des not pay you, an' dat will mek it easier fer you. Always like to help pore labrin' man along.' Now, wouldn't dat jar you?"

Why He Was Absent from School.

From The Chicago Record.

"Tommy, you didn't come to school yesterday afternoon."

"No'm, there wuz a circus in town, an' pa an' ma an' Aunt Caddie, an' Uncle Tom an' Cousin Bob all wanted to take me."

An Expert Statement.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Is there any sure way of knowing when a man is meaning to propose?" asked the bud.

"You needn't worry about that," said the belle. "The knowledge comes by nature. The most important thing is to know when he isn't going to."

Complacency.

From Vanity.

Mrs. Bigwad—It must be terribly embarrassing to be as poor as they are; they never give anything to charity.

Mr. Bigwad—But we don't, either.

Mrs. Bigwad—Well, they can't say that it is because we haven't got it to give.

To Insure Peace.

From The Washington Times.

"I see in time of peace you are preparing for war," said the foreign Ambassador to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Oh, no," said the Secretary, "we are only preparing for the continuation of peace."